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HISTORY
OF
Mitchell and Worth
Counties
IOWA.

J. F. CLYDE and H. A. DWELLE
EDITORS

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

1918
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY
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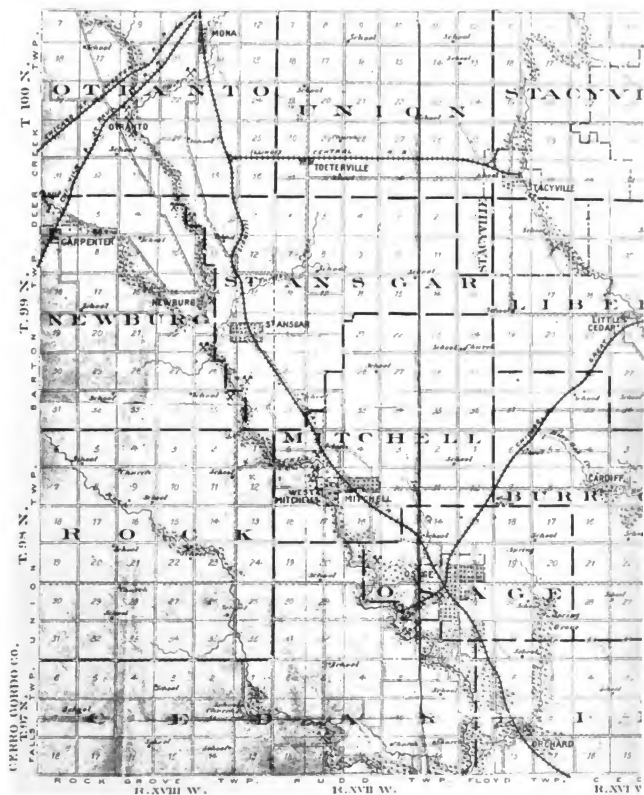
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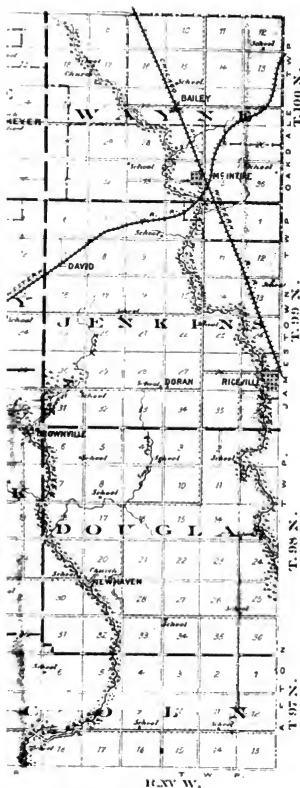
JEFFERSON F. CLYDE

MITCHELL COUNTY
IOWA



GEOLOGICAL MAP OF

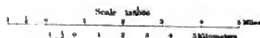
Note: In 1904 Lincoln Township was divided, the territory...



IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF **MITCHELL** COUNTY IOWA.

BY
SAMUEL CALVIN
1903.



LEGEND GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS

CEDAR VALLEY

INDUSTRIES.

QUARRIES X

LIME HOLNS O

Available Stone X

" gravel O

unimportant = *

HELL COUNTY, IOWA
w being known as "East" and "West" Lincoln Townships.

History of Mitchell County

CHAPTER I

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY

SOIL—ALTITUDES—SUPERIORITY OF SOIL—BUILDING STONE—LITHOGRAPHIC STONE
—ROAD MATERIALS—LIME—WATER SUPPLY—WATER POWERS—RECAPITULATION

SOIL

Mitchell County lies in the northern tier of counties of Iowa, the fourth from the Mississippi River, and embraces the territory of almost fourteen Congressional townships, an area of 480 miles.

The soil is productive; is a rich dark loam which is the natural home of the common grains, grasses and corn. The surface between the streams is a gently rolling prairie land, unsurpassed anywhere for general agricultural and stock-raising industries. The county is well supplied with small streams which drain and water the territory as only nature can. Originally, the pioneer found here goodly sized groves, small streams and beautiful springs. The larger streams include the Cedar, the Wapsipinicon, the Little Cedar, Rock Creek, Deer Creek and other lesser streams that have made glad the heart of men for at least a full half century. Along these streams the first settler built his cabin and commenced his task of developing what seemed then but a wilderness.

The State Geological Reports for Iowa show that the most surprising feature of the topography of Mitchell County is the great depth of the trenches in which the principal rivers flow. The Valley of the Cedar, especially, departs widely from the valley usually seen in regions of Iowan drift. The prominent preglacial characteristics of this county are found in that part of the Cedar Valley between section 1, township 98, range 18, northwest of Mitchell, and at section 1, township 97, range 17, south of Osage. Here the valley is deeper, the cliffs of limestone higher, and the mantle of loose soil materials covering the underlying Devonian rocks thinner than anywhere else.

Geologist Calvin states that Mitchell County is drained by three principal streams, the Cedar, the Little Cedar and the Wapsipinicon. Each of these rivers is almost entirely devoid of permanent tributaries so far as this county is concerned. The larger water courses are bordered by broad belts of prairie land, the surface of which is drained by the flow of storm waters along shallow depressions that scarcely break the level monotony of the Iowan Plain. Rock Creek and Deer Creek, west of the Cedar River are the most important of the minor streams.

ALTITUDES

"Gannett's Dictionary of Altitudes," shows the relation of a few of the more important points in Mitchell County to sea-level, and as they are unique and worthy of note, they are here inserted:

Otranto	1,178 feet above the sea
St. Ansgar	1,175 feet above the sea
Osage	1,163 feet above the sea
Orchard	1,090 feet above the sea
Carpenter	1,198 feet above the sea
Riceville	1,229 feet above the sea

The first four places are located near the axis of the Cedar River trough, but are upon the Iowan Plain, not in the river valley. Carpenter, on the level plain west of the Cedar, may be compared as to altitude with St. Ansgar; but more significant is the comparison which may be made of Riceville in the Wapsipinicon Valley with Osage on the upland plain, ninety feet above the Cedar River.

Between Otranto and Orchard, parallel to the axis of the valley, the fall is 4.5 feet to the mile; between Riceville and Osage, at right angles to the drainage, the average fall per mile is 4.7 feet.

SUPERIORITY OF SOIL

The soils of Mitchell County, says Prof. Calvin "are not very varied; but all possess a high order of merit. One type, the rich black loam developed on the surface of the Iowan drift, is the most widely distributed and covers more than half the area of Mitchell County." On account of its general distribution it may be regarded as the characteristic soil of the county, and in all respects the most important. It is equal to the best in point of quality. The soil is rich in organic matter and in all the forms of plant food that arise from primary or secondary products of organic decay. The Iowan till is also rich in lime carbonate, a quality which makes the soil especially well adapted to the production of cereals and grasses. All the soils of this county are mellow and easily cultivated. The soils of the county will always be her chief source of wealth, agriculture will always remain the principal industry of the county. On these facts the people of Mitchell County may congratulate themselves. Agriculture is the noblest of callings. Every man engaged in it contributes something to the success and well being of humanity. It offers sure rewards to intelligently directed efforts as no other occupation can. It affords an escape from labor troubles and from contact with the vice and poverty and wretchedness that develop to such an alarming extent around some of the great organized industries. It produces the best types of self-reliant manhood and womanhood, in this it is a contribution to the state and to humanity at large that is better than wealth.

BUILDING STONE

Exposures of Devonian limestones are unusually numerous in this region when compared to other prairie countries, and so no neighborhood is very far removed

from quarries of available building stone. To the southwest of Osage the lithograph stone is quarried more than any other, while near Mitchell and St. Ansgar it is the dolomitic horizon, but at McIntire and on the Wapsipinicon, the lithographic stone is included in the beds from which building material is obtained. West of the Cedar the quarries on Rock Creek work the equivalent of the lithographic zone. At present there are no shipping quarries within this county. All that so far have been worked were opened to meet purely local demands.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONE

The beds of the lithographic zone, says Prof. Calvin, state geologist, are known to range from Le Roy, Minn., to Iowa City, Iowa. In general they lack the fine, even grain which would make them useful in lithographic printing; but the band comprising the upper eight inches of No. 3 of the Lewis quarry section is remarkably fine-grained, and test samples of it were sent to the great lithographing establishment of A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore. The reply came back, "is quite as satisfactory for the finer process of lithographic engraving as it is for the ordinary transferring and printing processes." The only discouraging feature of these quarries is the fact that the stone as so far discovered is too much checked to admit of very large even surfaced stones being taken out. In order to be of much commercial value these lithographic plates should be about 30 by 40 inches. It has been suggested that possibly further in, these quarries will develop better and larger tiers and slabs of lithographic stone, at least such has been the case just over the line in Floyd County, at Lithographic City, and this it will be remembered is not far from Orchard in Mitchell County.

ROAD MATERIALS

The general distribution of the great number of rock exposures in this county bring the possibility of using crushed stone for road improvements within reach of almost every neighborhood, and the time is not far distant when many of the more important wagon-roads will be covered with macadam. Buchanan gravel is also available in almost every part of Mitchell County and offers a means for the improvement of the highways at once cheap, convenient and perpetually good.

LIME

Fifteen years ago—1903—it was written in the Iowa Geological Report that: "The only lime burned in the County of Mitchell is burned from the fine-grained, non-magnesian lithographic stone. The largest lime producer is George Lewis who operates a large draw kiln southwest of Osage. Work is not carried on continually for the reason that the amount produced is governed by the demand in the local market. The lime is of good quality and serves an excellent purpose if used soon after it is burned. But it necessarily slacks quickly on account of its non-magnesian quality. Lime is also made by Mr. Ritter a half mile northeast of the Lewis Quarry, the stone being used from the same lithographic horizon."

WATER SUPPLY

"The three principal streams of the county are permanent and afford bountiful supplies of stock water to farmers and others living along their banks. Most of the smaller streams are intermittent. Hence large portions of the county have to depend upon wells for their supply of water. These wells are usually obtained in the sand and gravel in the drift, in a small part of this county, but generally speaking one must needs go into or through ledges of limestone of greater or less depths. The area of the deepest drift lies between the Wapsipinicon and the Little Cedar, where farm wells range from two to three hundred feet before striking rock. Quite a number of the wells in the deep drift of Jenkins, Douglas and Lincoln townships are reported to be flowing constantly. One in the northwest quarter of section 17, Douglas Township, is said to have a pressure of forty pounds per square inch at a height of five feet above the surface. Between the Cedar and Little Cedar, the limestone generally lies nearer the surface; in some instances they come so near as actually to be exposed by wash in the roads and fields. The drift here rarely exceeds one hundred feet in thickness; more commonly it ranges from fissures at varying depths in the Devonian limestones. Fifty feet in drift and eighty feet in limestone would be fairly typical of the wells of this region.

"At Osage the water supply is of an excellent quality and comes from an artesian well which is 750 feet deep and ends in St. Peter sandstone. At numerous places in Mitchell County may be found flowing, and some real artesian wells."

WATER POWERS

Water powers have been developed on all three of Mitchell County's largest streams. For example there are three mills (or were a few years ago) on the Wapsipinicon, at McIntire and Riceville. Mills have been built at Stacyville and Brownville on the Little Cedar. On the Cedar River there are mills at Otranto, Newburg below St. Ansgar, at Mitchell and there was one at a point two miles west of Osage and another two miles south of Osage. At the one west of the City of Osage one finds an example of the future possibilities of future water power utility. There electric energy and a transmission of an electric current to distant points can easily be had for service to the people of both town and country as was demonstrated a few years since.

RECAPITULATION

The lithographic zone is here well developed and certain parts of these beds are fine grained and are valuable in the art and process of printing, provided large enough blocks can be secured as the quarries are extended further back from their exposure than has so far been made.

Quarry stone suitable for all rough masonry is abundant and is available in all parts of this county.

Material for making good lime is plentiful. Workable clays are scarce.

As to coal there seems to be no indication that such mineral will ever be discovered in this county.

Probably lime burning in the future will be carried on here on a large scale. But it is the unqualified and universally expressed opinion of the several geological surveyors and writers touching the conditions of Mitchell County that agricultural industries will always be the prominent feature of Mitchell County's inhabitants.

CHAPTER II

LAST OF INDIANS—FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT

LAST OF THE INDIANS—FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT—THE FIRST IMPROVEMENTS—
THE NORWEGIAN COLONY—CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS

Without going into any of the details concerning the Indian occupancy of the territory now known as Mitchell County, it is well to state that prior to the Treaty of the United States with the Sacs and Foxes, which was ratified March 23, 1843, at Agency City, all this portion of Northern Iowa was held by the various Indian tribes, especially by the Sioux and Sac and Fox tribes, who were ever at war one with the other. The Sioux Indians had ceded all their territory west of the Mississippi and southeast of the Minnesota River, to the United States in July, 1815, at Portage des Sioux, near the present St. Peter, Minn. The Winnebago and Sac and Fox tribes remained here the longest, as the treaty was effected with them only three years prior to Iowa being admitted into the Union.

This treaty was made by John Chambers, United States Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty with the Sac and Fox tribes the Indians ceded to the United States Government all their lands west of the Mississippi, to which they had any right claim or title. By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of these Indians were to move to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the remainder the spring following. Hence it will be understood by the reader of this volume that the first settlers in Mitchell County had nothing to do with the Indians, except an occasional "Indian Scare," such as was experienced at the time of the Spirit Lake massacre of 1857, and the still more terrible one at New Ulm, Minn., in August, 1862, when more than twelve hundred white persons were cruelly massacred.

The only Indians seen in this county after white men settled here were the few roving bands of Winnebago and "Indian Town," or Tama City Indians, who used to make their annual hunting trips through this part of Iowa. They sometimes camped weeks at a time along the streams of this and adjoining counties, both in the fall and spring of the year. But these Indians were friendly to the whites and but little difficulty was ever experienced between the two races.

FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT IN THE COUNTY

To have been a pioneer settler in Mitchell County was to venture out beyond the confines of civilized life, leaving behind all the comforts and conveniences enjoyed by the older settled states. The friends of childhood, the scenes of

young manhood and young womanhood, with all of the hallowed surroundings must be left and forgotten. Coming West was then an adventure—it was all untried and experimental. The settler knew he could secure cheap lands, but whether he could live here and maintain his family was another question to be solved by brain and muscle.

There are still some living within Mitchell County who recall vividly those early years here, and many sons and daughters survive. To such classes this chapter is replete with interest. The old associations, the deeds and trials and battles against hunger and cold, while the settlers were few and far between, when wolves howled around the humble little log cabin home, sending a chill to the heart; and the wind was driving the snow through the many openings in the walls of the buildings; recollections of all these experiences come up before the pioneer who went through the winters of the '50s and '60s in this county. Often, however, he recalls these scenes with pleasure when he remembers that he has lived to see a thrifty and wealthy land, dotted with schoolhouses, churches and comfortable homes both in town and country.

The following is taken verbatim from the "Historical Atlas of Iowa," published by the Andreas Atlas Company, in 1875, a work generally recognized as authority in matters concerning county history in this state:

"In the fall of 1851 Leonard Cutler and his son J. B. passed through Mitchell County prospecting and were the first to observe its beauty with an idea to a commencement of a permanent settlement. In the spring of 1852, the first land claims were made, the claimants being David B. Cutler and William Ramsdell. They commenced the settlement by the erection of the first cabin which was of logs on what is now known as 'Doran's Farm,' about one mile north from Osage. But the first family in the county was that of S. L. Hart, Sr., who with his son Orrin came here in the summer of 1852, and stuck a stake about two miles below what is now Osage at what was then known as Spring Grove. L. S. Hart, Jr., came on in the year 1853 and settled on the place where he now resides. This is where the first family lived. Their first house was covered with new mown grass but soon after a log cabin was erected.

"In the year 1852, Rev. C. L. Clausen, a Norwegian minister, arrived with some of his countrymen from Wisconsin and made claims where St. Ansgar now stands on the Red Cedar River; they then returned to Wisconsin, but came back and became permanent settlers on their claims June 23, 1853.

"In April, 1853, Lorenzo Merry settled on the Cedar at a point since known as 'Merry's Ford'; in that year also came a number of settlers to make permanent homes in the Hart settlement and others were added to Clausen's settlement. In September, 1853, Josiah Cummings and his son William E. commenced the settlement at Mitchell. He was followed in the spring of 1854 by C. C. Prime, John Adams, and A. T. Cady and in August of the same year by D. G. Frisbie, who was for many years a prominent citizen of the county. Thus began the early settlement of the county started by a pioneer band that has opened up one of the richest agricultural counties of Iowa."

Dr. S. B. Chase of Osage, Iowa, came to this county in 1856 and was looked upon as an early settler. In 1882 he prepared with evident care and research an account of the first settlement of the county. It is unquestionably as nearly correct as it is possible to make such a document. It is so valuable a work of

this character that we take the liberty to quote from it freely. He says: "So far as the writer has authentic history, James B. Cutler was the first white person who trod the soil of Mitchell County. From a diary kept by him, we have gleaned the following facts: On March 18, 1850, Leonard Cutler (who died at Franklinville, Iowa, when aged one hundred and two years), with his sons, Alonzo R. and James B. left La Porte, Indiana, with a team seeking land. They passed through Chicago, where they had to struggle hard to keep from being buried alive beneath the mud. They came on to Prairie Du Chien, St. Paul, St. Anthony and Fort Snelling. These were then mere hamlets. Where Minneapolis now stands, there was then but two small shanties. Not finding what they were seeking they steamed down the Father of Waters in the 'Uncle Toby,' homeward bound.

"At Prairie Du Chien they met some Pottawatomie Indian friends who gave them such a flattering account of Northeast Iowa as to induce them to examine it. Crossing the Mississippi they entered Iowa, June 1, 1850. On the 4th they reached Washington Prairie. Being greatly pleased with the country, James made a claim in section 7, township 97, range 7. After spending two pleasant weeks in exploring the country Mr. Cutler and Alonzo returned to Indiana, leaving James at Prairie Du Chien, where he met the teams that followed him from La Porte. He returned to his claim June 28th and started west to explore the country, on horseback alone. Taking the old Indian trail at Fort Atkinson, he reached Bradford, July 1st. The Indian title to the land had been extinguished and its former occupants, the Sioux and Winnebagoes moved to their new home in Dakota Territory the preceding year. They went away unwillingly, and for many years large numbers returned annually to visit the haunts of their childhood, and the sacred mounds where slept the remains of their forefathers. From Bradford Mr. Cutler followed up the Cedar River to past where Charles City now stands, and July 4th, crossed the Cedar at Hylers, now known as Flint's Ford, and entered Mitchell County. He then returned to La Porte. After a few days' rest, he again mounted his nag, August 19th and returned to Iowa, reaching his claim (says his diary) in Winneshiek County September 7, 1850. In 1851, early in the year, L. Cutler again started west, with his son David E. Cutler. They spent some weeks in the northeast counties, then came to Bradford, following the Indian trail from Fort Atkinson as James had done. From Bradford they came to Charles City, having the water power privilege in view. Finding Mr. Kelly two hours ahead of them, they came up the valley to the southern boundary of Mitchell County. They then returned home by the way of Cedar Falls and Dubuque. They had neither made claims, nor learned of the beauty and value of Mitchell County.

"In May, 1852, L. Cutler, with his sons Alonzo R. and David E., again started west, accompanied by William Ramsdell and James Orchard. They explored Minnesota more carefully than in 1850, though not so comfortably. In crossing the Cannon River they lost the running gear to their wagon. The box got across safely. The wheels went down the stream. After a long but fruitless search for them, an expert Indian swimmer and diver from Red Wing was imported, and after some hard days fishing, without bait, the hind wheels were caught and the journey continued with the box secured to them. Encountering hostile Sioux at Vermillion Falls, and not finding Minnesota to otherwise suit them, they returned to Iowa and followed the correction line, then being run west to the

Cedar. Thence they took a southward course to a beautiful grove—Lovejoy's—thence down Rock Creek, past Walnut and White Oak groves to the Cedar; thence to Bradford on their way home to Indiana. At Bradford they met Rufus Clark, a renowned hunter, who gave them such a glowing account of Mitchell County, whence he had just returned, that they concluded to retrace their steps and examine the heralded El Dorado. Inspection verily confirmed the report of Clark. It was indeed the most beautiful country they had yet seen. They camped for some days under a lone tree upon the John Skinner farm, and carefully examined the magnificent body of timber along the Cedar, and the beautiful prairie skirting it. Believing they had found the Canaan of Iowa, if not of the world, they pitched their tents, and July 11, 1852, D. E. Cutler drove a claim stake upon a claim sold by him the year following to Tyree Doran for \$300. It was here David killed his first deer, one day while preparing his dinner. The deer seeking to quench his thirst at the famous Doran Spring, was all unmindful of the danger awaiting him. Game was then abundant and excellent. A good rifle, well loaded, and an unerring eye, the usual gift bestowed upon the pioneer, were all that was needed to keep the larder well supplied."

THE FIRST IMPROVEMENTS

The party then proceeded to select claims, break up the land, and lay foundations for cabins as follows: "The first was by D. E. Cutler, on the Doran place, as stated; the second by William Ramsdell, on the claim he subsequently sold to David Beckner, and where later lived M. D. Hatch. The rest of the claims were taken in what was then a part of Floyd County. The whole party returned to their home in Indiana late in the fall, to prepare to move upon the goodly land they had found in the spring of 1853.

"In either June or July, 1852, L. S. Hart, Sr., and Orrin Hart, came and settled where subsequently resided John Lewis.

"Joseph Hart came with his father's family May 22, 1853. His brother, L. S. Hart, Jr., and others came at the same time and laid claim to land later owned and occupied by J. W. Annis.

"William Cutler came early in the summer and claimed the Theodore Wilson place in Hart's Grove. He sold to Mr. Wilson the following year.

"In the spring and summer a large number came and settled in the south part of this county. Among them were these—Henry Ramsdell, David Beckner, Tyree Doran and a little later came in G. B. Mayfield, Isaac Large, Laz Cutler, John Caton, John Kellogg, John Hensley, Moses Orchard and family, and R. Harvey Hubbard, and if there were more, this fact is unknown to the writer.

"Dr. A. H. Moore came into the county from Michigan, June 20, 1853. His brother-in-law, Harlow Gray, came at the same time. They made claims where they remained permanently. The doctor was Mitchell County's first judge and served as county judge three years. The first county election was held at his house; he served as doctor, advocate, judge, and sometimes jury, to whom all matters were submitted, and whose word was usually final. In 1855 he platted a portion of the City of Osage and gave it the name of "Cora," after his daughter, who later became Mrs. A. C. Ross. Later it was merged with another platting and both became known as Osage.

"Another 1853 settler, Benjamin C. Whitaker and family came in and effected settlement in September. His claim included a portion of the present City of Osage. There he built a log house and opened a small store, the first one in Mitchell County. In that store he sold knickknacks, pork and the supposed sine qua non of a pioneer—whiskey. He was one of the rough and ready characters who became influential and famous in this county. It was he who, was made the first treasurer of this county, and with it was then coupled the office of recorder. Later, he had the temerity to bring a steam threshing machine into this county, a questionable experiment at that time. About 1880 Mr. Whitaker removed to Wheatland, Dakota, where he operated a number of threshing machines throughout the famous Red River Valley of the North.

"Wesley Converse was another pioneer who came in with Mr. Whitaker and made claim to the land later occupied by Cyrus Foreman. The writer distinctly remembers one terrible cold night in the winter of 1856, when the passengers with him were snow bound on the prairie some few miles from Osage. He turned his sleigh upon its side, carefully wrapped those in his charge with such appliances as he had to protect them, and then placed his team in the rear of all. The next morning he brought them all safely to town, while some about him perished in the cold. During the Civil war he served his country faithfully in the old Third Iowa, with Maj. M. M. Trumbull as commander. Later, Mr. Converse removed to Dakota.

"C. C. Prime came in the autumn of 1853, made a claim in Hart's Grove and there erected the first frame house in Mitchell County. Not liking his surroundings the next spring he moved his house to Mitchell and there opened the first hotel in the county.

"Josiah Cummings and family settled in Mitchell in the fall of 1853. They were the first to settle in Mitchell Township. John H. Johnson came in September, and the next spring came his father, Hilger Johnson and Ole Torgerson and their families, and settled in White Oak Grove, on Rock Creek, and there lived and died honored citizens of this county."

THE NORWEGIAN COLONY

For another historical work, a few years ago, the author of this history prepared the following on the Norwegian Colony of this county:

One of the most important events in the history of Mitchell County was the Norwegian Colony which came here largely through the efforts of Rev. Claus L. Clausen. Mr. Clausen was the first Scandinavian Lutheran minister in America. He was born in Denmark in 1820, and there grew up and was educated. His life work, however, was nearly all done among the Norwegians. This was because Norwegians came to this part of America in large numbers before the Danes began to migrate this way, and because of the other fact that the Danish people's language is the written language of Norway. There are many dialects spoken by the common people in different parts of Norway, some of which differ so much that residents of one portion of the country often find it hard to understand the dialect spoken by other residents. But all who have learned to read and write understand readily the Danish language.

Mr. Clausen did little preaching in Norway, but came to America when he was



REV. C. L. CLAUSEN
Settled permanently in St. Ansgar in
1853. Died in 1893.



JUDGE AMOS S. FAVILLE
Came to Mitchell County in 1854.
Died in 1900.



HON. C. T. GRANGER
Settled in Mitchell in 1860. Died in
California in 1913.



JUDGE ARAD HITCHCOCK
Settled in Mitchell County in 1856.
Died in 1876.

twenty-three years of age, and was here ordained to the ministry. His first work was done in Northern Indiana, from which place he went to Southern Wisconsin, where he labored in Rock and adjoining counties. His people were considerably scattered, and he finally concluded to start a colony in some new and fertile region where his people might be together, if such a place could be found. With this in view, he made several trips to the north and west through Wisconsin and Minnesota. But he found no place in these regions which suited his purpose. On these and other journeys made by him he looked up the Scandinavian people and preached and otherwise ministered to them. In June, 1852, he came into Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota and went as far west as Albert Lea, in company with a Mr. Gallagher. But the country there seemed too wet for their purpose and they turned back, going eastward near the state line till they came to what is now called Deer Creek, then followed this stream to its junction with the Cedar River just to the west of St. Ansgar. They saw a great many wild animals along this creek. The Danish word for animal is pronounced the same as our word deer, and so Mr. Clausen called the stream Deer Creek. They crossed the Cedar River and went eastward through the splendid heavy timber composed of walnut, maple, ash, oak, elm and bass-wood, till they came to the beautiful prairie where St. Ansgar is now situated. Mr. Clausen knew at once that he had found the goal of his long search. Here was the ideal place for his new colony. He hastened back to his home in Luther Valley, Wis., and began at once to prepare for the removal to his new home.

In the following September he returned to this county, bringing with him Mikkell Tollefson Rust (father of T. M. Tollefson, of St. Ansgar Township), Hans Halvorsen Smedsrud, and Levi Olsen Lindeli, and perhaps others. They explored the country, located claims and built a log house for Mr. Clausen at a place just outside the town plat near where S. V. R. Smith lived many years. After spending about six weeks in the county, the party returned to Wisconsin for the winter. Mr. Clausen made a contract at Mineral Point, Wis., for thirty or forty wagons for the use of the colonists. As soon as the grass was large enough to sustain their cattle, some two hundred head in all, about thirty of these wagons started for Iowa bearing the colonists and their effects. The wagons were all drawn by oxen, and the children did most of the driving of the other stock. Mr. Clausen and his family were in a carriage drawn by horses, and there was only one other horse in the party. To procure better feed and to prevent confusion, the party was soon divided into three sections, the second and third of which followed the others at safe distances. They crossed the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Wisconsin River on a ferryboat driven by a tread-mill operated by a blind horse and a mule. This old ferryboat has become memorable among the old settlers. The writer of this, when a five-year-old boy, crossed on the same boat, and was terribly frightened because the boat was almost capsized in mid-stream when struck by a sudden and violent storm. Mr. Clausen's party went westward, then to the north almost to the state line in order to avoid the sloughs along the more direct route. There were many difficulties to overcome. It was necessary to make roads in some places and to bridge some streams with rough logs cut from trees growing along their banks. The journey was slow and often very laborious. A few of those who came in the first section did not like the new location and started back. These settled in the rougher

country in Southern Minnesota. Another party of their countrymen reached here ahead of the Clausen party and "jumped" a few of their claims. The claimants could not persuade those who had taken possession of their lands to remove, so made new locations, and no serious harm resulted. The land here had not yet come into the market, and had only been surveyed into townships six miles square, so the colonists "squatted" on their claims and waited until the next year for the survey to be completed and to make their purchases.

Mr. Clausen entered about 800 acres of land, including the present site of St. Ansgar and the mill property at Newburg. Besides Mr. Clausen and family, there were in the party his brother Peter Clausen, Mikkol Tollefson Rust and family, Gilbert Gilbertson and family, Hans O. Rust and family, Erick H. Espe-dokken and the family of Jacob Asselson, Ole O. Haugerud, Sr., and family, Halvor Thorson and son; also Assor Knudson and family and Ole O. Grov and family. These all settled near the Cedar River and within a few miles of St. Ansgar. Those who settled near Rock Creek were: Syver Johnson, at Red Oak Grove, near the George B. Lovejoy place; Levi Olsen Lindelien and Ole Haroldson, at Walnut Grove; and still farther down the creek at White Oak Grove, Ole Torgerson, and Helge Johnson Rodnigsand. The person last named was the father of President J. H. Johnson, of the Farmers National Bank. I believe that Erick O. Stovern and family joined the Clausen party near Calmar, Iowa. The other party from Wisconsin, which came here in the spring of 1853, contained among others, N. H. Nelson, now of St. Ansgar Township, and his brother Gulbrand; Knud O. Lee and family, and L. O. Anderson. Still others came about the same time from Clayton County, Iowa, among whom were Ole E. Sando and family, Knud Everson Hustad and family, and the Rierson brothers, Torkild, Lars and Torsten, and their sister.

During the fall of 1854 and 1855, the settlement had many additions, but the names of the later arrivals are too numerous to here be given.

Mr. Clausen organized a church soon after his arrival here and remained its pastor until 1872. The stone building at St. Ansgar was completed in 1864, and was then the only Norwegian church building west of Winneshiek County. Mr. Clausen was a man of strong character, genial disposition and many attainments. His parishioners had but recently come from a far distant country. They had but little knowledge of our language, customs or laws, and were in need of almost constant advice and help in business matters. These they received without stint from their pastor. And he impressed himself strongly on all other persons with whom he came in contact. This article is of necessity too short to detail his many labors and great influence. He was a justice of the peace, school fund commissioner, member of the Sixth General Assembly of Iowa, representing therein the counties of Winneshiek, Howard, Mitchell, Worth, Winnebago and Bancroft. During the Civil war he was chaplain of the Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment, known as the Norwegian Regiment, and held other important positions of honor and trust. The Town of St. Ansgar was platted and laid out by him, and named after one of Norway's early saints.

Many of the early settlers described in this sketch remained in this county, and not a few of them are living at the present time. They and their descendants, with but few exceptions, have been among our best citizens. They are law-abiding, thrifty, industrious and progressive. No doubt the good citizenship of



HOMER L. STACY
 Founder of Stacyville. Died in 1887.



MISS JULIA C. ADDINGTON
 Elected county superintendent of Mitchell County in October, 1869. The first lady county superintendent in the United States



H. S. HOUG
 Former principal of St. Ansgar Seminary. Died in 1910.



LEVI B. DUNTON
 Came to Mitchell County in 1856. Died in 1908.

these people is partly due to the teachings and influence of their early pastor, Rev. Claus L. Clausen.

(Having given a description of the first settlement at Osage and the upper country at St. Ansgar and touched on Mitchell, the following brief account of settlement, general, in other parts of the county will be given by townships, but the detailed account of township settlement will be found in the section of this work which treats on the histories of the various townships.)

In Burr Oak Township the first settlement was made by a Mr. Wilson at the beautiful grove in sections 9 and 10, in June, 1853, who sold the following year to Job Bishop, moved to Osage and died there in 1872. The next to come into this township was Oliver Tillotson and Alfred Curtis, in the fall of 1853, both taking claims in sections 9 and 10. James Curtis and Thomas Wynn came in 1854. Others of 1854 settlement included Messrs. Isaac Wynn, Eli Shultze from Pennsylvania. They built a shanty on the left bank of the Little Cedar River, near the west quarter post of section 36, township 98, range 16. They filed on land at Dubuque and made some hay that fall. In 1884 Mr. Shultze was the oldest representative of all the pioneers of this township.

In Cedar Township the earliest settlers were O. C. Harrolson, Levi Olsen Lindelien, natives of Norway, who came here in the spring of 1853, settling in sections 1 and 12. (See township history.)

In Douglas Township the first settlement was made by F. A. Sprague and M. W. Cummings in the early spring of 1855. They claimed land in sections 29 and 33 in township 98, range 15.

In Jenkins Township the first to become actual settlers were the members of the Scott families—Joseph Scott and Simeon Brown Scott, who came to the township in the spring of 1853. The first white man here was Simeon Brown Scott of section 3, township 99, range 15. He was a native of Jefferson County, Ohio. The Scott men were famous hunters and had every element to make good pioneers. James Foster and Daniel Woodworth were the next to come to this township. (See township history.)

In Liberty Township the pioneer settlement was effected by F. B. Rolf in 1853. He located in section 15 and remained there until his death, three years later.

In what was the original Lincoln Township, the first to settle was L. S. Hart and family from Oneida County, New York, but who came here from St. Joseph County, Mich. The Hart settlement included several persons, men grown when they came to this county. (See township history.)

In Newburg Township settlement was at first made by a number of persons from the Rev. C. L. Clausen colony, in 1853. This was along the Cedar River and Deer Creek. S. R. McKinley and W. D. Fulton were among the first American-born to locate within this township.

In Otranto Township the earliest to settle was Lorenzo D. Merry, a native of Troy, New York, who settled here in the autumn of 1852, in section 22, but soon re-located in section 21. He was a sort of "mover" and finally went to Red River of the North where he operated a line of boats and a ferry line. Following this members of the Clausen Norwegian Colony claimed land here. (See township history.)

In Rock Township the first settlement was made by E. Meier, a native of

Norway, who came here from Winneshiek County, in 1853, purchasing land in sections 14, 22 and 23. He died in this township in 1872.

In Stacyville Township the first settlement was effected by Adam Blake and Nicholas Hoeman who pre-empted land two miles north of Stacyville in May, 1855. Fitch B. Stacy came the same year.

In Union Township the first to locate was a German named Evenhart Viits, in April, 1856. He located in section 35, remained until 1859, and moved to Missouri where he was residing when last heard of. For list of other settlers see township history.

In Wayne Township the first to invade the territory for the purpose of making permanent settlement was William Smith from Illinois, who located in the southeast quarter of section 34 in July, 1853, where he built a log house and covered it with "shakes." This was the only family in the township until 1855, when S. L. Woodman settled in section 36.

CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS

The pioneers of this region all met on an equal footing of opportunity; riches gave their possessors no great advantage in the new conditions; poverty constituted no great drawback to the worthy ones, and absence of the aristocratic element, now frequently seen domineering in society, must have been a cause of much satisfaction to these rugged pioneers. Then everyone was considered and treated as a neighbor and brother, until he showed himself unworthy. Public gatherings were much like family reunions, and the fact that there was little unpleasant rivalry made such occasions doubly enjoyable. Hospitality knew no bounds. If a stranger pulled the latch string it was considered, as a matter of course, that he should receive an equal share with the members of the household, whether that share was little or much.

But why dwell longer on the long ago past? We live in the present, and work for the future. As no country can have a second "pioneer day" period, so no individual can have a second period of young life and hope and opportunity when youthful days have been once left behind. The wonderful accomplishments of our forefather pioneers in Northern Iowa should ever be food for reflection to those who have come after them. The fact that the foundations of our county and commonwealth were laid so splendidly by men and women of such courage, virtue and devotion, under so many perils and sacrifices, should ever inspire us to deeds of even greater value than it was their lot to perform, for our opportunities are greater and more numerous than fell to their lot.

CHAPTER III

ORGANIZATION AND COUNTY SEAT CONTESTS

COUNTY CREATED 1850-51—LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT—COURTHOUSE AND JAIL BUILT—GETS INTO COURT

Mitchell County was one of many new counties of the state created by the Third General Assembly which met at Iowa City, then the State capital, during the winter of 1850-1851. The boundary between Floyd County and Mitchell County was fixed in that act, as three miles north of its present location, which placed it on the south line of Township Ninety-eight. The act provided that county and township organizations should be established as soon as there were sufficient inhabitants within the limits of the counties to warrant the same. In 1853-1854 Mitchell and Floyd counties were attached to Chickasaw for judicial purposes, by the General Assembly. In the summer of 1854 a petition was prepared and presented to the County Judge of Chickasaw County, asking for an order to organize this county. The order was made, and provided for an election to be held August 7, 1854, for the choice of county and township officers. Under this order the legal voters of the county met at the home of Dr. A. H. Moore, near the present city of Osage, and organized by electing Dr. A. H. Moore and Josiah Cummings as judges, and Orrin Hart and C. C. Prime as clerks of election. Thirty-two ballots were cast in all, but there was no real contest, those present having agreed upon the persons to be chosen to the different offices. There were no printed ballots. The most handy penmen prepared all the ballots voted. The following persons were elected to the respective offices, each receiving the number of votes stated: County judge, A. H. Moore, thirty-one votes; sheriff, L. S. Hart, twenty-seven votes; treasurer and recorder (then one office), B. Whittaker, twenty-eight votes; school fund commissioner, C. L. Clausen, thirty-one votes; clerk of the court, A. Cummings, thirty-one votes; surveyor, C. C. Prime, twenty-five votes; coroner, J. Cummings, thirty-one votes. The Whig candidate for Governor of the State, Hon James W. Grimes, received all the votes cast for that office.

The county was made into one civil township named Mitchell, and C. C. Prime and Theodore Wilson were elected justices of the peace; Hiram Hart and P. Emerson, constables; Orrin Hart, George Morrison and A. Whitcomb, trustees; and G. Colton, clerk of the township. The ballot box was a small wooden box prepared for the occasion, with a slot cut through one side to receive the ballots.

As late as 1884 Harlow Gray, who voted at this election, had in his possession the original poll list made at the time. It was then in a good state of preservation, but poorly written, so that it was not easy to be sure of all the names. As this was the first election held in the county it is of unusual interest. The

men who took part in it laid the first foundations upon which has been constructed our entire county and township government. Their names were given as follows, to wit: J. Cummings, L. S. Hart, H. Hart, A. H. Moore, O. A. Tripp, Philo Cady, B. Whittaker, Tyree Doran, Joseph Hart, George Morrison, A. Beckner, D. Beckner, P. Hilger, P. Emerson, Erick Torison, Ole Olson, Tolef Olson, Jacob Asleson, Halvor Torison, Asle Larson, M. Tollefson, A. S. Faville, A. Whitcomb, C. C. Prime, Orrin Hart, Amos Deator, George Stanner, George Colton, Harlow Gray, John H. Wilson, Theodore Wilson.

Until the new-born county could procure suitable office buildings the officers elected each procured his own books and opened his office in his own log cabin.

An old historian has written of this election: "The only trouble occurring on election day was between two Hart brothers. There had been some difficulty regarding a claim, and it was decided by the whole party separating and taking their respective places on the different sides of a given line. These two brothers got to pulling and hauling too hard, got into a dispute, and finally to scuffling and pulling shirts. No man was hurt. One funny incident connected with the affair was old man Hart telling his grown son, Steve, that 'He had licked him before and would again in case he (Steve) did not stop quarreling.'" The writer cannot vouch for the accuracy of these incidents, but gives them as written when many of the voters at that election were yet alive.

LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT

It is much easier to give a brief history of the county seat controversies, and its final establishment at Osage, than it was for the residents of the county to settle the problems connected therewith as they presented themselves for settlement. The first action that had an important bearing on the county seat issue was the change of the southern boundary of this county by the extension of that line three miles farther south than its original location. About that time Floyd County had a county seat fight on between Floyd and St. Charles, now Charles City. It was commonly stated in those days that the change stated was made in the interest of Osage and St. Charles, and against the interest of Mitchell and Floyd. An old history of this county says that C. L. Clausen was a prominent factor in making that change. The records, when considered alone, do not warrant that conclusion. The change was made by Chapter 120 of the Laws of the Fifth General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. Mr. Clausen was not a member of that assembly, but was a member of the Sixth General Assembly, which convened at Iowa City December 1, 1856. So if he had any part in procuring the change of boundaries stated it was as an outsider, and not as a legislator. The Fifth Assembly, by Chapter 54, approved January 22, 1855, appointed John Harlow of Howard County, Joseph B. Dolley of Floyd County, and John Banack of Bremer County, commissioners to locate the seat of justice for the County of Mitchell, and provided that "The said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the house of C. L. Clauser, (Clausen?) in said county, on the first day of March next, or within sixty days thereafter, and proceed to the performance of said duty, and the point selected by a majority of said commissioners shall be the county seat of said county." The commissioners were to report their proceedings to the county judge of said

county. No record of their report is to be found at this time, but all histories of the county agree that they made Mitchell the county seat of the county. Of course that decision did not please the people who favored Osage. Under the laws then in force the county judge of the county had the right to order an election to relocate the county seat, if the legal requirements were complied with. The county judge at the time was an Osage man, Dr. A. H. Moore. So before the March, 1856, term of his court a petition was filed in his court, containing between seventy and eighty names, asking for an order for an election to relocate the county seat. A remonstrance to that petition was presented. Neither the petition nor remonstrance can now be found. Minute Book No. 1, in the clerk's office, shows the facts here given. Under date of March 3, 1856, Judge Moore's decision is given as follows: "The question of granting an order for the relocation of the county seat of the county of Mitchell being brought before the court a remonstrance was presented on behalf of the citizens of Mitchell by D. W. Poindexter, Esq., signed by 173 citizens of said county claiming to be legal voters therein, the affidavits of D. G. Frisbie and A. L. Cady to the fact that certain persons named in their respective affidavits were legal voters in said county as they verily believed, being presented together with said remonstrance and were duly filed with the Clerk. The court after hearing the argument in favor of granting the prayer of said remonstrance decided that the said remonstrance was presented too late to receive attention. The court ordered that at the next April election a vote should be taken between Osage and the existing county seat." The same record shows that April 14, 1856, Judge Moore called to his assistance T. J. A. Fenn and A. T. Cady, justices of the peace, and canvassed the vote, and made the entry, "Osage having a majority of all the votes cast for county seat was declared to be the county seat of Mitchell County from this date." The Mitchell faction contested this election in the court, claiming that the order for the election was void because the remonstrance outnumbered the petitioners. Mitchell won this contention in the lower court, but Osage appealed the decision to the Supreme Court. While that appeal was pending the Osage faction secured the enactment of Chapter 170 of the Laws of the Sixth General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, appointing S. W. Stanley of Floyd County, George A. Bronson of Chickasaw County, and James Crow of Cerro Gordo County commissioners to locate the county seat of Mitchell County. They were to meet at Mitchell the first Monday in May, 1857, or within sixty days thereafter, and perform their duty, and make return of their doings to the clerk of Mitchell County. We cannot find their report or any record of it. But early history says they met twice, and finally reported in favor of Osage. The Osage people, having attained their object through the commission, presumably dismissed their appeal to the Supreme Court, as no record can be found that it was decided on its merits there.

In the fall of 1856 Judge Moore was a candidate for re-election and D. W. Poindexter of Mitchell was a candidate against him. Moore was re-elected. In the fall of 1857 Arad Hitchcock of Osage was a candidate for county judge and H. P. Nelson of Mitchell ran against him. Hitchcock was elected. In 1859 Oran Faville of Mitchell was a candidate for county judge, and was elected to that office. H. I. Stacey was the opposing candidate. The county judge's office was an exceedingly important one down to January 1, 1861. Up to that time

the county judge performed nearly all the duties, and had nearly all the powers, of the present board of supervisors, besides having quite extensive judicial functions.

COURTHOUSE AND JAIL BUILT

During the interval from 1856 to 1860 the courthouse and jail were built in Osage, largely under the power and control of the county judges then in office. The county seat controversy was in politics during all this period. Very soon after Oran Faville became county judge he granted a petition, and made an order for an election in April, 1860, for relocation of the county seat. We had a courthouse built by the county in Osage. Mitchell promised to build a good stone courthouse with their own funds and give it to the county in case the county seat was located at Mitchell. At this second election Mitchell won by a majority of sixty-nine votes, according to the oldest histories. The Minute Book which should contain the record of the canvass of the votes of this election cannot be found. The offices were soon moved to Mitchell, and the Mitchell people built the stone building now used for public school purposes there. But they did not deed it to the county, and it was soon evident that the matter was not permanently settled.

Under the new law the first session of the board of supervisors met at Mitchell January 7, 1861. Its members were one for each township in the county. They were J. H. Brush, Osage Township; D. G. Frisbie, Mitchell Township; A. D. Curtis, Burr Oak Township; James H. Beebe, Stacyville Township; George W. Barker, Wayne Township; John Marshall, Richfield Township; N. M. Wilder, Otranto Township; N. W. Moss, Jenkins Township; W. D. Fulton, Newburg Township; and C. L. Clausen, St. Ansgar Township.

GETS INTO COURT

At Clausen's suggestion a resolution was passed to put to a vote of the people whether the county seat should be removed from Mitchell to Osage. The third election on the same subject was held April 1, 1861. Excitement was very great. Each party charged the other with fraud and the colonization of voters. On the face of the returns Osage had won the election, but before the votes were canvassed J. F. English commenced suit against the members of the board of supervisors and the county clerk and perhaps others, charging fraud and illegality in the elections, and procured an injunction from the judge of the district court, E. H. Williams of Clayton County, restraining the defendants from canvassing the votes or doing anything to remove the officers or records to Osage. In spite of this restraining order a majority of the board, against the vote and protest of others, canvassed the vote and declared that it stood 487 for Osage, 468 for Mitchell, with two blanks; and that Osage was the lawful county seat. English brought a charge of contempt against the defendants for violating the injunction served upon them. They were cited to appear and show cause, if any they had, why they should not be found to be in contempt. The officer who served the citation reported that all the defendants except Clausen had been served, and that he could not be found in the state. The clerk, Theodore Roziene, answered

that he had acted only under strict orders of the board of supervisors, given June 5, 1861. He was discharged, upon payment of costs. Supervisors Frisbie, Wilder, Beebe and Fulton filed their affidavits, and were discharged by order of the court. Supervisors Barker, Curtis, Brush, Blakeslee, Moss and Marshall were adjudged in contempt of court, and each fined fifty dollars for the benefit of the school fund. There is some conflict of authority as to the outcome of the suit brought by English. Our records seem to show that it was withdrawn. But in the issue of the Mitchell County Press dated December 19, 1867, published at the time in West Mitchell by T. M. Atherton, who was then one of the attorneys for Mitchell in the contest, he says, among other things: "In April, 1861, an election was held in this county upon the question of a relocation of the county seat from Mitchell to Osage; but owing to frauds in the election and illegal proceedings previous to it, J. F. English procured an injunction against the county officers restraining them from removing their offices to Osage. At the May term of the district court following, those in the interest of Osage took a change of venue to Dubuque County. The change was not perfected for some time by them, and when it was, Judge Burt was on the bench, and having been attorney for Osage, could not try the case. A change was ordered by him to Jackson County. The case was not filed there by Osage until March, 1865, and was taken there by stealth and fraud on the part of the attorneys who represented Osage, and in the absence of F. E. Bissell, the attorney who represented Mitchell, they filed the case, called it up, and had it dismissed for want of prosecution, no one being there to answer for English, or the interests of Mitchell. As soon as Mr. Bissell found out how the case was disposed of he advised English, who took an appeal to the Supreme Court, but never perfected the appeal nor tried the case. In the meantime, in October, 1865, Charles Sweatt procured the allowance of an injunction from Judge Gray of the district court of Des Moines, against the county officers, restraining them from removing the county records to Osage, or in any manner recognizing that place as the county seat." The files in the English case cannot be found in our clerk's office. Sweatt brought a case just as Atherton states. Atherton's statement about the disposition of the English case was made very near the time the events took place, so is probably correct.

Atherton says further in reference to the Sweatt case: "At the May term, A. D. 1867, of the district court, those in the interests of Osage appeared moved to dismiss the bill and dissolve the injunction, on the ground that the petition for the injunction did not state sufficient cause, or contain facts that would warrant the allowance of the writ; that the cause of action was barred by the statute of limitations, etc. At this term of court the cause was set down for argument at chambers, and was, on the 29th day of July, 1867, so argued, and on the 12th day of August Judge Fairfield filed his opinion, refusing to dismiss the bill or dissolve the injunction. From this decision Osage appealed to the Supreme Court. The decision of the lower court was affirmed by the Supreme Court October 10, 1867; and the case was sent back to Mitchell County for further proceedings. In May, 1869, Judge Fairfield of Charles City made an order sending the case of Judge E. Flint of Mason City, to report the testimony and a finding of facts; the testimony to be taken on twenty days' notice by the referee. The May, 1870, term of the court was held by Judge Burt, who had been an attorney in the case. He continued the case to a special term to be held August

15, 1870. The special term was held by Judge Fairfield. Plaintiff appeared by his attorney, D. W. Poindexter, and defendants by Cyrus Foreman. The plaintiff asked that the temporary injunction be made perpetual. This motion was denied, whereupon the bill was dismissed, to which the plaintiff excepted. These entries were made August 16, 1870. Evidently the Osage people were afraid that the Mitchell people would appeal the case to the Supreme Court. They immediately organized a party of about forty men with ample conveyances and went that very night to Mitchell. They returned to Osage with the records and files belonging to the auditor's office and the treasurer's office, with Auditor A. W. Clyde and Treasurer Charles Sweney in charge of their respective records and files. County Recorder G. S. Needham and Clerk C. S. Prime brought their records and files to Osage a little later. No appeal was ever taken from Judge Fairfield's decision. Some of the more important facts narrated here were obtained from Minute Book 'A' of the board of supervisors of this county at pages 1, 35, 36, 55, 56, and 57 thereof, in the auditor's office; and others from District Court Judgment Docket 'A, 1,' pages 334 and 335, in the clerk's office; and from District Court Record 'B,' pages 71, 157, 214, and 228, in the clerk's office; and from the files in that office in the case of Charles Sweatt vs. A. S. Faville, county judge, and others." As this controversy progressed feeling ran higher and higher. During nearly all its duration each faction ardently supported candidates for nearly all the county offices to be filled, and many of these campaigns were very spirited and close.

At the elections of 1860 and 1861, especially, each faction sent watchers to the polling place of the other and to some of the other polling places in the county. Many votes were challenged and the watchers and challengers had anything but pleasant times. The laws of hospitality were not enforced. Charges were made and acts were done that were far from courteous. It is even said that Doctor Frisbie was thrown out of the window of the Osage polling place. Each party charged the other with buying votes as well as colonizing them. And probably both parties were right in making these charges. The writer was then ten or eleven years old and had the small boy's characteristic sharp ears. He overheard a conversation not intended for his ears. It was in front of the stone schoolhouse in St. Ansgar and between a merchant of Mitchell and a voter of that town who was of foreign birth and stuttered in both language and facial expression. The language of the voter cannot be produced here, it was so mixed, slow and painful. The substance only is given. The merchant asked the voter to vote for Mitchell. When the answer was finally completed it was the question, What will you give me to do so? The merchant tried hard to convince the voter that he could not pay for votes, that he should vote as requested for the good of his own town. The voter finally replied that he had been offered \$2 to vote for Osage. After some further negotiations the merchant told the voter that if he would vote for Mitchell the merchant would give him from his own store a good pair of shoes the next time he came to Mitchell. The voter made no definite promise. He evidently had an impediment in his actions, as well as in his speech.

The stone building in Mitchell was used for court house purposes from the time of its completion, about 1860, until the books were removed as stated, in 1870.

Much curiosity was expressed at the time that Rev. C. L. Clausen should have been such an ardent Osage man during all this long controversy. The answer given at the time was that he hoped and planned to secure the county seat for St. Ansgar ultimately, and believed St. Ansgar could win it from Osage more easily than from Mitchell.

Many people thought that Mitchell's greatest source of weakness in this long contest was because her people did not agree among themselves. If there was a lull in the county seat fight, the people of East Mitchell were almost sure to fight those of West Mitchell over their academy, or each town would have rival candidates for the same office. In 1862, for instance, D. G. Frisbie and Oran Faville had a bitter contest in the county convention to see who should have the delegation to the congressional convention. Faville got the Mitchell County delegation, but William B. Allison got the nomination and election.

CHAPTER IV

EARLY-DAY MARKETING AND RAILROADS

WHEAT AT FORTY CENTS—SOME PRICES—THE FIRST RAILROAD—THE "MILWAUKEE" SYSTEM—CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY—LATEST RAILWAY IN THE COUNTY—PROPOSED RAILROADS—RAILROAD MILEAGE IN MITCHELL COUNTY.

WHEAT AT FORTY CENTS

One who has never had the experience of going to mill or market over unbridged streams, over trackless prairies, a distance of a hundred miles and more, can't possibly realize what the task meant to the pioneer. He may have raised a good crop of grain only to find that on account of markets being so far distant the price was really a mere nothing in way of profit to him. One settler tells of letting his grain stand in the stack over one year until a threshing machine could be engaged in Mitchell County. The next year there was no market here and wheat was worth only 35 to 40 cents per bushel at McGregor, a distance over one hundred and ten miles. In 1858 grain was stored in rail pens like corn and covered with straw, waiting a rise in price.

Scores of farmers went through the same experience as did Pioneer Theodore Schmedes, who went to McGregor with a load of wheat; was numerous times stuck fast in the mud, had to unload and reload at various places en route. The weather was stormy and he was out a full week, and on returning had nothing from the sale of his load. But even at the encountering of such trips and low prices thousands of bushels of grain were thus carted to the McGregor markets.

Women also shared these hardships, as in the case of Mrs. Edwin Huntington, a widow with six children, who having lost her husband and eldest son in the Civil war, carried on her farm of forty acres, doing her own outdoor work generally. In the autumn time she loaded up her load of wheat and joined the long caravan of teamsters, and wended her way to Cedar Falls, where most of the grain from this county found its market at that time. She stood the brunt and exposure, it is said, fully equal to the men who teamed for a living.

A few years later grain was generally hauled to Le Roy, Minnesota, which point had been promised a railway in 1858, but had none until in the later '60s.

Pioneer T. J. Young, a few years since, writing on early days in Jenkins Township, this county, said concerning marketing, milling, etc.:

"The distance from market of the early settlers was a great disadvantage. McGregor was nearly a hundred miles overland, without roads, and the trail intersected by numerous sloughs, creeks and steep hills. All of their teams being oxen, their progress was slow; they generally went two or three in company, to assist each other in case of emergency. It generally took eight or

more days to complete the round trip. The snow was at times from one to two feet deep, and occasionally with a crust that would bear a man, but not his team. In winter they always carried their shovels, for they frequently encountered drifts from four to six and even eight feet deep which they had to shovel their way through. In the fall and summer they carried their provisions with them, and slept under their wagons. Before retiring for the night, they generally cut the grass for a rod or two around the wagon for protection against the massasaugas, or prairie rattlesnakes. Prairie wolves and sometimes a timber wolf would hang about the camp; they were not dangerous, but their constant howling was disagreeable."

SOME PRICES

Mr. Young continues: "The prices they got for their products were for wheat, 40 to 60 cents per bushel. Their hogs were kept until it was cool enough to freeze the pork, which was then dressed and hauled 100 miles, and sold for $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cents per pound. Good three-year-old steers sold to drovers, delivered at some nearby yard, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cents a pound. In return the settler-farmer got sixteen and, rarely, twenty pounds of New Orleans sugar for a dollar. Calico (prints) was 8 to 13 cents a yard. Kerosene oil, 75 cents a gallon, but as a rule the Mitchell County farmer used candles, or a lard lamp."

THE FIRST RAILROAD

The first attempt at railroad building in this county was in 1862, when the old Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company made a preliminary survey through this and adjoining counties. This was followed up in 1865 by the true location of their line. This county issued bonds to aid the company in the sum of \$50,000, but through some ruling of the courts concerning such taxes, etc., the bonds were annulled and destroyed by Mitchell County, all save about eight thousand dollars' worth.

Before the road had reached Mitchell County, it had, as a railway property, passed into the hands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company under a long-term lease, the same as it is operated under today. This road enters Mitchell County from Floyd County on the south, at a point in West Lincoln Township and in a northwesterly course passes through the townships of Osage, Mitchell, St. Ansgar and Otranto, entering the State of Minnesota. The present stations within this county on this line are, beginning at the south, Orchard, Osage, Mitchell, St. Ansgar and Mona. Coming in as this railroad did in 1869, when prices were good and immigrants were flocking here to occupy and improve the fertile lands, it was of great benefit to those shipping in and to those who had produce to ship out of the county, instead of drawing such products to Cedar Falls or McGregor, as had been done at an early day.

THE "MILWAUKEE" SYSTEM

The Mason City & Austin branch of the great Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was next to enter this county, giving further and better shipping facilities. This railroad passes through the northwestern township of the county—Otranto—and a part of Newburg Township. This was constructed in 1872, and

has now for its station-points Otranto and Carpenter. This line runs diagonally from section 7 to sections 10 and 11 of townships 99 and 100, in range 18. The business of railroading which used to be carried on at Mona, on the state line, has largely been transferred to Lyle, a mile over the line in Minnesota, where a junction is formed by the Milwaukee, Great Western and Illinois Central railroads.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

This is the railway known as the Stickney system, and had for its beginning the old "Diagonal" line, as it was called, running from Kansas City to Des Moines, and on northeast in a diagonal course through Iowa to Oelwein, Fayette County, where it now branches north and south, running to Chicago and St. Paul. When these lines were all completed, it was given the name of "Maple Leaf" route, on account of the points of compass it reached in its course, with parts of the leaf extending to Chicago, another section to St. Paul and Minneapolis and another from Oelwein southwest through Waterloo, Marshalltown and Des Moines to Kansas City, with numerous smaller branches, such as to Omaha via Mason City and Fort Dodge, the line from Sumner west to Belmont and one from Mason City to Carroll and Harlan, Iowa, the territory of which when outlined gave the shape of a maple leaf. The company offered and paid the sum of \$100 for this name and design—"Maple Leaf Route." But charming as this name was, as the years went by and other men had to do with the management of this great, far-reaching railway system, it was renamed as the Chicago Great Western Railway, and sometimes styled the "Corn Belt Route," touching as it does the great corn states of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois.

This road was constructed in the '80s as a main line, and before 1895 had taken over numerous lines, such as the Fort Dodge & Mason City, the old Dubuque & Dakota, through Hampton and other small lines in Minnesota and Iowa. The line from Mason City to Austin was a part of the original system projected by that great railroad builder, George Stickney, the first man to found railway libraries and Y. M. C. A. institutions at his division points, and who was among the earliest to object to employing a man who was addicted to intoxicants. The line from Mason City, via Lyle to Austin, traverses Otranto Township, this county, from section 30, township 100, range 18, to section 10 of the same township and range—Otranto civil township. There are no stations in this county on this railway.

Another branch of this road extends from Osage to Little Cedar, McIntire and thence on to the northeast over into Minnesota, with connections for Rochester and Minneapolis and St. Paul. This line was completed to Osage in 1893, and has stations at Osage, Little Cedar, David and McIntire in Mitchell County.

The main line of the Chicago Great Western system, running from Oelwein to Minneapolis, passes through the northeastern portion of Mitchell County, has about ten miles of track in this county, and stations at Riceville, McIntire and Bailey. It forms junction with the Osage branch at McIntire, Wayne Township.

LATEST RAILWAY IN THE COUNTY

Mitchell County's latest railway was the Stacyville division of the Illinois Central lines, constructed in 1898-99 from their main line in this county, at Stacy-

ville Junction, situated at the corners of sections 25 and 35, township 100, range 18, to Stacyville, a distance of about six miles. Toeterville, in sections 31 and 32, is the only station between the main line and Stacyville.

PROPOSED RAILROADS

Mitchell County has had her full share of "paper railroads" in the years that have passed. East and west roads, a road to the southwest, with Nora Springs as an objective point, and other projects were agitated many years ago. The Chicago Great Western now occupies the right of way of what was the old Winona & Southwestern road.

The records of this county show an entry of proceedings had by the county supervisors, soon after that office was created, in 1861, when the board held a special session to discuss the question of granting the swamp lands belonging to this county to the "Northern Iowa Railroad Company." It was decided to submit the question to the people. According to the proposition made, such railroad was to pass through Mitchell County from east to west, as near the center as practicable. Riceville, Little Cedar and Osage were all supposed to be on this line of road, but as it turned out, the county has no direct east and west road, but numerous diagonal lines and a perfect network of railroads just outside the limits of the county, in adjoining counties and over Minnesota. Hence ordinary shipping and passenger traffic are excellent for the citizens of Mitchell County. Every township in this county has a railroad except four—Rock, Cedar, Douglas and East Lincoln.

When the Winona & Southwestern line was projected from the northeast, in 1890, a tax was voted and one stipulation was that the track should be laid through the Township of Osage by a certain date. Hence that portion of the line was built on through the City of Osage to the Cedar River nearly two miles to the southwest, where end the township borders. This has never been operated and the track and ties have long since been taken up. The grade of this line may be traced today and is commonly known as the "trail." One of the bridges is still partly standing, and whistling posts and right-of-way posts are still intact. The Chicago Great Western Company has never operated south of west of their depot in Osage.

RAILROAD MILEAGE IN MITCHELL COUNTY

The following shows the railroad mileages in this county by the legal corporation titles as known to the Iowa Railroad commissioners:

	Miles.
Dubuque & Sioux City, Mona branch (Illinois Central).....	22.72
Dubuque & Sioux City, Stacyville branch (Illinois Central) ..	7.93
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Austin branch.....	7.75
Chicago Great Western, main line.....	9.88
Chicago Great Western, Fort Dodge main line.....	5.30
Chicago Great Western (Wis., Min. & Pacific).....	20.99
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Total	74.57

CHAPTER V

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

COUNTY MANAGEMENT—BUSINESS OF THE COUNTY COURT—UNDER THE SUPERVISOR SYSTEM—A NEW SUPERVISOR SYSTEM—BOUNTY ON CROWS—OLD SAFE SOLD—OFFICERS' SALARIES IN 1885—RECENT-YEAR SALARIES—HEATING PLANT INSTALLED—COUNTY BONDS—RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT—THE COURTHOUSE—COUNTY JAILS—COUNTY POOR FARM—EXPENDITURES FOR BRIDGES IN 1916—ROAD EXPENDITURES CLASSIFIED—COUNTY FINANCES—INDEBTEDNESS—VALUATIONS AND TAXES IN 1916—OFFICERS OF INCORPORATED TOWNS—BONDS REQUIRED IN 1917—COUNTY OFFICERS, 1917—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS, 1917—SUPERVISORS ROSTER.

COUNTY MANAGEMENT

Counties, like states and nations, have their own peculiar laws, and while the plans and policies of no one county shall conflict with the state laws, yet, in a sense, they govern themselves. Their schools, their roads and many other features of the county government are left to the citizens of each county, and all the counties of the commonwealth must work in general harmony with the state and national laws. In Iowa the government of the county is in the hands, largely, of a board of county supervisors (in other states known as county commissioners), who are elected by the people, and now represent certain supervisor districts in particular and the whole county in general. These supervisors meet at stated times at the courthouse and are presided over by a chairman (one of their own number) and they have for their clerk the county auditor, who records the proceedings of their meetings, and who in fact is the most important officer in a county, as he has to deal with tax levies, assessors, the settlement with the various county officials, including the treasurer, and is the custodian of all county property. He makes the county's contracts for supplies and internal improvements, and has much to do with the public highways and drainage matters.

Prior to this system of county auditors, Iowa had the county judge system. This officer presided over what was termed the "county court," and his acts were usually governed by the sentiment of the people who made their wants known to him through petitions and remonstrances. In many instances, however, the county judge worked hardship, as some county judges ruled with personal interest in mind rather than in justice to a majority of the people. It was styled "the one-man power" until by legislation it was abolished and a better system of supervisors and county auditor was inaugurated.

It will be the object of this chapter to give some of the more important items as found in the proceedings of the county court, from its first term in October,

1854, until that court was discontinued in 1860; also to give the chief acts and orders of the board of supervisors from that time to the present, only giving such portions of the record as seem to the author more interesting and valuable in a county history.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNTY COURT

October 2, 1854, was the date when the first county court convened in Mitchell County. It was at the residence of County Judge Alexander H. Moore. The records state, "No business being presented, court adjourned until the November term." November arrived; December arrived; January, 1855 came; also the month of February, and still there were no entries, except "adjourned." But finally, on March 5, 1855, court convened again. Among the more important acts of the county judge was the dividing of Mitchell County into three civil townships, called Osage, Mitchell and St. Ansgar. The records show the boundaries of the three original subdivisions of the county to be as follows:

"The Township of Osage to begin at the southeast corner line of said county as now divided by the act of the General Assembly of Iowa in 1854-5; thence west to the southwest corner of said county; thence north on the west line of said county six miles; thence east ten miles on the section line; thence north one mile; thence east four miles; thence north two miles to the township line between townships 98 and 99, in range 16; thence east to the county line of said county; thence south to the place of beginning.

"Township No. 2, named Mitchell, bounded: Commencing on the southwest corner of township 99, range 15, on the county line of said county; thence west ten miles on said line of township 99, ranges 15 and 16; thence south two miles; thence west four miles; thence south one mile; thence west ten miles to the line of said county; thence north four miles; thence east eight miles; thence north four miles to the south line of the township; thence east sixteen miles to the county line of said county; thence south to the place of beginning.

"No. 3, named St. Ansgar, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of township 100, range 15; thence west sixteen miles; thence south four miles; thence west eight miles; thence north to the state line; thence east along the state line to the northeast corner of Mitchell County; thence south on the line of said county to the place of beginning."

It was ordered at this term of county court that the first township election for Osage Township should be held at the house of Benjamin Whitaker; that for Mitchell Township to be held at the schoolhouse; that for St. Ansgar to be held at the storehouse of C. G. Clausen.

At this term of court John M. Bennett was appointed prosecuting attorney, to fill a vacancy in the office. The sheriff was ordered to take a school census of Mitchell County.

Nothing of great import came up for action before the county judge until July 2, 1855, when, upon the absence of the county judge, Prosecuting Attorney John B. Bennett presided. The first bill against this county was at that time presented by A. S. Faville, for the sum of \$50.75, as pay for services as road commissioner. His bill was allowed.

At the November, 1855, term of county court, Judge Moore appointed John Bishop commissioner to locate the county's swamp lands.

During the year 1855 two more townships were created and ordered organized. These were Wagner and Burr Oak.

At the February, 1856, term of county court, Judge A. H. Moore had his attention called to a petition calling upon him to order an election to determine a relocation of the county seat, taking it from Mitchell to Osage. This petition was presented by L. S. Hart, Jr., and was signed by the following, as near as can be learned from present records:

A. C. Walker, A. K. Demmon, Benjamin Whitaker, William H. Fox, Peter Cook, C. S. Sam, I. B. Allen, George Stenn, Theodore Wilson, Levi Zoover, E. I. Barnett, Joseph Hart, A. Whitcomb, I. B. Allen, Reubin Wiggins, Levi Graham, B. R. Crum, Moses Orchard, T. I. A. Ferrin, Samuel Hall, F. E. Wiggins, Benjamin Bloker, I. B. Higdag, Harlow Gray, L. S. Hart, Jr., Luther W. Converse, John T. Hurd, B. F. Roffer, John Bush, D. Falkey, A. B. Davis, I. S. Blakeley, G. W. Davis, J. O. Paxson, I. W. Lown, Alfred F. Parker, I. R. Hart, Reuben Osborn, William Murray, John Joslin, C. B. Lown, E. Benedict, H. Cole, W. C. Ritchen, J. O. Paxson, Henry Brooks, L. I. P. Morrill, John N. Bennett, O. Tripp, E. T. Ferrin, I. B. Mayfield, Daniel Thompson, C. H. Hart, Seymour Ayers, James Dislen, E. H. Higbee, H. C. Paxson, H. Briggs, Thomas Philips, W. H. Fox, D. Shucklin, William McElein.

The urgent request of C. G. Clausen that this petition for an election in the county seat removal question be deferred until the March term of the county court was granted and the case held over.

At the March term the petition again came up for consideration and it was decided by the county judge that the question might be submitted at the ensuing election in April, as to whether the county seat should be removed to Osage. The election was held and after that the county court convened and declared that Osage had received a majority of the votes cast, and was the county seat of Mitchell County. (See later proceedings.)

Hartford Township was ordered set off in February, 1857.

At the March 2, 1857, term, Judge Moore redivided Mitchell County into townships and set off and organized new ones. The record states that immediately after these changes had been effected the townships were as follows: Otranto, Stacyville, Wayne, Jenkins, Burr Oak, Osage, Mitchell and St. Ansgar. Cedar Township was created in April, 1857.

With the convening of county court in September, 1857, the newly elected county judge, Arad Hitchcock, took his seat. There was nothing but routine business connected with the court until September 14, 1859, when Richfield Township was set off and ordered organized. The first election was ordered to be held in October at the house of John De Ford.

In February, 1860, Oran Faville held his first term of court as judge of Mitchell County. About the first and by all odds the most important question that came before him was the county seat removal question, in way of a well-signed petition calling for the removal of the seat of justice from Osage to Mitchell. It was granted and the election was held. It resulted in favor of Mitchell, and the next term of county court was held at Mitchell.

At the September, 1860, session of county court a petition was presented

by S. R. Minley and others, praying that a new township be formed out of the territory of St. Ansgar. Accordingly the Township of Newburg was set off and ordered organized. The first election was ordered held at house of S. R. McKinley.

UNDER THE SUPERVISOR SYSTEM

The first board of county supervisors, in common with all counties in Iowa, met in Mitchell County January 7, 1861, at the office of the clerk of the District Court at Osage. This was in accordance with an act of the Legislature in the winter of 1859-60 by which the old county judge system was abolished, and that of the county supervisors ushered in. The local government was thus revolutionized—the supervisors took charge of the business of the county court, except the issuing of marriage licenses, probate affairs and civil actions. The county court still held its sessions and continued to do so until 1869, when it was abolished by law; but nothing of interest transpired during that period, save the routine work.

The board of supervisors consisted, then, of one member from each civil township. The election for such members occurred in November, 1860—at which election President Lincoln was elected over Stephen A. Douglas, the great Civil war beginning the year following.

Some difficulty arose over the credentials of some of the members of the first board in this county, and some members were finally admitted under oath. A number of attempts were made to adjourn to meet at Mitchell, but no attempt proved successful. George W. Barker was chosen chairman of the first board, and members drew lots for the long and short terms, which resulted as follows:

J. H. Brush, Osage Township, one year; J. L. Blakesley, Cedar Township, two years; D. G. Frisbie, Mitchell, one year; George W. Barker, Wayne, one year; A. D. Curtis, Burr Oak, one year; James H. Beebe, Stacyville, one year; John Marshall, Richfield, two years; N. M. Wilder, Otranto, two years; N. W. Moss, Jenkins, two years; William D. Fulton, Newburg, one year; C. L. Clausen, St. Ansgar, two years.

Much time was consumed at the first session of the board in trying to settle the county seat contest. The people had voted to change to Mitchell, but the books and public records remained at Osage. It was again submitted to a vote.

A special board meeting was held in February, 1861, to consult and if possible to act on the question of granting the swamp lands of this county to the Northern Iowa Railroad Company. It was decided to lay the matter before the people. The proposition was that the said railway should pass right through the county from east to west, as near to the geographical center as possible. At this board meeting the members proceeded to canvass the vote on the county seat relocation from Mitchell to Osage. A writ of injunction had been issued forbidding the canvassing and several members protested against canvassing, but it carried and upon examination it was discovered that Osage had received 487 votes and Mitchell 468. Upon the railroad question the vote stood 706 in favor of giving the swamp land and 183 against it.

At the June, 1861, meeting of the board Lincoln Township was created and organized at once.

The second annual meeting of the board of supervisors convened at the office of the clerk at Mitchell January 6, 1862. N. W. Moss was elected chairman and the members consisted of those who held over and new members as follows: Cyrus Foreman, Osage; C. W. Dunlap, Stacyville; J. A. Wentworth, Wayne; Norman Norton, Burr Oak; Aaron Snyder, Newburg; F. A. Sprague, Mitchell; Homer I. Stacy, Stacyville; J. W. Cadwell, St. Ansgar.

At this board meeting the name of Richfield Township was changed to Lincoln and what had been Lincoln was changed to Douglas.

It will be remembered by the reader that this was during the trying times of the Civil war, and at the January, 1862, meeting of the supervisors, by resolution, each member of the board was to act as a relief committee for his respective township, and to report to the clerk all the destitute or needy families of volunteers. The clerk was authorized to draw warrants in the amounts recommended for the relief of such families. It was during this year that C. W. Dunlap, member of the board, resigned his position as supervisor to become lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Regiment, and he was finally killed in the service of his country. Oran Faville was appointed to take his place on the board of county supervisors. At about this time John Marshall removed from the county and John A. Wright was appointed as supervisor from Lincoln Township, in his place.

At the September, 1862, meeting, Arad Hitchcock and J. F. English were employed by the supervisors to try and negotiate with the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company to insure its being constructed through Mitchell County. At the same meeting T. M. Atherton was appointed superintendent of schools to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of C. T. Granger, who had entered the Union army. On the same day of the session, a resolution was passed to submit the question to the legal voters of whether a tax of three mills on the dollar be levied to pay bounties to volunteers who had enlisted, or who might enlist, from Mitchell County, prior to January 1, 1863. The question was submitted but was defeated at the polls by a majority of seventy-two votes.

January 5, 1863, the board of supervisors met at the courthouse in Mitchell for their third annual meeting. The following members-elect appeared, qualified and took the oath of office: Paul Meier, Cedar; John A. Wright, Lincoln; C. Carpenter, Jenkins; N. M. Wilder, Otranto—the last named was chosen chairman.

December 14, 1863, a tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills was levied on all taxable property to pay bounties of volunteers and to give aid to their families. The sum of \$150 was appropriated to each volunteer who might enlist under the call of the President for 300,000 more men up to January 5, 1864. The faith of Mitchell County was pledged to the payment of the warrants, and they were made receivable for all taxes.

The fourth annual session of the board met and John A. Wright was elected chairman. The following took their seats: Paul Meier, Cedar; A. S. Faville, Mitchell; C. A. Pierce, Burr Oak; Aaron Snyder, Newburg; M. W. Cummings, Douglas; James H. Beebe, Stacyville and Theodore Roziene.

This board reconsidered the action of the previous board and raised the volunteers' appropriation to \$200 each and the tax levy to 5 instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar. Four dollars a month was apportioned to each soldier's wife \$1 a month for each child and \$2 a month for each dependent person in the family

of a volunteer. The clerk was empowered to issue warrants bearing 10 per cent interest in payment of such claims against Mitchell County.

In June, 1864, the board levied an additional 2 mill tax for the relief of the soldiers' families.

September 5, 1864, there was \$100 appropriated for the Soldiers' Home at Dubuque—later this amount was increased to \$166.

January 2, 1865, occurred the fifth annual meeting of the Mitchell County supervisors; they met at the courthouse in Mitchell. That year the members of the board were as follows: L. B. Dunton, Jenkins Township; T. Y. Thurston, St. Ansgar Township; G. B. Mayfield, Cedar Township; Joseph Saville, Burr Oak Township; Lewis West, Otranto; A. S. Faville, Mitchell; John Wentworth, Wayne; J. H. Beebe, Stacyville; Cyrus Foreman, Osage; A. Snyder, Newburg; John A. Wright, Lincoln; M. W. Cummings, Douglas.

Cyrus Foreman was elected chairman the ensuing term. At the opening of this session a report was presented showing that there had been paid \$22,381 for relief and bounties during the year just closed (1864). Of the warrants, \$15,065.31 were still unpaid.

The sixth annual session of the board met on New Year's day, 1866, and organized by the election of John A. Wright chairman. The record says the following members were present: Cyrus Foreman, Osage; John A. Wright, Lincoln; M. W. Cummings, Douglas; L. B. Dunton, Jenkins; T. W. Thurston, St. Ansgar; John Bailey, Wayne; S. J. McKinley, Newburg; Asa Franklin, Mitchell; G. S. Johnson, Stacyville; Lewis West, Otranto; William H. Drake, Cedar; G. B. Mayfield, Burr Oak.

At the June session of this board it was decided to submit the following question to the legal voters of the county: "Shall the bounty to volunteers be equalized, giving \$200 to each; any amounts drawn from the county by volunteers or their families, when they were not actually needy, to be deducted from said \$200 in such cases?"

A committee which had been appointed to investigate the finances of the county made its extended report at this meeting and produced the following interesting set of facts:

The total levy of county tax from January 1, 1856, to January 1, 1866, was \$60,745. Of this, \$58,376.46 had been collected, and \$2,368 was delinquent. The total issue of county warrants during this time was \$127,199.76, of which \$70,596.56 worth had been canceled; and \$56,603.20 was outstanding; \$12,706 worth was canceled by judgment; \$700 worth was surrendered; and \$57,190 worth was canceled by the treasurer. The total amount of warrants outstanding May 1, 1866, was \$59,972.67.

The seventh annual session of the board of supervisors met at Mitchell, where the following members met and qualified and took their seats: Horatio Huntington, Lincoln; S. A. Clyde, St. Ansgar; Paul E. Meier, Cedar; C. Carpenter, Jenkins; Lewis West, Otranto. Cyrus Foreman was elected chairman for the year. Nothing of special interest transpired that year.

In 1868, January 6th, the board convened in its eighth annual session. The chairman that year was William W. Blackman. The board then consisted of the following gentlemen: W. W. Blackman, Mitchell; John Bailey, Wayne; Aaron Snyder, Newburg; Frank Penney, Stacyville; J. D. Griffin, Burr Oak;

Cyrus Foreman, Osage; A. B. Hendrickson, Douglas; Lewis West, Otranto; Paul Meier, Cedar; H. Huntington, Lincoln; C. Carpenter, Jenkins; T. W. Thurston and S. A. Clyde, St. Ansgar. The record shows little of interest—much useful but routine work was enacted by the board that year.

The ninth annual session of the board of county supervisors for Mitchell County convened January 4, 1869, at the courthouse and organized by the election of W. W. Blackman as chairman. The board then was composed of the following gentlemen: Cyrus Foreman, Osage; J. D. Griffin, Burr Oak; Frank Penney, Stacyville; John Bailey, Wayne; A. B. Hendrickson, Douglas; A. Snyder, Newburg; W. W. Blackman, Mitchell; Lewis West, Otranto; Jacob Decker, Union; B. F. Wright, Lincoln; George B. Lovejoy, Rock; C. M. Skinner, Cedar; N. W. Moss, Jenkins; G. W. Thurston, St. Ansgar.

During this year the name of A. S. Faville appears signed as county auditor.

The tenth annual meeting of the board of supervisors convened January 1, 1870. W. W. Blackman was elected chairman and the members were: Cyrus Foreman, Osage; H. J. Acker, Austin Root, Douglas; G. W. Barker, Wayne; T. W. Keeley, Newburg; H. Counsell, Burr Oak; Charles Penney, Stacyville; W. W. Blackman, Mitchell; Lewis West, Otranto; Jacob Decker, Union; B. F. Wright, Lincoln; N. W. Moss, Jenkins; C. M. Skinner, Cedar; T. W. Thurston, St. Ansgar; George B. Lovejoy, Rock.

A NEW SUPERVISOR SYSTEM

The last named session of the board of supervisors ended the system as then in force, for the Legislature had changed the plan of having one or more supervisors from each civil township in a county to that of having only three supervisors, elected at large throughout the county.

Again in 1874 the law was changed so that the board consisted of five members.

The first meeting of the board under the act of 1870 convened January 2, 1871. John A. Wright, Aaron Snyder and T. M. Tollefson, members-elect, qualified and took their seats. John A. Wright was elected chairman.

In 1897 the courthouse grounds were regraded and and reseeded and the public was warned not to use the grounds about the county buildings for park purposes until the grass could have time to be firmly rooted.

The Town of "Wheeler" was changed by the board during 1896 to Little Cedar.

In 1897-98 there was a basement placed beneath the courthouse for storage and coal bins, the same costing \$85.

In June, 1898, the board ordered flagstone laid on the north side of the courthouse; also that a cistern be constructed to receive the water from off the roof of the courthouse, the water to be used for steam-boiler purposes and for fire emergencies.

In 1899 the supervisors had the upper rooms of the courthouse and the county jail repaired at an expense of about seven hundred dollars.

In 1901 the following rate was ordered charged by the county for various transient business licenses: Peddlers of meat, per year, \$8; peddlers of general merchandise, on foot, \$10; with one horse, \$24; with two horses, \$40; for tin-

ware, notions and patented articles, \$20; for stoves, \$50; spectacles, jewelry, clocks, etc., \$40.

In April, 1904, the supervisors divided the old township of Lincoln making it into two civil townships—East and West Lincoln.

BOUNTY ON CROWS

At the April session of the county board in 1899, the supervisors made this record: Whereas the common crow has become a nuisance in scattering germs of disease and destroying crops, we, the board of supervisors, believe it to be to the best interests of the taxpayers of the county to pay a bounty of 5 cents each for every crow killed within the county. The head of any such crow killed in Mitchell County shall be taken to the township trustee, who shall certify to the same and burn said crow's head.

OLD SAFE SOLD

April, 1885, the supervisors sold the safe which had served so long in the county recorder's office, to Brule County, "Dakota Territory," for \$500.

OFFICERS' SALARY THIRTY-TWO YEARS AGO

In 1885 the county officers received salaries as follows: Auditor, \$1,200; clerk hire for auditor, \$600; clerk of the District Court, \$1,300; clerk hire for clerk of court, \$500; county treasurer, \$1,500; clerk or deputy treasurer received \$600.

RECENT-YEAR SALARIES

Beginning with 1912, the county officers have been paid salaries about as follows: Auditor, \$1,400; deputy, \$600; county treasurer, \$1,500; deputy, \$300; clerk of the District Court, \$1,200; deputy, \$360; recorder, \$1,200; county school superintendent, \$1,250; sheriff, \$1,800; county attorney, \$900.

HEATING PLANT INSTALLED

It was during 1897 that the supervisors caused a modern heating plant to be placed in the courthouse. Its cost was about one thousand and fifty dollars.

COUNTY BONDS—VARIOUS DATES

In 1885 the supervisors issued bonds to the amount of \$15,000 to provide for the county's indebtedness. These were issued in \$500 denominations and drew 5 per cent interest—payable in ten years or before.

In 1898 the board issued funding bonds amounting to \$10,000, drawing 6 per cent; also \$18,000 refunding bonds to pay off the outstanding bridge bonds—these drew 5 per cent.

At the September meeting of the board in 1898 it was resolved: To issue

refunding bonds to the amount of \$27,500 to redeem, pay off and discharge all outstanding bonds and \$10,000 of said outstanding bridge fund warrants. These bonds were issued in \$500 denominations, to draw 4 per cent interest, payable semi-annually; to be payable in ten years or before.

January 24, 1905, the county issued negotiable coupon bonds to the amount of \$24,000, for the purpose of funding a like amount of its valid, legal indebtedness outstanding January 1, 1905.

January 25, 1916, the board ordered issued county fundings bonds to the amount of \$29,000. These were sold to a Chicago broker and draw 4½ per cent interest.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

To show the character of the citizens of this county, as well as the thoughtfulness of the county board of supervisors, it is necessary only to insert in this connection the following resolution of condolence and respect written and made a part of the permanent record of the county board, at their session in November, 1896, upon the sudden death of a fellow member of the board:

"Resolved, that we recognize that in the death of M. Kildee the county and the district which he represented have suffered a great loss.

"Without a moment's warning, an ardent, economical and faithful supervisor has been removed from our board and as we sadly gaze upon the vacant chair, it naturally freshens the recollections and deepens the impression of the shortness and frailty of life. While we miss the warm shake of the hand, his cordial greeting, his willing help and excellent judgment upon public questions, we would not, if we could, call him back, believing that his Master, whom he faithfully served and loved, doeth all things well.

"Resolved, that we, the remaining members of the board, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad affliction."

Again, in May, 1902, they were called upon to record a similar set of resolutions after the death of County Treasurer B. M. Chase. R. F. Dorow was then appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Chase's office.

THE COURTHOUSE

The county court's record shows the following:

"August 8, 1857. John C. Bishop, John A. Robb and Jacob L. Chase having proposed to build a courthouse at Osage for the sum of \$25,000 according to a working draft then on file in my office and no better proposal having been made, it is therefore ordered, adjudged and determined that the said Bishop, Robb and Chase have and hold such contract for the erection and completion of the same and receive \$25,000 therefor. I certify that this contract and the bonds therefor referred to by me, also the draft and specifications referred to therein, are now on file in this office.

"ALEXANDER H. MOORE,
"County Treasurer."

-The record shows that the construction of this building was commenced in July, 1858. It is the building now in use, except for the east and west wings.



MITCHELL COUNTY COURTHOUSE, OSAGE



SAGE PUBLIC LIBRARY, OSAGE

which were added at a much later date. The foundation, the walls and the frame work are in good condition after about sixty years from their construction.

COUNTY JAILS

Mitchell County erected its first jail in 1858-59. It was constructed of plank spiked together, making a wall twelve inches thick, the inside being lined with sheet iron, and a brick wall around the outside. The foundation was stone and cement two feet in thickness, under the entire structure. This jail cost, on a cash basis, \$12,500 and was paid for in county warrants to the amount of \$25,000 (county warrants then being worth only 50 cents on a dollar). This jail served well its purpose, and was counted as among the best in northern Iowa. It was two stories high and one part was used for the sheriff's residence. On February 2, 1881, it was burned, on account of a defective flue. Three prisoners were in the jail at the time, but they were removed and under guard of Sheriff McCarty did good service in getting most of the furniture out of the building. The same day the jail in Charles City was burned. The Mitchell County jail was rebuilt at once, as the record shows that a contract was let and signed by Supervisors A. M. Bush and George M. Brown, and they reported in October, 1881, the completion of the structure, at a total cost of \$5,436, including the \$3,000 steel cages. The county received \$5,000 insurance on the old jail, thus the new jail cost the county only \$436.00. Later about four thousand dollars was expended on the jail property. The present jail stands on the same ground occupied by the old one, but is much smaller in size. Many of the old bricks were used in the construction of the new building.

COUNTY POOR FARM

Nothing speaks better for any community than to see the unfortunate poor well cared for at the hands of the taxpaying classes. Mitchell County has ever looked well to these matters. Prior to 1874 the poor were cared for in the various townships, but as the number increased it was thought wise to purchase land and establish a regular county farm, which was accomplished by the buying of the south half of the southwest quarter of section 7, township 98, range 16, in Burr Oak Township. This was in 1873 and the price paid for the land, which was purchased of William Bailiff, was \$26 per acre. During 1873 and 1874 the county erected a frame building forty by sixty feet, with a wing twenty by thirty feet, to be used as a home for the unfortunate poor who could not provide for their own living. The land cost the county \$1,872 and the buildings up to the early '80s had cost \$4,000 more. The buildings were opened January 1, 1874, with Levi Stewart as the first steward. After two years he took charge of the institution under contract for one year, and was succeeded by Messrs. Carpenter, Levi Jenkins and John B. Ryndes.

The county records show that in 1883 there were four males and three females in this institution. The capacity of the farm at that date was ample to support twenty paupers. There never has been a large number seeking a home at the Mitchell County Poor Farm. Of the present of this county institution it may be said that the official reports made to the public through the county auditor

give the following: Number of acres of land, seventy-two, valued at \$9,400; buildings, \$5,000; total, \$14,400.

The report of this institution for 1916 was:

Receipts—

Cattle and hogs sold.....	\$1,478.92
Cream checks	178.99
Poultry and eggs.....	23.28

Total	\$1,681.19
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Cash Paid Out—For steward's salary and all other necessary expenses, including groceries, dry goods, tobacco, hardware, medicines, etc.....\$1,209.87

Number of inmates January 1, 1916.....	4
Number of inmates admitted.....	2
Number of inmates discharged.....	2
Number of deaths.....	2
Number of inmates January 1, 1917.....	2

So it will be observed that the expense of keeping the poor of this county is not great.

It should be remembered, however, that there is an annual expense incurred by the poor of the county, not included in the report of the county poor farm, because there are a number of persons not cared for at that institution, for various humane reasons. The last annual report on the "Expenses for Poor Outside Poor Farm," published in 1917 for the previous year, is as follows:

Widows' pensions	\$ 322.00
Monthly stipends	1,300.00
Medical attendance and medicine.....	582.40
Transportation	59.84
Burial expenses	73.00
Fuel	397.31
Clothing	16.90
Overseer	11.50
Groceries and supplies.....	300.92
Aid for poor.....	140.78
House rent	43.00
Total	\$3,247.75

In 1893 the supervisors caused to be erected at the poor farm a two-story, four-room building, in which to keep the harmless, incurable subjects which had been kept as inmates at the Independence Hospital for the Insane, as that institution was crowded for room. This addition to the poorhouse cost the county about one thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars.

EXPENDITURES FOR BRIDGES IN 1916

115 concrete box-culverts, total cost.....	\$23,879.63
Corrugated pipe culverts, total cost.....	9,755.36
Nine "I" beam spans on concrete abutments.....	8,913.70
Four pony truss-steel spans with concrete floor.....	10,631.48
Total amount expended on bridge repairs.....	3,711.95
Total amount expended for equipment for bridge work..	700.00

ROAD EXPENDITURES CLASSIFIED

Total cost temporary road work.....	\$9,624.69
Total cost temporary grade work.....	1,362.50
Total cost graveling county road.....	3,816.06
Total cost tiling county road.....	2,795.92
Total cost dragging county road.....	2,379.42
Total cost road machinery and equipment.....	3,808.36

COUNTY FINANCES

With few exceptions, the financial affairs in Mitchell County have been well looked after by its officials, both in county and township offices. Coming down to 1897—twenty years ago—the auditor's books show an exhibit as follows:

INDEBTEDNESS

Outstanding bridge bonds.....	\$22,500
Outstanding bridge warrants.....	20,950
General bonded and floating debt.....	43,450
Less balance in bridge fund January 1, 1897.....	29,176
Net bonded and floating indebtedness, except interest.....	40,473

PRESENT INDEBTEDNESS

The treasurer's report, vouched for by the annual report of the county auditor shows this condition in the finances in Mitchell County at the close of business December 31, 1916:

Amount of outstanding funding bonds, \$20,694.75. These bonds run twenty years and a small levy is made each year which will pay the same off by the dates at which they mature. These bonds were sold and the proceeds turned over to various county fund accounts and is now in use.

The reports show that January 1, 1917, there was on hand in the various banks, belonging to the county, funds amounting to \$36,320.93 (less overdrafts of \$1,189.43) which, counting out the above bond issue, left the county with a balance on hand of \$6,131.50. But few Iowa counties make a better financial showing than does Mitchell.

VALUATIONS AND TAXES IN 1916

The county records show the following to have been the auditor's figures on the assessed value and taxes levied in this county for 1916:

Townships	Total Valuation	Moneys and Credits	Total Taxes
Osage	\$ 262,442	\$ 21,300	\$ 10,393.10
West Lincoln	252,140	11,800	11,384.03
East Lincoln	244,622	3,600	8,075.59
Douglas	396,797	47,900	14,191.36
Burr Oak	414,611	38,020	14,264.46
Liberty	385,122	25,225	18,761.37
Jenkins	445,632	51,400	16,206.60
Wayne	61,434	2,000	2,012.80
Stacyville	213,567	23,500	6,183.30
Union	414,522	89,950	12,258.20
Otranto	490,734	89,887	21,708.18
Newburg	331,659	29,270	14,678.63
St. Ansgar	431,348	28,600	15,200.55
Mitchell	376,485	21,200	14,137.39
Rock	442,651	49,400	13,771.48
Cedar	539,260	146,460	18,354.59

INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS

Osage	\$ 587,147	\$2,357,838	\$ 53,314.68
St. Ansgar	178,920	267,808	14,794.61
Stacyville	73,428	223,758	5,001.53
Carpenter	25,018	29,020	1,625.67
Mitchell	27,931	18,060	1,424.43
West Mitchell	12,832	64,300	906.26
Riceville	85,156	192,950	6,941.02
McIntire	220,494	40,200	12,770.65
Bailey	185,452	12,400	6,013.59
Meyer	207,147	34,400	5,362.30
Orchard	39,737	22,800	2,522.24
Totals	\$7,346,288	\$3,943,046	\$322,258.61

In 1916 the total valuation placed on railroad property was \$563,570; on express companies, \$2,210; on telegraph lines, \$4,697; on telephones, \$26,987; on personal property, \$845,726; on farm lands, \$5,226,403.

Dogs were taxed to the total amount of \$1,481; moneys and credits, \$19,715.22; the delinquent taxes (road) amounted to \$949.50; township road dragging expense, \$5,700.69.

OFFICERS OF INCORPORATED TOWNS

For the year 1917 the subjoined is a list of mayors, clerks and assessors of the incorporated towns and cities within Mitchell County:

Osage—Mayor, A. A. Kugler; clerk, A. S. Wright; assessor, Eleck Paulson.

St. Ansgar—Mayor, H. A. Rosel; clerk, T. H. Hume; assessor, Ole E. Olson.

Riceville—Mayor, W. H. Greeley; clerk, H. A. Yager; assessor, E. C. Willis.

McIntire—Mayor, H. J. Dowling; clerk, James Vaughn; assessor, E. F. Grace.

Mitchell—Mayor, F. H. Chandler; clerk, F. D. Cady; assessor, H. F. Lincke.

West Mitchell—Mayor, George Walter; clerk, George Wiess; assessor, Lester Coon.

Stacyville—Mayor, Joseph Kinney; clerk, Joseph N. Wolf; assessor, J. P. Weber.

Bailey—Mayor, J. J. Carter; clerk, W. O. T. Olson; assessor, William Dunlay.

Carpenter—Mayor, C. A. Swedberg; clerk, C. H. Thompson; assessor, Carl M. Golberg.

Meyer—Mayor, Joseph Blake; clerk, Peter Meyer; assessor, Jacob Seibert.

Orchard—Mayor, Sig Harlis; clerk, K. R. Seifert; assessor, Earl Cole.

BONDS REQUIRED IN 1917

The following is a list of the amounts required to be given in bonds by the county officers in Mitchell County in 1917:

Treasurer	\$50,000
Auditor	10,000
Clerk of the District Court.....	10,000
Deputy clerk, District Court.....	1,000
Recorder	5,000
Sheriff	10,000
County school superintendent.....	3,000
County attorney	5,000
Coroner	5,000
Deputy treasurer	10,000
Deputy auditor	5,000
Deputy sheriff	500
Justices of the peace.....	500
Constables	500
Assessors	500
Steward county home.....	500
County supervisors	5,000
County engineer	1,000

COUNTY OFFICERS, 1917

Clerk of the District Court, A. D. Smith.	Auditor, A. M. Swanson.
Deputy clerk, Hilma E. Blandin.	Deputy auditor, Vern Tenney.
	Treasurer, L. P. Tibbetts.

Deputy treasurer, Lena M. Knapp.
 Recorder, Thomas F. Egan.
 County superintendent, C. W. Bond.
 County attorney, A. E. Brown.
 Sheriff, W. J. Decker.
 Deputy sheriff, A. L. Hungerford.
 Coroner, G. A. Lott.

County engineer, Clifford P. Goplerud.
 Steward of county home, G. C. Horner.
 Courthouse janitor, Oscar Gunderson.
 Examiner of the blind, M. A. Hanson.
 Soldiers' Relief Commission, C. F. Gardner, Charles Sweeney, R. T. St. John.

THE TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR 1917

Osage Township

Justice of the peace, H. L. Stoughton.
 Constables, H. H. Tate, J. W. Weaverling.

Clerk, Robert A. Powers.
 Trustees, John Glassner, Adam Raub, W. D. Runge.

Assessor, Ralph M. Owen.

Burr Oak Township

Clerk, A. E. Walker.
 Trustees, W. A. Angell, C. B. Jacobs, J. H. Hobkirk.

Assessor, R. H. Markham.

Douglas Township

Clerk, M. J. Fox.
 Trustees, F. A. Fox, William Gilles, W. A. McCarthy.
 Assessor, A. J. Fox.

Jenkins Township

Justice of the peace, A. Pingry.
 Constables, Augustus Bettis, F. E. Foster.

Clerk, L. H. Dunton.
 Trustees, R. C. McConnell, A. Pingry, F. W. Zilk.

Assessor, Harry Moss.

West Lincoln Township

Justice of the Peace, ———.
 Clerk, Vern Evans.
 Trustees, Tom Philips, Raymond Lewis, Sig Harlis.

Assessor, W. N. Walling.

East Lincoln Township

Clerk, W. R. Whitcomb.
 Trustees, E. E. McGill, J. B. Meirick, J. J. Clark.
 Assessor, D. Sewright, Jr.

Liberty Township

Constable, George Wolff.
 Clerk, W. T. Roberts.
 Trustees, John Salz, L. G. Smith, J. B. Gaines.

Assessor, Dana B. Danforth.

Wayne Township

Justice of the peace, F. W. McCloud.
 Clerk, M. P. Goergen.
 Trustees, J. M. Peterson, W. A. Leslie, M. J. Ragen.

Assessor, Thomas Jordan.

Stacyville Township

Justice of the peace, J. N. Wolf.
 Clerk, Michael Mauer.
 Trustees, Nic Theobald, Fred Pitzen, William Schrandt.
 Assessor, Math Hemann.

Union Township

Clerk, George Koethke.
 Trustees, Adam Decker, L. C. Baker, Link Palmer.
 Assessor, K. L. Leidall.

St. Ansgar Township

Justice of the peace, R. C. Rustad.
 Constable, J. C. Myhre.
 Clerk, R. C. Rustad.
 Trustees, N. P. Robertson, F. E. Wilder, C. Reuter.
 Assessor, J. C. Myhre.

St. Ansgar Township

Justice of the peace, Martin Moe.
 Constable, George S. Woodley.
 Clerk, W. P. Burroughs.
 Trustees, Charles C. Nicol, M. G. Tolfson.
 Assessor, J. A. Groth.

Newburg Township

Clerk, E. W. Priem.

Trustees, A. M. Ruechel, W. F. Stein-
berg, T. O. Tollefson.

Assessor, O. C. Seefeldt.

Mitchell Township

Justice of the Peace, Henry Indra.

Clerk, Fred D. Cady.

Trustees, S. W. Bennett, William

Young, William J. Cordes.

Assessor, A. C. Hanson.

Rock Township

Clerk, Fred D. Lesch.

Trustees, Gust Erdmann, E. J. Torney,
L. O. Olson.

Assessor, George E. Adrian.

Cedar Township

Clerk, A. E. Spaanum.

Trustees, George Moe, J. B. Johnson,
C. H. Boeck.

Assessor, Carl Field.

SUPERVISORS ROSTER

In addition to other accounts of the earlier boards of county supervisors, the following is a list of all members serving from 1871 to the present—1917:

1872—John A. Wright, chairman; Aaron Snyder and I. O. Jones.

1873—John A. Wright, chairman; I. O. Jones and George M. Brown.

1874—I. O. Jones, chairman; George M. Brown and Frank Penney.

1875—George M. Brown, chairman; S. W. Hastings, J. R. James, Frank Penney and C. Carpenter.

1876—C. Carpenter, chairman; F. Penney, J. R. James, S. W. Hastings and J. L. Tibbetts.

1877—C. Carpenter, chairman; S. W. Hastings, J. L. Tibbetts, J. R. James and Christian Rustad.

1878—S. W. Hastings, chairman; C. Carpenter, J. L. Tibbetts, Christian Rustad and N. K. Syverud.

1879—S. W. Hastings, chairman; C. Carpenter, Christian Rustad, N. K. Syverud and George M. Brown.

1880—George M. Brown, chairman; C. Carpenter, N. K. Syverud, John Reeves and A. M. Bush.

1881—George M. Brown, chairman; John Reeves, A. M. Bush, Milford Hunt and Frederick Hartwig.

1882—John Reeves, chairman; A. M. Bush, Milford Hunt, Frederick Hartwig and J. L. Tibbetts.

1883—Frederick Hartwig, chairman; Milford Hunt, J. L. Tibbetts, Jacob Decker and James H. Agen. (In the following list only the name of the supervisor elected each year will appear.)

1884—District No. 2, A. T. Tollefson.

1885—L. I. Olson, district No. 4; P. J. Griffin, district No. 5.

1886—L. I. Olson and P. J. Griffin.

1887—A. T. Tollefson, district No. 2; S. B. Myrick, F. E. Addington.

1888—M. M. Stacy, Austin Bailey.

1889—William Winneberger, district No. 4; P. J. Griffin, district No. 5.

1890—F. M. Tollefson, district No. 2; A. T. Munson, No. 3.

1891—M. Stacy, district No. 1; A. P. Munson, No. 3.

1892—Allen E. Holmes, district No. 4; P. J. Griffin, No. 5.

- 1893—T. M. Tollefson, district No. 2.
1894—Albert Bartle, district No. 1; A. M. St. John, district No. 3.
1895—M. Kildee, district No. 4; George A. Tupper, No. 5.
1896—T. M. Tollefson, district No. 2.
1897—A. Bartle, district No. 1; William Gardner, No. 3; Gustave Miller, No. 4.
1898—A. V. Lovejoy, chairman; T. M. Tollefson, W. H. Coulthurst, George A. Tupper, A. Bartle, W. H. Gardner.
(The subjoined supervisors constituted the board the years noted.)
1899—A. Bartle, chairman; W. H. Gardner, W. H. Coulthurst, George A. Tupper, T. H. Hume.
1901—A. Bartle, chairman; W. H. Coulthurst, George A. Tupper, T. H. Hume, J. E. Hemann.
1902—W. H. Coulthurst, A. Bartels, Fred E. Denton, T. H. Hume, J. E. Hemann.
1903—W. H. Coulthurst, chairman; A. Bartle, Fred E. Denton, T. H. Hume, J. E. Hemann.
1904—W. H. Coulthurst, chairman; Fred E. Denton, J. E. Hemann, Albert Cordes, E. J. Stokes.
1905—Fred E. Denton, chairman; J. E. Hemann, Albert Cordes, E. J. Stokes, O. O. Krogstad.
1906—Albert Cordes, chairman; J. E. Hemann, E. J. Stokes, O. O. Krogstad.
1907—Albert Cordes, chairman; E. J. Stokes, O. O. Krogstad, F. E. Denton, John E. Hemann.
1909-10—Albert Cordes, chairman; A. Z. Van Camp, John E. Hemann, F. E. Denton, O. O. Krogstad.
1911-12—Albert Cordes, chairman; A. Z. Van Camp, John E. Hemann, O. K. Haugen, F. E. Denton.
1913-14—A. Cordes, chairman; A. Z. Van Camp, John E. Hemann, O. K. Haugen, F. E. Denton.
1915-16—A. Cordes, chairman; O. K. Haugen, F. E. Dunton, John E. Hemann, Charles Millington.
1917-18—A. Cordes, chairman; O. K. Haugen, Simon Hanson (died and B. B. Hanson took his seat), E. R. Sims, Charles Millington.

CHAPTER VI

THE BANKS OF MITCHELL COUNTY

DEMAND FOR LOCAL BANKS—HOW BANK CAPITAL IS DIVIDED—OSAGE NATIONAL—MITCHELL SAVINGS—MITCHELL COUNTY SAVINGS—FARMERS NATIONAL—HOME TRUST AND SAVINGS—ST. ANSGAR BANK—CITIZENS BANK—FIRST NATIONAL, ST. ANSGAR—IOWA STATE BANK, RICEVILLE—FARMERS AND MERCHANTS, RICEVILLE—FIRST NATIONAL, RICEVILLE—STACYVILLE BANK—GERMAN SAVINGS, STACYVILLE—STATE SAVINGS, ORCHARD—CITIZENS BANK, LITTLE CEDAR—CARPENTER SAVINGS—AETNA SAVINGS, MC INTIRE—FARMERS SAVINGS, DAVID—UNION SAVINGS.

DEMAND FOR LOCAL BANKS

In the early settlement of this country there was little use for banks and bankers, but as the fertile soil was cultivated year after year, and markets came nearer home and railroads were constructed, all kinds of business took on a new strength and vigor. It was then that local banks were demanded and were soon had in every community—banks of exchange and deposit. For many years during the first decades in Mitchell County's history, most of the capital to run these banks on was from the far-off East, and the rate of interest was very high, even amounting to more than 2 per cent per month, in some instances in the '50s and '60s. But when one remembers the broad acres of beautiful, productive prairie lands which were to be had on every hand, at prices ranging from \$5 to \$15 per acre, it is not to be wondered at that men were willing to pay almost any rate of interest in order to gain such a coveted prize.

At one time the East held the West in an iron hand, financially, but not so now—the farmer of Iowa and in Mitchell County is no longer counted "poor," but, on the other hand, is known to be independently rich!

The many banks in this county, and the large amounts on deposit, prove the assertion that its people are no longer poor, but have fine farms and good bank accounts, as a general rule.

It will be the aim of this chapter to give a concise account of every banking institution in Mitchell County, at the present date. There are now eighteen banks in the county, and their combined capital amounts to \$762,359. The amount in deposits exceeds four and one-quarter million dollars.

HOW BANK CAPITAL IS DIVIDED

The bank capital of the county is divided by towns as follows:

Osage has a combined capital of.....	\$457,359
St. Ansgar's combined capital is.....	116,600

Riceville's combined capital is.....	85,000
Stacyville's combined capital is.....	24,000
Orchard's combined capital is.....	10,000
Little Cedar's capital is.....	10,000
Mitchell's capital is.....	10,000
Carpenter's capital is.....	20,000
McIntire's capital is.....	10,000
David's capital is.....	10,000

THE OSAGE NATIONAL BANK

This is the oldest banking house in Mitchell County. It has borne a conspicuous part in the entire financial history of the county. Its standing has always been of the very highest. Its management has always been largely controlled by one or more of the four Brush brothers—Jacob H., Frank A., Jesse P. and Avery. The first two came here with the land office from Decorah in the year 1856 and established a bank and real estate business, on the corner of Sixth and Main streets, under the name of J. H. Brush & Company. They continued the business until the summer of 1862, when Frank A. went into the Union army, and Jesse P. took his place in the business. In September, 1865, the concern was organized as a national bank under the new banking laws of the United States. The first officers were Arad Hitchcock, president; J. H. Brush, cashier; Jesse P. Brush, assistant cashier, and Cyrus Foreman, N. C. Deering and Edwin O. Hitchcock as the other directors. Business was commenced under the new charter in February, 1866, in what is now the treasurer's office at the courthouse. In the fall of 1867 the bank moved to its present location on the corner of Seventh and Main streets. The present commodious building was constructed in 1907. In 1870, Jacob H. Brush was elected president, holding that office until 1881, when Jesse P. Brush was made president. In 1884 Jacob H. Brush was again elected to that position and held it until 1891, when Avery Brush was elected to succeed him. The latter still holds the presidency. In 1881 Avery Brush was elected cashier, and continued until 1891, when J. W. Annis took his place, and still holds the position. Birchard Brush, son of Avery, is assistant cashier.

The capital stock of this bank has always been \$50,000. A recent report shows that the present surplus and profits exceed \$117,000 and that the deposits aggregate more than \$728,000.

There never has been a question about the soundness or solvency of the bank. It has passed through all the stringencies and panics since its organization without the loss of a single dollar to anyone doing business over its counters and without delay in meeting its just obligations. Its record in this and adjoining states has been an enviable one, of which all citizens have reason to be proud.

In the spring of 1866, while it was still doing business at the courthouse, robbers blew open the safe and stole therefrom \$9,000 of unsigned currency and about the same amount of money and securities, all of which was a total loss to the bank. It has sustained no other loss of like character.

MITCHELL SAVINGS BANK

This institution—one of the oldest in Mitchell County—was established at the Village of West Mitchell in 1872, and removed to its present location in Mitchell

after the railroad had become a fixed fact at a point between West and East Mitchell. The founder was C. S. Prime. Its present officers are A. C. Prime, president, and G. H. Parkhurst, cashier. Its present capital is \$10,000, while its recent deposits amounted to \$135,000.

MITCHELL COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

This institution was organized as a private bank in 1874, by Charles Sweney and J. H. Sweney. Its name was the Mitchell County Bank. In 1880 the latter retired and entered the practice of law, and J. I. Sweney became cashier. The present officers are as follows: J. I. Sweney, president; H. L. Stoughton, vice president; M. C. Sweney, cashier; P. D. Sweney, assistant cashier. In 1906 it was incorporated under the present name. The first capital was \$10,000, but today its capital is \$30,000, and its undivided profits amount to \$30,000. The present resources and liabilities are \$500,000. Recent reports show the deposits of this bank to be \$440,000.

The present board of directors is as follows: A. E. Brown, H. Hovelson, Richard Levers, J. I. Sweney, H. L. Stoughton and M. C. Sweney.

The bank building of this concern is a brick structure, trimmed with Bedford stone. It was erected in 1880 and stands on the corner of Main and Sixth streets.

With the passing years since this bank was established, the county and its financial affairs have been materially changed. Many other banks have been established in various parts of the county, but the stable and reliable manner in which this pioneer savings bank was conducted, has made for it a legion of friends whose names head hundreds of accounts of large depositors. This banking institution has earned an enviable reputation for safety and fair dealing.

FARMERS NATIONAL

The Farmers National Bank of Osage was established in 1893, by J. H. Johnson, James A. Smith, W. L. Eaton, Dr. J. L. Whitley, F. W. Annis, A. G. Case and E. S. Fonda.

The first officers were: J. H. Johnson, president; A. G. Case, vice president; F. W. Annis, cashier; K. J. Johnson, assistant cashier.

The 1917 officers are as follows: K. J. Johnson, president; James A. Smith, vice president; R. F. Dorow, cashier.

This bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System, and at the close of business June 20, 1917, its statement to the public showed:

RESOURCES

Loans and Bonds.....	\$582,203.90
U. S. Bonds, etc.....	88,650.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	3,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures...	500.00
Cash and due from banks..	152,251.51

Total\$826,605.41

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and Profits.....	91,537.71
Circulation	13,000.00
Deposits	672,067.70
Total	\$826,605.41

The present board of directors is made up of the following gentlemen: J. H. Johnson (chairman), James A. Smith, William Tupper, George A. Tupper, F. W. Annis, R. L. Whitley, E. J. Scofield, F. S. Merrill and K. J. Johnson.

J. H. Johnson served as president of this bank from 1893 to 1914, and was succeeded by his son, K. J. Johnson.

THE HOME TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

This financial institution located in the City of Osage was established in 1900 by W. L. Eaton, George Chandler, A. C. Tupper, R. W. Ady, C. B. Stringer, R. L. Whitley, A. B. Lovejoy, L. A. Larson and J. A. Cutler.

The original officers were as follows: George Chandler, president; W. L. Eaton, vice president; L. A. Larson, cashier; C. B. Stringer, assistant cashier.

The officers at this time—1917—are: F. W. Annis, president; L. W. Knoulton, vice president; W. E. Sheldon, cashier; R. A. Fiddick, assistant cashier, and the directors are—J. W. Annis, F. W. Annis, Avery Brush, K. J. Johnson, F. P. French, W. B. Kingsbury and R. L. Whitley.

The original capital was \$25,000, but its present capital is \$50,000. The present resources and liabilities are \$490,006.54, and present deposits, \$406,362.04. The May, 1917, public statement of this financial concern shows:

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and discounts.....\$372,409.25	Capital\$ 50,000.00
Overdrafts 418.17	Surplus and profits..... 33,616.50
Cash and in banks..... 112,379.85	Deposits 406,362.04
Real estate and fixtures... 4,799.27	Unpaid dividend..... 28.00
<hr/> \$490,006.54	<hr/> \$490,006.54

The men connected with this banking institution are all well-known citizens of Mitchell County, and the whole community have the utmost confidence in their ability and integrity. "The bank that treats you right" is their motto. Four per cent is allowed on time deposits, compounded quarterly.

THE ST. ANSGAR BANK

This bank is located at the thriving town of St. Ansgar, this county, and was established in 1891, on a \$10,000 capital which has been increased to \$30,000. Its surplus is also \$30,000, while its resources and liabilities amount to \$801,850.

The present bank building was erected in 1900 and is a brick structure.

This is a private bank of which Avery Brush is the president and R. C. Lubien manager and cashier. It has been under the same management since its organization. It has grown with the surrounding country and stands high among the best agricultural sections in northern Iowa.

CITIZENS BANK—PRIVATE

This bank was established at St. Ansgar in the month of October, 1900, by C. H. Miller. The first officers were: J. F. Koch, president; G. W. Fulton, vice president; C. H. Miller, cashier; O. H. Koch, assistant cashier.

The 1917 officers are: J. F. Koch, president; J. H. Johnson, vice president; C. H. Miller, cashier; O. H. Koch, assistant cashier. These officers, together with James A. McCulla, St. Ansgar, and C. F. Humbrecht, Iowa City, constitute the board of directors.

This banking house was started on the same capital stock as it still operates under, which is \$11,000; it carries a surplus of \$19,000. It has resources to the amount of \$651,125.74, but is backed by the entire wealth of the officers and directors, such persons all being old residents of Mitchell County.

Their recent deposits were \$601,627.47. The concern conducts its extensive and highly successful banking transactions in their own solid brick bank building erected in 1900 and valued at \$22,000.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK—ST. ANSGAR

This bank was established January, 1915, at St. Ansgar, by A. N. Lund, George M. Benson, J. B. Carlson and T. H. Hume. Its first and present capital is \$25,000. Its first officers were: A. N. Lund, president; T. A. Groth, vice president; T. H. Hume, cashier. These men are still serving in their various capacities as they were at the time the bank was established.

In 1914 a fine brick, tile and stucco bank building was constructed at a cost of \$14,000.

Besides their capital stock, this bank has a working amount of \$1,600 as unused surplus and profits. During the year 1916 this concern had on deposit more than one hundred thousand dollars.

IOWA STATE BANK

This is the oldest banking house in Riceville. It was established in 1882, and has been of great value to the business men of the town and surrounding country. It has pulled through the days of hard times in money matters and always paid out dollar for dollar. One of the reports issued in 1917 states the capital to be \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$11,000; amount of deposits, \$151,000; loans and discounts—stocks and bonds—\$164,000.

Its present officers are as follows: C. F. Bartlett, president; Nelson McCook, vice president; O. C. Potter, cashier.

The careful, business-like manner in which this bank is carried on assures those who patronize it of safety and promptness in all that may be entrusted to their care.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK—RICEVILLE

This bank was organized in 1898, by S. R. Ure and W. G. Shaffer. Its working capital is now \$30,000, and its recent statement shows that its surplus and undivided profits amount to \$30,000. It is a private bank conducted in a safe, business-like manner, though in an up-to-date style and along advanced progressive lines, so that its patrons have the benefit of any financial accommodations that should be granted to the patrons of a bank in these times.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK—RICEVILLE

This banking house was established in 1906, by James Hendricks. The first officers were—James Hendricks, president; R. T. St. John, vice president; C. E. Adams, second vice president; B. N. Hendricks, cashier; E. R. St. John, assistant cashier.

The capital ever since its organization has been \$25,000. Its recent reports show deposits amounting to \$288,000.

This bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System, and its 1917 officers are as follows: B. N. Hendricks, president; R. T. St. John, vice president; E. R. St. John, cashier; A. G. Dunton, assistant cashier. The directors are—C. E. Adams, Fred Lebow, B. N. Hendricks, R. T. St. John and E. R. St. John.

The first president and founder, James Hendricks, held the office until his decease in November, 1914, when Vice President B. N. Hendricks was elected to succeed him. This institution is enjoying a first class business and the entire community has the utmost confidence in the management of the bank. Owing to an increase in business their banking rooms and offices had to be enlarged in the autumn of 1916.

The subjoined is a statement published June 20, 1917, according to the United States Banking laws:

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Bills receivable .....\$216,052.61	Capital stock\$ 25,000.00
Overdrafts 39.78	Surplus and profits..... 12,622.27
Cash and due from banks. 83,923.78	Circulating notes 24,995.00
United States Bonds 25,100.00	Deposits 275,802.47
Stock, Federal Reserve	
Bank 1,000.00	<u>\$338,419.74</u>
Bank building, furniture,	
etc. 11,053.57	
Five per cent redemption	
fund 1,250.00	
<u>\$338,419.74</u>	

THE STACYVILLE BANK

This institution was established in 1898, at Stacyville by Avery Brush, R. C. Lubiens and J. W. Annis. Its first officers were R. C. Lubiens, president; Avery Brush, vice president. These men still hold their respective positions, while Kennedy Scott is cashier.

The original capital was \$10,000, which has been increased to \$12,000. This is a private banking house, and is backed by personal responsibility to the amount of more than a half million dollars. Stacyville and surrounding community have had the benefits arising from a safe, well-managed bank for almost twenty years. "The Stacyville Bank" being the oldest, and the German Savings Bank, organized in 1911, the last one.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, STACYVILLE

This bank was established November, 1911, by F. C. Pritchard. Its first officers were: Joseph M. Schlueter, president; Joseph Pitzen, vice president; F. C. Pritchard, cashier.

At first the capital stock was \$10,000, but it has been increased to \$12,000. Its resources and liabilities are \$135,000. It now has deposits amounting to \$120,000.

The present officers and directors are: Joseph Mayer, president; Joseph Pitzen, vice president; F. C. Pritchard, cashier. The directors are Joseph Mayer, Joseph Pitzen, F. C. Pritchard, Fred Pitzen, E. B. Tyler, Joseph M. Schlueter, M. C. Sweney.

STATE SAVINGS BANK OF ORCHARD

This bank was established in 1907 by E. O. Clapper and Shaffer Brothers of New Hampton, with a capital of \$10,000, the same as is carried today. The recently published report shows the bank to have deposits amounting to \$165,000. The original officers were E. O. Clapper, cashier, and A. H. Shaffer, president. The same are still holding their respective offices, and besides these, the directors include J. L. Cutler and W. G. Shaffer. This bank is of great convenience to the business men of Orchard and the surrounding community; it is conducted along purely modern lines.

CITIZENS BANK, LITTLE CEDAR

This bank was established in 1911 by Amos De Buhr & Company, at the Town of Little Cedar. The first officers were: J. H. De Buhr, president; M. Van Deest, vice president; Amos De Buhr, cashier. The same set of bank officials are still serving.

The capital of the institution is \$10,000, same as when first established. The business is transacted in a handsome brick building costing \$3,000, which was erected in 1912.

Recent statements show the resources and liabilities to be \$125,000. The rich farming community around the village of Little Cedar, as well as that of the place itself, appreciates this bank and the accommodations it affords the general public.

CARPENTER SAVINGS BANK

The bank at the Town of Carpenter was established in 1902 on a capital of \$20,000, same as it still carries. Its first officers were: C. H. McNider of Mason City, president; G. L. Bosworth, of Manly, vice president; E. C. Lubiens, of St. Ansgar, vice president. Its present resources and liabilities are \$156,781.64. It has a surplus amounting to \$1,758.18 and deposits amounting to \$125,000. This bank does business in its own substantial brick building. The officers in the fall of 1917 are: C. H. McNider, president; R. M. Mochan, vice president; V. J. Martin, cashier.

AETNA SAVINGS BANK, MCINTIRE

This bank was established in 1899, at the village of McIntire, on a \$10,000 capital stock. The original officers were: Charles W. Bopp, president; E. M. Gilman, vice president; C. N. Dean, cashier. It is still operating with the same capital as established with, and recent statements show its deposits to be, in September, 1917, \$160,000. Its present resources and liabilities are \$160,000. The present bank building was erected in 1899, and compares well with the buildings in which banks of exchange and deposit usually do business in towns no larger than McIntire.

In 1917 the officers were: W. G. Shaffer, of New Hampton, president; G. W. Griffin, vice president; R. D. Williams, cashier.

FARMERS SAVINGS BANK, DAVID

At the Village of David is located the Farmers Savings Bank, established in March, 1907, by a stock company, which was formed by soliciting through the country surrounding, by D. E. McLaughlin and G. R. Hammond. Its capital stock is \$10,000. Recent reports show this bank to have deposits amounting to \$40,247.06.

This bank occupies a frame building erected in 1900 at a cost of about one thousand dollars.

The original officers were: George Grossman, president; G. R. Hammond, cashier; E. M. McLaughlin, assistant cashier. Today the officers are: P. T. Hemann, president; William Minnis, vice president; J. H. Dunton, cashier. The statement in September, 1917, shows assets and liabilities amounting to \$49,496.22 each.

Perhaps there is no bank in the country in so small a hamlet doing so large a business as this one at David.

UNION SAVINGS BANK

The latest bank established in Mitchell County is the Union Savings at the Village of Toeterville. It was established in September, 1917, and has a capital of \$10,000, with officers as follows: M. C. Sweney, president; Henry Toeter, vice president; and H. D. Mundt, cashier.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS—PUBLIC AND OTHER SCHOOLS

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—GENERAL DEVELOPMENT—BEGINNINGS—
SUMMARY OF TEACHERS, ETC.—CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS AT MCINTIRE—
MITCHELL—CARPENTER—LIBERTY—OTRANTO—CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL SUMMARY
—CITY AND TOWN SCHOOLHOUSES—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT, 1917—PRIVATE
AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—CEDAR VALLEY SEMINARY—SEMINARY BUILD-
INGS.

In Iowa the educational system has reached a good degree of perfection, and in Mitchell County there has been much interest and intelligent action in forming and maintaining both public and private schools, from the earliest settlement to the present time.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

From the organization of the county to 1859, the office of school fund commissioner obtained in Iowa. Those holding such office in Mitchell County were Rev. C. L. Clausen from 1854 to 1858, and Isaac B. Parker until the office was abolished.

Undoubtedly one of the most important and far-reaching laws ever enacted by the Legislature of Iowa was entitled "An Act for the Public Instruction of the State of Iowa." It was chapter 52 of the laws of the Seventh General Assembly of Iowa, approved March 12, 1858, and went into effect by publication March 20, 1858. It was seventy-two pages in length as published, and substantially took the place of all previous school laws. Up to this time local school boards had no power to levy local taxes to pay the salaries of teachers. Funds received from the state might be used for payment of teachers, so far as they were on hand, but the remainder of such salaries had to be provided by the patrons of the schools at such times and in such amounts as agreed between teachers and directors. This statute has often been called the "Free School Law," because of the particular provision mentioned. But it covered all matters pertaining to the district schools, the high schools and the state university. Mitchell County had a very important part in the enactment of this law, and in putting it into operation. Oran Faville was lieutenant governor when it was enacted, and was the first superintendent of public instruction to lead in putting it into operation. He appointed James B. Grinnell chairman of the senate committee on schools. Grinnell was the founder of the City and College of Grinnell, a man of learning and great energy, and a friend of the great educator, Horace Mann. Faville had been in school work in the East not many years before this,

came West on account of his health, and had some acquaintance with Mann. There was a good deal of objection to the Free School bill, but these men, with many helpers and frequent correspondence with Mann, finally secured its enactment. When Faville was chosen a delegate to the republican state convention which nominated him, he had no thought of attending. He was living about a mile north of West Mitchell, on the hill above the fine spring near the river. His wife persuaded him to go to the convention. He and I. B. Parker (editor) went together. On the way they met delegates from Allamakee County, who told them that delegates from Southeastern Iowa had a candidate for governor and wished to combine with Northern Iowa against a candidate from the central part of the state. They wanted to give North Iowa the candidate for lieutenant governor, but stated he should be a school man. Parker told them Faville was the man for the place. The combination was made, and was successful, and the convention nominated Ralph P. Lowe for governor and Oran Faville for lieutenant governor, and they were elected. A part of these facts are state history, and the writer obtained the remainder from the widow of Governor Faville at Waverly, many years after the governor's death.

The new law abolished the office of county school fund commissioner, and created the office of county superintendent in its place. He was to be elected in the spring and serve for two years, and his duties were to be much the same as at the present time, except as changed conditions have enlarged them in some respects. A little later the law was changed so that the county superintendent was elected at the general fall elections, every second year.

The people continued to elect the county superintendent until 1915, when the law was changed to its present workings. The superintendent is now elected by the various boards of school directors within the county, and the compensation amounts, in Mitchell County at this time, to \$1,500 per year, and assistant extra.

See list of superintendents in chapter on County, State and National Representation.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES

Teachers' institutes have been of great value to the teachers and to the schools. The first were held in this county in the later '60s, under a provision of the Free School Law allowing the county superintendent to hold an institute for not less than six working days upon the petition of not less than thirty teachers thereof, and authorizing the payment of \$100 from the state funds for teachers and lecturers.

As early as 1868 Superintendent I. F. Winnek held such an institute in Osage and the good citizens entertained the attending teachers free. Such institutes were held annually thereafter, and their duration was extended to three weeks or more. High school teachers and lecturers were provided, and these institutes enabled the teachers to become acquainted with one another.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

The development of the public school system in Mitchell County is possibly no greater than in her sister counties, but really the contrast in the early day



STONE SCHOOLHOUSE IN ST. ANSGAR
Built in 1858. New building used first about 1880.

schools and those of today is indeed great. In the pioneer times it only required a man or woman who could teach the simplest studies, such as reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar. The schoolhouses were few and far between, and the wages paid were very low—many of those who taught did so as a make-shift until they could do better. Many children walked several miles, night and morning, in order to attend school. But things had all changed in the '70s and '80s, when every township had from seven to nine good schoolhouses. Competent teachers were then employed, and the standards for teachers' certificates were much higher than at first.

In the first years of Mitchell County's history a log house or rude shanty 10 by 12 feet was erected on some settler's land. They seldom had more than one or two small windows. Slab seats and rough desks, or no desks at all, were used. As for books, but few were needed, because of the limited number of branches taught.

Let the record tell its own story of the schools of the county. In 1870 there were sixty-eight subdistricts in the county, each having one school; 2,396 pupils were enrolled, while but 1,497 actually attended school. There were 121 teachers—32 males and 89 females; the average compensation was, for males \$8.57 per week, for females \$5.63. The average cost of tuition per scholar was 25 cents per week. There were then sixty-nine schoolhouses in the county, of which twelve were brick, six stone, forty-seven frame, and four log. Total value of schoolhouses, \$49,000. The number of books in public school libraries was forty-five. Total amount paid to teachers, \$14,443.

Ten years later there were 115 schools in the county. There were ninety-three subdistricts and forty-six independent districts; ninety-three were ungraded, twenty-two in graded rooms. One hundred and ninety-six teachers were employed—61 males and 135 females. The average wages were somewhat higher than in 1870. The number actually attending school was 2,556. The actual cost per pupil per month was \$1.41.

During the last three decades and more, the schools have been radically changed, and better buildings, grounds and furniture have been the rule in this county.

BEGINNINGS IN THE COUNTY

The first school taught in Mitchell County was the private school taught by Rev. C. L. Clausen at St. Ansgar in August, 1853. This was for religious instruction only. The pupils met twice each week at the pastor's home. The first school of the regular common school type in St. Ansgar Township was taught by Miss Burt in the autumn of 1855, in a log building built by the citizens of the village for school and church and other purposes. It was situated on Main Street, just west of R. C. Lubien's present residence. Under the old law a few persons had to pay the larger part of this teacher's salary. In 1858 a good new stone schoolhouse was built by the district, a short distance south of Fourth Street. As near as can be ascertained, E. G. Rice taught in this house for about two years after it was built. Other teachers followed him. About 1870 E. L. Sawyer taught there. He had over one hundred pupils of all ages and grades. This building was used for school and other purposes until about 1880, when a fine wooden two-story building with four rooms was erected, being the present

school building. Additions have been made to this building since its first construction. St. Ansgar now has a high school of standard grade, fully accredited. Prof. I. M. Stubbart is principal.

The large stone schoolhouse mentioned served until about 1880. E. G. Rice was one of the first teachers therein. E. L. Sawyer was the teacher when the picture was taken that appears on another page.

Judge Amos S. Faville taught the first public school in Mitchell County, as elsewhere stated. It was in a log house in East Mitchell, on the northwest corner of the block where the Osage road turns north towards St. Ansgar, and not far from where the brick church was afterwards built. His term began December 9, 1854.

In 1857 a frame schoolhouse was built by J. L. Tibbetts about a block west of the log house described. School was maintained in that until about 1869, when the railroad depot was located between the two villages. Then a six-room frame schoolhouse was built about three blocks west of the depot, and used for the pupils from both villages. The east town schoolhouse was sold and removed for other purposes. The new house was designed by Mr. C. D. Spaulding. It was Gothic in style, pointed in three directions—south, northeast and northwest—with entrances between each section. A picture of it is given elsewhere. It was used generally with a principal and three assistants, until it was burned in 1882. Then the stone courthouse was refitted and has since been used for school purposes. In the '50s a wooden building was built in West Mitchell near the brow of the hill, and about a block south of the main road to the flour mill. It was called the Bell Schoolhouse, and was used for school purposes until about 1870. Judge Granger was one of the early teachers in this building, and E. L. Sawyer one of the later teachers there. Mitchell is now a consolidated school, and more fully described among them.

The first school in what is now the City of Osage was taught by Mr. French in the winter of 1855-56. It was in the one-story building standing on the north side of State Street and the second house east of Sixth Street. John H. Johnson, Ferd Hill and others living remember attending this term of school. The village directors soon built the building now used by the city for fire engine and hose purposes, and used it for school purposes until the Washington Building was constructed, in 1872. Some of the early settlers tell of attending school in the brick church on the corner of State and Fifth streets, but the time of such school cannot be definitely determined. The Washington Building cost \$20,000 and was a credit to the community at the time of its construction. Its foundation and walls are still in good condition. Small buildings were erected for primary schools in the eastern and western parts of the city, and have been maintained ever since, as primary departments of the schools. In 1895 the old Lincoln School building was erected for high school purposes, on the site of the present high school building. It was of brick, two stories and basement, and cost nearly thirty-nine thousand dollars. This building was entirely destroyed by fire in 1910, with insurance of only \$10,000. In 1911 the board constructed the present high school building at a cost of \$53,439.

In 1916-17 the new Washington Building was constructed on South Seventh Street, directly in front of the old building. It is of superior construction and is equipped with all modern conveniences and appliances. It is the just pride



HOUSE IN WHICH FIRST SCHOOL WAS HELD IN OSAGE IN THE WINTER OF 1856-7



HOUSE WHERE SECOND SCHOOL WAS HELD IN OSAGE; BUILT IN 1858

of the city. Its cost was \$71,327. George H. Sawyer is superintendent of city schools, and has held that position since 1901. During that time there have been 165 boys and 266 girls graduated from the high school, making a total of 431. The total number of graduates since the high school was established is 690. The students in high school at this date (December, 1917) number 188. Students in grades, 404. Total, 592.

SUMMARY OF TEACHERS, ETC.

The present instructors connected with the Osage Public Schools are:

Superintendent	1
Specials for all departments.....	3
High School department.....	9
Grades	12
<hr/>	
Total	25

In Otranto Township the first school was taught in 1856 by Harriet Douglas, in a building erected in section 28 by Ole Lee. She received as compensation \$16 per month. In 1857 the township was divided into two districts, and the second school was taught in old Otranto.

In Rock Township the first school was held in 1861 in a log house in section 2, by Huldah Hoyt, of Mitchell. The next school was taught by Miss Mary Skinner, who became the wife of G. B. Lovejoy. This was taught in section 15, in 1863.

The first school in Spring Grove, Osage Township, was taught by a Mr. Taylor in a log cabin. It had a large fireplace to cheer the cold winter days with. There an old-fashioned spelling school was held, and it was gladly attended by many of the first families of the settlement. Outside districts came in as rival spellers, and much interest was manifested for a number of terms. Finally the building was burned and that ended the spelling matches for a number of years. The next school was taught in the granary of Mr. Gifford. The teacher was Miss Jannette Stoughton, who received \$8 a month and "boarded round." She had thirty-two pupils.

In 1860, a large brick schoolhouse was finished on the hill west of the creek. A term of school was there taught in the fall of 1860 and winter of 1861. Forty attended. The teacher was paid \$40 per month and had to board from house to house as best he could. Both pupil and instructor had several miles to walk, morning and night, and no doubt would have all voted for "consolidated" school system and free transportation to and from home each day.

At Stacyville the first schoolhouse was completed in January, 1857, and there Asa B. Fitch taught the first term of school in the township. In 1857 Stacy brothers donated twenty-five acres of land adjoining the village for school purposes. The present high school building stands on these premises.

In Wayne Township the first school was a select one, taught by Miss Malissa Allen, in the fall of 1856, in a log house built by William Brown, in section 34. The first public school was taught in the summer of 1858, at the house of Mr. Averill, by Mrs. Henry Gardner, who later taught several terms in the

township. The first schoolhouse in this township was built in 1859 by A. J. Wentworth, who gave an acre of land for its site.

In Burr Oak Township, in the spring of 1856, a school was opened in the Wynn neighborhood, near the ford across the Little Cedar River. The schoolhouse was a log building only 12 by 14 feet, provided with a puncheon floor. Carrie F. Hubbard taught the first school. This later became a part of district No. 2.

The second school in the township was opened in the spring of 1857, at Leo Village, afterward called Burr Oak, and taught by Delilah Curtis. This school was held in a preemption shanty belonging to James Curtis. In later years this was in district No. 1 and boasted of a fine frame school building. It was erected in 1861 and known as the Burr Oak Schoolhouse.

In Jenkins Township the first school was taught in the winter of 1858-59, in a log shanty on the northeast corner of section 15. In 1858 the township was divided into nine subdistricts.

In the record appears this item, made in 1860: "On motion of subdirector for district No. 3 to be authorized to hire a teacher for \$1.50 per week. Carried." This same district paid \$40 a month in 1910-11.

In Douglas Township the first school was taught by Mrs. Levina Hunt, wife of Alexander Hunt, at her own house in section 20, in 1858. She had seven scholars. A schoolhouse was built in 1860 in section 20, the lumber for which was hauled from McGregor, Iowa.

In district No. 2 the first school was taught by Mary J. Sweney in 1862 in a log house in section 16.

In Cedar Township the first school was taught in a log schoolhouse in 1858. This was a private school, with Miss Hubbel as teacher. The first Norwegian parochial school was taught by Elling Meir, in 1855-56, at the home of Mr. Odden.

In Liberty Township Lydia White taught the first school, in the winter of 1856-57, in a log house in section 5, and Mrs. Frank Penney in the winter of 1857-58 taught in a frame house partly completed. Up to 1863 most children attended school at Stacyville.

In Liberty Township a high school was established near the center of the territory, and in 1896 a building was erected. The lower part was used for district school purposes, while the upper story was for high school. This was one of the first township high schools established in Iowa, and has been in every particular a success, allowing the pupils to remain at home and yet take a four-year course of high school work.

In original Lincoln Township, including the present West Lincoln, the first school was held in 1855 in a log house in section 18. The building was used for ten years and then sold and a frame house erected. John Buckley was the pioneer teacher in the township.

The Lincoln Center School district had its building erected in 1858 in section 6. The Stillwater district had its first building in 1858, and Grant district in 1859.

In Union Township the first school was taught in 1858 by Annie Fitch, in section 13, in a log house built by William Johnson as a "claim cabin." It was 12 by 18 feet, and covered with a substantial sawed-shingle roof.



MITCHELL SCHOOLHOUSE
Built in 1870. Burned in 1882.



OLD COURTHOUSE IN MITCHELL
Built in 1860; now a schoolhouse.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

Mitchell County now has six consolidated schools—Orchard, McIntire, Mitchell, Carpenter, Liberty Township, Otranto. These six consolidated schools have placed six college-trained graduates at their heads, and good teaching forces in high school and grade work. Prior to this time each of these schools could not become approved or accredited, and there was no way of bringing them up to the standard until state aid and inspection could be secured. While the system is new everywhere, and none of these schools is out of the experimental period, yet it is believed by the best educators of the land that the consolidated school system has come to stay, and that it is the greatest element yet discovered for rural school districts. Each year this plan is growing in popular favor. The matter of expense, and that of proper transportation over the present roads of the county, are the only two objections that can logically be put forth in debating this proposition. These two points of objection will, within a few years, have been removed, and excellent consolidated rural schools will be the rule everywhere, thus giving the boy or girl in the country an equal educational footing with those living in town or city.

The present county superintendent of schools, Prof. C. W. Bond; not long ago had this to say concerning the "Consolidated School Movement of Mitchell County":

"In writing this brief account of the Consolidated School Movement of Mitchell County, Iowa, I shall give conditions as we found them eight years ago in each of the six communities where our splendid standard schools are now in operation.

"The school at Orchard was a two-room, two-teacher, sixty-pupil school, offering a ten-grade course of study. From educational standards and community needs, this school was a miserable failure. Four members of the board were eager and quick to line up when they caught the vision of a standard school in their community. By personal interviews and public meetings, the enthusiasm spread in every direction until it seemed as if about twenty-two sections were ready to consider a consolidated plan. After canvassing the territory carefully, we decided that the Grant School district to the east was not ready to become a part of the proposition. Accordingly the plan was changed and about eighteen sections were included in the proposed consolidated school district. When we put it to a vote, the plan carried by a small majority and the election of a new school board completed the organization. With the aid of the state inspector and state department of public instruction, the new school, with five teachers and eleven approved grades in its course of study, was established.

"After three years' successful experience we were able to add one entire rural district by concurrent election by the two boards. This was interesting, for after watching the buses, the tax rate and school system, this one-room rural district decided with unanimous vote that they wished to become a part of the consolidated school district. Three rooms were added, one teacher and one bus, and we now have a fully equipped four-year high school in the consolidated school at Orchard. Practical courses, including agriculture, manual training and domestic science, have greatly interested the farmers as well as the farmers' wives and the pupils in this school.

MC INTIRE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

"The school conditions at McIntire and Bailey were almost intolerable. An old town grudge and the political division seemed to break up the unity of the community. The leading people of McIntire seemed to be going ahead in everything except the school proposition, while Bailey kept dying out. It was finally decided to incorporate the territory around McIntire in order to secure a school district at McIntire. This plan has been used in other cases, and by extending the corporation boundary lines of a town the school district is extended to coincide with the city incorporation. This gave McIntire a sufficient territory and pupils for a standard school system. They now operate three buses and have seven teachers in their faculty. The four-year course is approved and they are able to do standard work. McIntire needs a new school building, but the school spirit over there is very good at present.

MITCHELL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

"We next turn our attention to the school at Mitchell. In the early history of the county a bitter county seat fight was on in this county, between Mitchell and Osage, in which the latter won out finally. About the date of moving the county seat to Osage, the schoolhouse at Mitchell burned and the school was transferred to the old courthouse, which is the present school building. At that time Mitchell had three teachers and could not offer a standard course in grade or high school work. Finally the fourth teacher was added, but still conditions were not satisfactory. More territory was needed and it was decided to try to extend the boundary lines to include about eighteen sections. This proposition carried by a small majority and another teacher was added to the faculty. The school building was repaired and rooms for the vocational subjects were added. While the building is not satisfactory, it is answering the present needs of the community. An eleven-year approved course of study is maintained. With the splendid school system in Osage, only five miles away, it is considered wise to pay tuition to all who wish to complete the twelfth year's work at Osage. The objection to sending children away from home at an early age is overcome by the three-year high school course at home. The advantage of an efficient faculty and all necessary equipment, with larger classes, favor this plan.

CARPENTER CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

"At Carpenter we found a one-room school doing eight grades of work with fifty pupils and one teacher. The building was old, with no adequate plans for heating, lighting and ventilation. The rural schools in adjoining territory were far more satisfactory and the buildings were in about the same condition as the one in Carpenter. Carpenter was surrounded by the subdistrict plan and if a new school was put in Carpenter, every subdistrict would be entitled to a new schoolhouse, and justly so. After the proposition had been carefully studied, we found that with a new school building in each subdistrict, fully equipped for teaching vocational subjects, we would require special teachers for this work. We found that this plan was duplication of school building and equipment, which

would cost more money and would not be as satisfactory as the consolidated school proposition. After a three months' campaign, the proposition was put to a vote, to include about twenty-four sections, partly in Worth and partly in Mitchell County. This proposition failed to carry. The territory was again canvassed and it was decided to reduce the territory to about nineteen sections. The second election on the proposition carried by a good majority, and the new board decided to erect a \$40,000 building. The bond vote issue was put up to the people and carried by a larger majority than had the consolidated plan. About the time the new building was completed, one of the subdistricts in the outlying territory petitioned to come in and a new election was called which included this territory. Carpenter now has about twenty-six sections and promises to become one of the leading consolidated schools in Mitchell County.

LIBERTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

"Liberty Township was the first township in the State of Iowa to provide a township high school. The people felt they had the right kind of system which met their needs for a time. As school standards advanced, we found this school was not keeping pace with the progress. The school building was too small and inadequate in every way. This township was also maintaining five rural one-room school districts. Even though the work was not standard in the township grade rooms, there seemed to be a tendency on the part of parents to crowd the pupils over into that building, where they would receive better instruction than in their one-room rural school. The board always had difficulty in keeping several patrons from insisting on this plan. The older pupils in certain cases drove to the township high school and the parents insisted on sending the younger pupils along. This was the beginning of a proposition to place all of the work at the center point under the plan of consolidation. After carefully working out every detail, this board found that they could secure state aid and could become fully approved, and collect tuition and offer all their pupils a standard course under the new plan. They also found if they would build a new building at the center point the subdistricts would each call for a new building. It was finally decided to try out the proposition for a centralized consolidated school. The plan carried, and a new \$30,000 building was erected. Six teachers are now employed and four buses are run, and we believe the school will be one of the best in the county.

OTRANTO CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

"Otranto was an independent district maintaining a two-room two-teacher ten-grade school system. The building was of the old type and had to be condemned by reason of long years of service without proper repairs. About the same time the people over west in Worth County decided that they would try to consolidate and take in Otranto, and the plan was to put a consolidated school one mile west of Meltonville. This would make it necessary for our people to be transported through a low country and across an open ditch, and they did not feel disposed to cooperate, thus we finally concluded to consolidate to save the territory which would keep the school system in the county at Otranto.

The school board at Otranto also maintained a one-room rural school one mile south of town. After putting the matter before the board and the people, it was decided to include three rural subdistricts in this proposed plan. This carried on the first ballot and a new building was erected. The Otranto building is of a conservative but more modern type of the new buildings, which has more ground space and less stairs than any of the other buildings. A very efficient faculty consisting of six teachers has provided this district with a four-year approved high school course."

The present (1917) superintendents of the various consolidated schools in Mitchell County are: L. R. Trezona, Little Cedar; L. D. Hungerford, Mitchell; L. E. Dawson, McIntire; R. L. Ernst, Otranto; Karl F. Nolte, Carpenter; J. M. Winkel, Orchard.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL SUMMARY

Little Cedar employs six hacks; cost of transportation, \$2,574; enrollment, 143; wages paid teachers, \$65.

Carpenter employs four hacks; transportation costs \$1,800; enrollment, 121; wages paid teachers, \$52.50.

Mitchell employs three hacks; cost of transportation, \$—; enrollment, 90; wages paid teachers, \$55.

Otranto employs four hacks; transportation costs \$1,940; enrollment, 106; wages paid teachers, \$61.56.

Orchard employs three hacks; transportation costs, \$1,233; enrollment, 109; wages paid teachers, \$69.00.

McIntire employs three hacks; transportation costs, \$981.00; enrollment, 161; wages paid teachers, \$59.88.

CITY AND TOWN SCHOOL HOUSES

The schoolhouses in both town and country in Mitchell County are excellent, as a general rule. The number and value of schoolhouses in the several towns of the county follows:

Carpenter has one school building, valued at.....	\$ 35,000
McIntire has one school building, valued at.....	6,500
Mitchell has one school building, valued at.....	4,000
Mona has one school building, valued at.....	2,000
Orchard has one school building, valued at.....	16,500
Osage has four school buildings, valued at.....	130,000
Otranto has one school building, valued at.....	18,000
Riceville has three school buildings, valued at.....	10,000
St. Ansgar has one school building, valued at.....	18,500
Stacyville has one school building, valued at.....	8,500

Many of these buildings are thoroughly modern in their construction and appointments. The High School and new Washington Building at Osage are perhaps the most superior of any in the county. These have every accommodation known to present-day public school buildings.



HIGH SCHOOL, OSAGE

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT FOR 1917

The following is a summary of the annual report made by the county superintendent to the state superintendent, the same being for the school year ending July 1, 1917:

Corporation Name	Male Teachers	Female Teachers	Enrollment
Carpenter	1	4	126
Liberty .....	..	6	208
McIntire	1	5	161
Meyer .....	..	2	57
Mitchell	1	4	98
Mona .....	..	2	56
Orchard	1	5	107
Osage	5	20	642
Otranto	1	5	113
Riceville	1	10	289
St. Ansgar	2	7	220
Stacyville	1	3	47
School Townships—			
Burr Oak .....	..	8	108
Cedar .....	..	11	167
Douglas	1	8	93
Newburg .....	..	5	95
Stacyville	1	3	..
Union	1	4	88
Wayne .....	..	7	78
Independent Rural—			
Jenkins No. 2 .....	..	1	20
Jenkins No. 3 .....	..	1	10
Jenkins No. 4 .....	..	1	21
Jenkins No. 5 .....	..	1	19
Jenkins No. 6 .....	..	1	8
Jenkins No. 8 .....	..	1	13
Jenkins No. 9 .....	..	1	22
Lincoln Center .....	..	1	16
Mount Hope .....	..	1	9
Mount Pleasant .....	..	2	..
Mount Zion .....	..	1	3
Stillwater	1	..	..
Grant .....	..	1	14
Lincoln .....	..	2	13
Fairview .....	..	1	15
Pleasant Valley	1	1	32
Shian .....	..	1	15
May .....	..	1	14
Pleasant Grove .....	..	1	8

Corporation Name	Male Teachers	Female Teachers	Enrollment
Spring Grove.....	1	1	13
Pleasant Prairie.....	..	..	8
Rock No. 1.....	1	1	25
Rock No. 2.....	1	1	18
Rock No. 3.....	1	1	17
Rock No. 4.....	2	2	18
Rock No. 5.....	1	1	14
Rock No. 6.....	1	1	..
Rock No. 7.....	3	3	..
Clyde	1	1	11
Olin	1	1	..
Spring Valley.....	1	1	16
Wardell	1	1	15

The total number of sub-districts in the county is forty-three.

The total number of rooms in graded schools is seventy-six.

The total number of rooms in rural schools is seventy-nine.

The total number of schoolhouses in the county is eighty-six.

The average wages for male teachers in the county is \$130.42.

The average wages for women in the county is \$42.93.

The number of rural schools having library cases is 100.

The number of sub-districts with a library is thirty.

The number of rural independent districts with a library is thirty-three.

The number of independent, city, town and villages with library is twelve.

Amount paid county school superintendent as wages, \$1,500; amount for assistant to superintendent, \$300.00; amount allowed for traveling expenses for superintendent, \$210.00.

In 1897 County Superintendent R. C. Barrett was elected state superintendent, making the second man from this county to be elected to that position. He held office four years, took up work for the Iowa State College, at Ames, and died there.

PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS

The Dunlap Academy.—In 1857 or 1858, Alexander H. Dunlap opened a school for young people not far from the east end of the West Mitchell Bridge. The building was stone below and wood above, and is still standing. Later he built a stone house of reasonable size, southwest of the bridge, not far from the top of the hill. The academy continued with quite good attendance until the first year of the Civil war. Dunlap then enlisted in the Union Army, and his school closed. Dunlap's helpers were his sister, Kate, and his wife. The latter was a sister of D. W. and Doctor Poindexter. In the new building there were students from a good many outside townships, as well as from Mitchell. The names of Sweney, Holbrook, Conley, McKinley, Clyde, Wardell, Burroughs, Pelton, Lane, Prime and others were on the roll. And the academy served its time and local conditions well. It was a private institution. No trace is now left of the academy building.



SCHOOLHOUSE IN CLYDE, INDEPENDENT DISTRICT, MITCHELL COUNTY
Built in 1864. Still used as a schoolhouse.

THE CEDAR VALLEY SEMINARY

The Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage was an outgrowth of the Civil war, primarily, and secondly originated in a proposition from the citizens of Osage to the Cedar Valley Baptist Association at its seventh anniversary, held at Waterloo, September, 1862.

In the autumn of 1862, Prof. Alva Bush was pastor of the Baptist churches at Fayette and Fairbanks, towns twenty miles apart. Many of the men of these churches had gone to the front as soldiers in the various Iowa regiments. The church societies were in no way financially able to support their pastor without aid from the State Convention.

Professor Bush disliked to ask the Baptist Convention for aid, and was casting about to find some field where he might be self-sustaining, while temporarily teaching in the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette. At that time Charles and Mary Sweney were students there. They advised him to come to Osage. Rev. H. I. Parker, then preaching there, gave him the same advice. He came the latter part of 1862, looked over the ground, and in January, 1863, moved his family to Osage and started the school in the present courthouse. This was the first step toward founding what has long since been a successful educational institution. A long and interesting chapter might be written on the origin, growth and present standing of this seminary, but for the purpose of making a concise and brief record of it in this history the following must suffice, as space forbids a longer article on this topic.

The proposition made by the people of Osage to the Cedar Valley Baptist Association at Waterloo was to the effect that the citizens of Osage would provide suitable buildings, if the association would maintain an institution of learning suited to the wants of the community. This proposal was presented by Rev. H. I. Parker, to whom it had been made; and Revs. John Fulton, Alva Bush, C. B. Smith, R. P. Keyes, L. J. Harmon and H. I. Parker were appointed a committee to consider the proposition, after which the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we fully approve the acceptance of the said buildings, and pledge our hearty cooperation in the execution of the enterprise."

With this encouragement, January 10, 1863, Prof. Alva Bush opened a school in Osage in the courthouse, the county records and other effects still being at the old county seat of Mitchell. It was here first given the name Cedar Valley Seminary. During the first year there were four terms of eleven weeks each, thus gaining one term, so that the regular academic year might commence in September in each year and have three terms with thirteen weeks each.

At the eighth anniversary meeting of the Cedar Valley Baptist Association held at Waverly, September, 1863, H. I. Parker, A. Bush and H. A. Burrington were appointed a committee to report upon the "situation and prospects" of said school. The committee reported as follows: "Whereas, an institution of learning for the young has been opened in the county buildings of Mitchell County, at Osage, under the instruction and management of Rev. A. Bush, named and known as 'the Cedar Valley Seminary,' and Whereas, Said institution was much needed and promises to be of great service within the boundaries of the association; Resolved, That so far as is consistent, we pledge ourselves as an association to encourage and permanently establish the Cedar Valley Seminary." This was adopted and ordered printed in the minutes of the association.

At the ninth anniversary of the association, held at Osage in September, 1864, the following was adopted:

"Whereas, the Cedar Valley Seminary, located at Osage, has continued during another year, with a prospect of permanency and usefulness, that justifies a complete organization.

"Whereas, it is understood by this association that the citizens of Osage and vicinity request this body to assume the supervision of said institution and also that they propose to furnish suitable buildings for the permanent accommodation of the school, with its necessary appurtenances, the perpetual occupancy of which it is designed to give to a corporation formed by this body, upon the condition that a school adapted to the wants of the community be sustained;

"Resolved, that we undertake to maintain a school in accordance with the proposed conditions, and for the accomplishment of this object we hereby appoint a committee who shall for the present act as trustees of this school and report a plan of organization next year."

The resolution was adopted, and the following trustees were appointed: Rev. William Ross, S. B. Chase, M. D., A. H. Moore, M. D., O. P. Harwood, Esq., of Osage; Rev. John Fulton, of Independence; Rev. A. G. Eberhart, Cedar Falls, and H. H. Burrington, of Waverly.

The incorporation was not fully completed until December 12, 1867. The incorporators were: S. B. Chase, O. P. Harwood, A. H. Moore, C. T. Tucker, William W. Blackman, Peter Morse and C. L. Clausen. The first set of officers after incorporation was completed was as follows: Rev. C. T. Tucker, president; Dr. W. W. Blackman, vice president; Prof. Alva Bush, treasurer, and Dr. S. B. Chase, secretary.

The present site of the seminary was purchased through an organization of Osage citizens in 1868. They also built the main building, and tendered it to the Baptist Association, on condition that the association endow the school. The offer was accepted and carried into effect. The corner-stone of the new building was laid July 4, 1868, with Masonic ceremonies. In the fall of 1869 the school moved to the new building. It was presided over by Prof. Alva Bush until his death in June, 1881. Following Professor Bush came Col. Alanzo Abernethy, who was at the head of the institution until June, 1902. Since the last named, the principals have been: T. W. Todd, G. M. Potter, G. A. Hoffman, H. G. Colpitts and Amos M. Vance, who now holds the position.

The first class graduated in June, 1871. It numbered ten members. In 1872 the regular graduates numbered seven, and the board voted honorary graduation to twenty-six students who attended prior to 1871 and did work entitling them to graduation honors.

Academic classes have been graduated every year since the first. The number of such graduates is now 371, not counting the graduates of other departments.

SEMINARY BUILDINGS

On the beautiful campus, one block north of Main street, Osage, stands the main seminary building, a brick structure 36 by 72 feet, two stories high, above basement. This building was recently finished in stucco surfacing. The more recently provided gymnasium building, another stucco covered structure, and the



Gymnasium West Hall East Hall Central Building
CEDAR VALLEY SEMINARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

two large frame halls, complete the buildings of the seminary. The campus is beautiful and has well-kept lawns and large shade trees.

In its twenty-first year as an institution, it was written concerning its value: "It has aided in the education of more than sixteen hundred young men and women. The thoroughness and excellence of its work have been recognized during its whole history, and is attested to by the very large number of prominent places held by its students among the various occupations and professions in Northeastern Iowa."

After the death of Professor Bush in 1881, and the engaging of Colonel Abernethy as principal, an old indebtedness was paid off, amounting to about forty-five hundred dollars, thus freeing the seminary of all debts. In 1892 a campaign for endowment funds was completed. It added more than twenty-five thousand dollars to those funds. From time to time since, more endowment has been secured, until now those funds exceed sixty thousand dollars.

In 1899 a controversy arose about the management of the institution between the officers of the Cedar Valley Baptist Association and the board of trustees of the Cedar Valley Seminary, and the latter began injunction proceedings against the former. All matters were settled by a compromise in 1901, which provided that the trustees of the seminary should select their own successors, and that the principal and not less than three-fifths of all regular teachers, and not less than three-fifths of all members of the board, should always be Baptists.

During Principal Potter's administration the seminary began to do college freshman work. In 1916 the board provided for both freshman and sophomore college work, that is, they made the seminary a regular junior college. All buildings were then put in first class condition, and new equipment was provided for all lines of work.

Besides the academic and college work the seminary gives normal training, and has departments of business, music and art. Students and graduates from the seminary have occupied positions of honor, trust and great usefulness in almost every sphere of life, and in many states and countries. The number of such is too great to be given here. The present officers of the board are: J. F. Clyde, president; C. E. Gardner, vice president; H. L. Stoughton, secretary; J. I. Sweney, treasurer. The latter has served in his present position more than thirty-five years. Other members of the board are: J. W. Annis, Avery Bush, N. J. Berger, O. P. Woodard, K. J. Johnson, E. A. Barker, H. C. Goplerud, J. G. Burch, M. C. Sweney, M. F. McGahn and W. B. Kingsbury.

President Vance has a capable corps of teachers, and the institution is progressing to meet all present demands in its line. Mrs. Phebe Ann Cole died in 1912, leaving the greater part of her property to the seminary upon the death of one person now living, and on condition that the seminary shall be a going institution with at least sixty thousand dollars endowment, at such death. This bequest will amount to fifty thousand dollars when available. It is the largest single gift to the seminary, but there have been other liberal gifts, some of which are now realized, and others will be in the not distant future.

St. Ansgar Seminary.—In 1878 the Norwegian Lutherans of St. Ansgar and vicinity began this institution. It did what would now be called grade and high school work, and gave religious instruction. Somewhat later two buildings were constructed for its use in the northern part of St. Ansgar. A wooden building

with brick veneer for class work and a large wooden building for dormitories. Students attended from quite long distances, and good instruction was given. A good standard of ethics and morals was taught by both precept and example. H. S. Houg was principal during the greater part of the life of this institution. He was a man of fine spirit and character. He was elected county auditor, held the position several years, and is now deceased. See biography elsewhere in this work.

After a long career of usefulness, conditions worked against the continuance of this seminary. Waldorf College was established in Forest City by the Norwegian Lutheran people and took away many students and much financial support that would naturally have come to the seminary; the grade of work in the public schools improved with time, and the Cedar Valley Seminary was a near neighbor. These reasons made it seem unwise to longer continue to maintain the seminary, and it was discontinued in 1910. The buildings still stand. A brick veneered building was erected about 1880, at a cost of four thousand dollars. Another building was erected eight or ten years later at a cost of about seven thousand dollars.

The Catholic School at Meyers, this county, is treated in the Church Chapter—see index.

Visitation (Catholic) at Stacyville, is under charge of the Sisters of St. Francis and employs five teachers; has an enrollment of 196 pupils. The principal is Rev. J. M. Schlueter.

CHAPTER VIII

NEWSPAPERS OF MITCHELL COUNTY

INFLUENCE FOR UPLIFT—OSAGE NEWSPAPERS—THE "SUN" AND THE "JOURNAL"—THE PRESS-JOURNAL—THE "NEWS"—MITCHELL NEWSPAPERS—MITCHELL COUNTY NEWS—ST. ANSGAR NEWSPAPERS—THE ENTERPRISE—RICEVILLE RECORDER—MC INTIRE ADVOCATE—STACYVILLE MONITOR—CONCERNING SOME MITCHELL COUNTY EDITORS.

INFLUENCE FOR UPLIFT

The glory of America is her free-speech and free-press. Soon after the first pioneer band has wended its way to any new country in any of the states and territories of this Union, the local newspaper man is usually next to follow in and be one of the leading factors in developing the country. In dispensing their patronage to the press the people here in Mitchell County, as indeed all over Iowa's broad domain, have been tolerant and magnanimous, as they have been reasonably generous to journals of all political parties. Indeed the newspaper press of this county has been one of power and wide influence for the uplift of the community.

Fortunate it is for the compiler of local annals that here in Mitchell County there is at least one newspaper whose files have been preserved intact since the date of its founding. The Press-Journal office now has in its possession a copy of nearly every issue of the Mitchell County Press for the last fifty-odd years. From the files of this paper, together with personal interviews with pioneer citizens, much of the material for this chapter has been obtained. The present standing of the local newspapers of Mitchell County has been secured by information kindly furnished by the proprietors of the papers being published here at this date.

OSAGE NEWSPAPERS

It seems well established that the first newspaper in Osage and in this county was the Osage Democrat, started by Datus E. Coon. Knowing of the removal of the United States Land Office to Osage, in 1856, he started a paper. The material and hand-press were unpacked under the shade of a tree in the vicinity of what is now Main Street, Osage, and there the first issue was run from the press. This paper continued something over one year, when Mr. Coon moved his office to Mason City, Cerro Gordo County, Iowa. When the Civil war broke out Coon enlisted, became a captain of a company and won the stars of a brevet brigadier-general before his final discharge, and later was honored by the appointment to a consulship for one of the South American states.

The North-Iowan was established at Osage in the autumn of 1857, by Hutchins & Snow. It was an eight-column folio, well edited and well filled with an assortment of interesting local news and tasty, neatly set business advertisements. It was this paper that carried in its columns much of the legal notice business for the land office, then located at Osage. The founders sold out in 1859, to J. H. Brush, who continued its publication as a seven-column paper until the fall of 1860, when he sold to A. G. Owen, who moved the plant to St. Ansgar, and changed its name to the St. Ansgar Journal.

Mr. Brush again took over the material and returned it to Osage and with it reestablished the North-Iowan, which was published by Mr. Brush as a seven-column folio until November, 1861. The paper had not been a great financial success, although editorially Mr. Brush was a splendid and strong, practical writer. In November, 1861, R. K. Crum became editor and proprietor, changing the name of the paper to the North-Iowa Standard. He had a fair subscription list and many advertisers for those times. Mr. Crum came to Osage from Austin, Minnesota, was a good printer and an able writer. In March, 1865, he sold to William Toman, who changed the name back to the North-Iowan, still believing that the best name to head a newspaper published in the north tier of counties in Iowa. He enlarged the sheet to eight columns, and was successful until 1868, when he sold to R. K. Crum and N. L. Rood. Mr. Toman was at one time judge of Mitchell County.

Crum & Rood had other notions about the name of their paper and changed it to the Osage Tribune, which was an eight-column paper, well filled with spicy news and paying business cards and advertisements. Six months later Mr. Rood withdrew and the paper was merged with the Mitchell County Press. A few months later Mr. Crum retired and T. M. Atherton became sole editor and proprietor. (See history of Press-Journal.)

THE OSAGE "SUN" AND THE OSAGE "JOURNAL."

In 1895, J. S. Detweiler established the Osage Sun as a third city paper. It was democratic in politics. In August, 1898, he sold to I. M. and W. R. Wolverton and they continued to run it, but as a republican paper, until about January 1, 1900; at the latter date Prof. J. A. Lapham, John W. Andrews and A. H. Crowther bought the paper, changing its name to the Osage Journal. They conducted it until April, 1902, when it was sold to and merged with the Mitchell County Press.

THE PRESS-JOURNAL

The beginning of what is now the Press-Journal, published at Osage, was the Mitchell Gazette, founded just prior to the Civil war. It was published at West Mitchell. It was edited by a bright, enterprising young bachelor named Cornelius W. Dunlap and was housed in the stone basement of the building now used by Mr. Klinger as a chicken-house. The building stands a few rods east of the West Mitchell Bridge—a frame superstructure on a stone basement. It was built in the fifties by Mr. Holbrook for a hotel and was used as such for a time. Later, it was converted into a combination school and boarding hall. School was kept in the upper story, while the main floor was used as a boarding hall, and the base-

ment was the home of the highly prized Mitchell Gazette. A. H. Dunlap, an older brother of the editor, conducted the school mentioned.

During the winter of 1861-62 the editor left his paper and enlisted in the Federal Army. His leaving was abrupt, and the story goes that he was made the victim of a caustic personal joke by some of the young men of Osage. At this time the feeling was running high between the factions on the county seat question at Osage and Mitchell, and which case was then in the courts. The Gazette, of course, was naturally a firm advocate for the Mitchell faction in the county seat fight, hence the cruel joke. Editor Dunlap was a man of unusual ability and he made a brilliant record in the service of his country. Through a series of promotions won by valor and achievement on the field of battle, he became lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. May 22, 1863, he was killed by a rifle ball while leading his regiment in the attack on Vicksburg. He fell at the side of the late Governor Stone of Iowa, who frequently referred to young Dunlap's distinguished conduct.

Fletcher W. Dunlap, the fallen hero's youngest brother, carried on the newspaper for a number of years until about the early part of 1865, when he sold to Thomas A. Atherton, then an able attorney of Mitchell, who took over the plant and established the Mitchell County Press, so well known as a newspaper power throughout north Iowa for more than half a century.

Mr. Atherton, the new editor, was a typical early newspaper man. Possessed of a powerful mentality and equipped with a superior literary education for those times, he wielded a masterly pen and his paper arose at once to a position of recognized influence and power in the country. He was one of the attorneys in charge of the Mitchell County seat contest for the Mitchell faction, and kept the Osage faction from taking the county seat from them for a number of years. While the injunction action was pending in our district court (and it was probably known by Mr. Atherton that eventually the case would be decided in favor of Osage), he still worried along at Mitchell, holding his own well. But he finally listened to the entreaties from Osage to move his newspaper to Osage and become one of its citizens, which he finally consented to do. This change was effected between May 20 and 27, 1869. Atherton sold his office effects at Mitchell to S. A. Cravath, who edited the Mitchell News, of which D. G. Frisbie was a part owner.

Mr. Atherton continued to vigorously edit and manage the Press at its home in Osage. It was housed in the Wood & Hastings General Store Building, where now stands the Masonic Block. The newspaper was published in what is now the Commercial Club Rooms, and there continued until its new building was erected in about 1878, since which time it has been housed there, and there may be seen the files of the weekly paper for over fifty years. This building was constructed of red bricks burned at the H. N. P. Hill Brick Kiln, south of Osage. The original building was two stories high, 22 by 60 feet in size. In 1902, an addition was made in which the presses and other printing machinery are now located.

Thomas M. Atherton, Sr., conducted the paper practically until his death, when his sons, Frank G. and Thomas M., Jr., took charge. They continued in charge from 1891 to 1905, during which period the paper grew and prospered, even as the town was growing and prospering. The Atherton Brothers were both excellent newspaper men. Good news and editorial writers, active and enterprising men, they kept the Mitchell County Press well abreast of the times. It

acquired a large subscription list, was well patronized by advertisers, and continued a political power in this section of the state.

In April, 1902, the Osage Journal, published by Prof. J. A. Lapham and John Andrews, was purchased by the Athertons, which left the Press and Osage News the only papers in Osage. Mr. Lapham became county superintendent of schools, which office he held a number of years.

In 1905, H. L. Wilson bought out the interest of Frank Atherton in the newspaper and building, the latter having the position of postmaster. Thomas Atherton, Jr., and Mr. Wilson continued in partnership until the last months in 1908. These gentlemen made a strong team and succeeded remarkably well and enjoyed as good a patronage as the paper ever had. In 1908, Mr. Atherton purchased Mr. Wilson's interest in the paper and in 1910 added to the business the McIntire Monitor. He conducted it alone until February, 1912. He had been appointed postmaster the preceding summer, and found his burdens too heavy. He disposed of his newspaper to the present owner and publisher, H. Clinton Hill.

Beyond question, the Mitchell County Press—the present Press-Journal—has been a strong factor in the development of this county. It has been foremost in the thickest of political fights, both county and state, for more than a half century. It has always been straight-forward republican in its politics.

As to equipment, let it be said that the present appliances found in this office were never dreamed of by the founder of the paper, Mr. Atherton, Sr. In all that is convenient and time-saving, the equipment of this printing office is the best.

Personally, it should be said of the present proprietor of the Press-Journal that H. Clinton Hill was born May 13, 1890, son of Fred F. Hill, on a farm about midway between Stacyville and Little Cedar villages. He attended the Little Cedar schools, and was graduated from the high school. He spent part of two years at the Cedar Valley Seminary, graduating from that institution with the class of 1909. Following this, he attended the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, Iowa, one year. For two and a half years he worked at various vocations. Part of this time was spent with a Chicago engineering corporation; a few months were spent at Elkhart, Indiana, as manager of correspondence for a mail-order house, and the balance of the time was spent as an assistant to T. M. Atherton, Jr., who served in the two positions of postmaster and publisher of the Mitchell County Press. Early in 1912, Mr. Atherton sold the Press to Mr. Hill, who still publishes it.

The Osage News was originally started at Mitchell by Doctor Cravath, sold in 1870 to A. W. Clyde and John Stradley, moved to Osage and was burned in February, 1872, without any insurance. New material was purchased and April following, A. W. Clyde and A. A. McEwen reissued the paper and continued its publication until the autumn of 1876, then sold to Sidney A. Foster, a spicy writer and successful business man, who has for many years been secretary of the Royal Mutual Union Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, of which ex-Governor Frank B. Jackson is president. In 1878 Mr. Foster sold the News to George W. Bennett, who put in new power presses, refitted the entire office, and worked up a large patronage. Bennett ran the paper until January, 1882, and sold to A. C. Ross and E. M. Rands, who changed the name in August, 1883, to the Osage News. This was a seven-column paper of the quarto form, well and ably conducted. Mr. Rands was a native of Marshall County, Iowa, born in 1856, but came with his

parents to Stacyville when about one year of age. He attended the State Normal at Cedar Falls and later was made principal of the Osage schools. In 1879 was nominated for county school superintendent and was duly elected, and re-elected in 1881.

The next change of ownership was when A. C. Ross, Thomas Kane and E. D. Chassell, conducted the paper from 1884 to 1887; next it was by A. C. Ross and E. D. Chassell, 1887-89; A. C. Ross and Thomas Kane, 1889-91; A. C. Ross, 1891-98; C. R. Graves and F. G. Ellsworth, 1898-1907; C. R. Graves and L. W. Knoulton, 1903-08; C. R. Graves and C. H. Addington, 1908-11; C. H. Addington, 1911-13; C. H. Addington and H. C. Austin, 1913-16; H. M. Guy, present owner and editor, purchased the property July 1, 1916. Mr. Guy, just prior to coming to Osage, was proprietor of the Clarion Clipper, of Wright County, Iowa. Among the men who have been connected with the *News* who have made their mark in the state may be mentioned Hon. Edward D. Chassell, late railroad commissioner, now of the Bankers Mortgage and Loan Company of Chicago, of which he is secretary and treasurer. He has also been the state binder in Iowa, and a member of the Legislature several terms.

The *News* is now, as ever, a republican paper, is published Thursday each week, at two dollars per year subscription rate. The plant employs electricity for power and has all the needful modern machinery for a live newspaper and up-to-date job department. The size of the paper is a seven-column folio. It is well edited and has much county correspondence. Mr. Guy bought the paper when it had had thirteen sets of owners before his coming. From the day it was launched in Mitchell, forty-nine years ago, it has been loyal to the republican party and local interests.

MITCHELL NEWSPAPERS

The first newspaper published in Mitchell was the *Republican*. It began in the fall of 1856, and was edited by I. B. Parker, who was largely instrumental in securing the nomination of Oran Faville to the office of lieutenant-governor in the fall of 1857. We are unable to ascertain when or how this paper ended its career.

Later, Cornelius W. Dunlap published the *Mitchell Gazette*. The date of this cannot be established. It was a going concern in 1861. A little after the last date C. W. Dunlap turned the paper over to his younger brother, Fletcher W. Dunlap, enlisted in the Union Army, became lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, and was killed while gallantly leading his regiment in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. The younger Dunlap conducted the *Gazette* for some time and suspended publication. The press and material were sold to T. M. Atherton and used by him when he started the *Mitchell County Press* in West Mitchell in the spring of 1865. Atherton removed the *Mitchell County Press* to Osage May 20, 1869, as stated in the history of that paper.

MITCHELL COUNTY NEWS (NOW OSAGE NEWS), ETC.

What is now the *Osage News* was established at Mitchell as the *Mitchell County News* in June, 1869, by Dr. S. A. Cravath and Dr. D. G. Frisbie, with

Doctor Cravath as its editor. This was a bright and interesting paper and was enlarged about one year later. In 1870 it was sold to A. W. Clyde and J. G. Stradley, who moved the paper to Osage and continued its publication there on the Dailey corner, until the plant was burned, as stated in the further history of the publication.

About 1887 Homer P. Branch began the publication of the Mitchell Democrat, at Mitchell, and continued its publication for a short time and suspended.

ST. ANSGAR NEWSPAPERS

The first paper published in St. Ansgar was the St. Ansgar Journal, published for some months by A. G. Owen, as elsewhere stated.

The second paper of the town was the St. Ansgar Gazette. It was started in the fall of 1869 by A. W. Clyde and A. A. McEwen, and circulated more than a year. H. W. Rowland and Libbie Starr, both well known in the community, worked in that office.

The third newspaper of St. Ansgar was the St. Ansgar Register, established by J. D. Smith in September, 1876. In 1877 Smith sold to Martin Moe and W. A. Thomas. About January 1, 1878, Moe sold his interest to Thomas, who conducted the paper until the next fall and failed. Moe bought the property and established the St. Ansgar Enterprise, which is still published—see its further history in this chapter.

THE ST. ANSGAR ENTERPRISE

This newspaper was established in 1878, by Martin Moe, the first number making its appearance November 1, that year. It was a seven-column folio, which size was continued until September 1, 1880, then enlarged to a five-column quarto and otherwise much improved. Under Mr. Moe, who is still an honored resident of St. Ansgar, this newspaper attained a good name and large business patronage for a paper in a town of the size in which it was established.

It should be stated in this connection that Mr. Moe, in company with W. A. Thomas, purchased the old St. Ansgar Register and they continued as partners for one year, when Mr. Moe sold to Thomas, who sold back his share to Mr. Moe, who established the Enterprise, as above stated, in 1878. The Enterprise grew in value and influence under the ownership of Mr. Moe, who continued to edit it until 1892, when he sold in order to better attend to other business duties. He sold to Miles K. Culver, who came from West Union, Fayette County, Iowa, where he had been engaged in editing and publishing the Fayette County Union, while its owner, Hon. Walt H. Butler, was serving in Congress. Mr. Culver took charge of the Enterprise in December, 1892, and continued at the head of the paper for almost twenty-five years, though for one year he had as an associate F. O. Hillman, now a Methodist minister in Iowa. Mr. Culver relinquished the paper to his son, Ralph A. Culver, who is now the publisher, he having completed his college course.

Since its very inception, the Enterprise has forged to the front; has a large, paying subscription list; also its share of advertisements. The equipment of the

office includes a late pattern of a linotype, with all modern machinery for carrying on a successful newspaper and job printing office.

THE RICEVILLE RECORDER

This publication was established by W. S. Dinsmore in 1884, at the Village of Riceville, which has come to be a town of much importance in the county. Mr. W. S. Dinsmore sold to Enos Ricker, he to Burke & Whipple, who in turn sold to C. R. Graves, and he to F. E. Dano, who sold to Matt McCook, and he sold to Andrews & Lowry, after which the firm was Andrews & St. John, who sold to F. J. Stillman and he to the present owner and editor, H. A. Yager.

This is a republican paper, published every Wednesday, at the subscription rate of one dollar and fifty cents per year. It is a six-column quarto publication; has six pages of home print. The job department is equipped with a battery of three presses, Unitype, paper cutters, perforators, staplers, motors and the regular equipment of an up-to-date printery.

The proprietor of the Recorder prints only clean, readable, up-to-date news, such as finds a welcome in the home and firesides of his large patronage, mostly in Mitchell and Howard counties, Iowa.

THE MCINTIRE ADVOCATE

The McIntire Advocate was established by J. A. Moore in 1914, in the month of March. Mr. Moore conducted the paper until October that year, when he sold to F. J. Stillman, and he in November, 1914, to the present owner and proprietor, A. Gray.

The Advocate is a six-column quarto newspaper, one-half home and one-half foreign print. It has a good circulation in both Mitchell and Howard counties. Politically, this publication is an independent republican paper, but pays little or no attention to politics, simply aims to give the local news happenings of McIntire and community.

The publication day is Thursday and the subscription rate is one dollar and a quarter at home, and outside the county it is one dollar and fifty cents in advance. A gas engine furnishes the power with which to propel the presses and other machinery of the office. Before coming to McIntire, Mr. Gray was connected with the Spirit Lake Beacon, at Spirit Lake, Iowa.

THE STACYVILLE MONITOR

The Monitor, published at Stacyville, this county, was established March 24, 1910, by D. H. Murphy. The paper has been in the following men's hands to date—H. O. McGlashan, Monitor Publishing Company, William R. Brown, the present owner and editor. He purchased the newspaper June 8, 1916, from the Monitor Publishing Company.

Politically, this publication is an independent newspaper, aiming to give all the local news and such political news as seems of most value and universal interest to the subscribers of the paper, regardless of politics. The subscription rate is one dollar and fifty cents per year. In size and form the Monitor is a six-column

quarto, eight-page newspaper. Four pages are printed at home and four abroad. The office is in a leased building. Considering the somewhat stormy experience some of the owners have had with launching this paper, it now stands high in the community and all business men and farmers seem well pleased with the present management. Each issue is replete with fresh, pure and readable news paragraphs.

CONCERNING SOME MITCHELL COUNTY EDITORS

Before closing this chapter on the newspapers that have, from time to time, been published here, it will be well, perhaps, to mention something concerning publishers who have made their mark in the world after leaving this county.

Stillson Hutchins of Hutchins & Snow, founders of the North-Iowan, was a New Hampshire lad of but nineteen years when he arrived in Osage in 1856. After he left Mitchell County, he went to Des Moines and established the Des Moines Journal, which he edited until 1862, sold and in partnership with Dennis Mahoney, purchased the Dubuque Herald. After three years he sold that paper and went to St. Louis, where he established the St. Louis Times, which he conducted until 1878, sold and went to Washington, D. C., and there founded the Washington Post.

John Andrews climbed well up in journalism and is now in charge of the Kimball Agricultural Publications, of country-wide fame. His partner, Prof. J. A. Lapham, entered the State Sunday School work and has made a good record in that calling.

It is related of Walter B. Talcott, founder of the Republican at Mitchell, that he entered the Union Army in Civil war days, was on the western frontier and killed by the Indians, January 7, 1865.

CHAPTER IX

COURTS AND BAR OF MITCHELL COUNTY

COUNTY COURT ESTABLISHED—THE DISTRICT COURT—THE CIRCUIT COURT— MITCHELL COUNTY BAR—OTHER LAWYERS

COUNTY COURT ESTABLISHED

The very existence of laws implies the existence of courts, wherein all questions of the law can be rightly determined. The framers of the constitution of the state and Nation instituted certain courts of justice with well defined powers. From time to time, changes have been made in the jurisdiction of the courts, but the rights of every citizen in this republic, of either low or high estate, have ever been maintained.

In Mitchell County the people have been governed by courts as follows: The County Court, the District Court, the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa.

The County Court was established by an act of the Legislature in 1851; this was presided over by the county judge. By the same act the probate judge system in Iowa was abolished, as were the offices of county commissioners. This county not being organized until 1854, of course had no probate judge or court. The first county judge in this county was Dr. A. H. Moore, one of the earliest pioneers of Mitchell County. It was he who had to perfect the organization of this county; to divide it into townships and look after its first roads, bridges and schools. The successors of Judge Moore were Judges Arad Hitchcock, Oran Faville, S. A. Clyde, William Toman and A. S. Faville. In 1861 the office of county supervisor went into effect, and that relieved the county judge of much of his former business. Finally, in 1868-69, the office of county judge was abolished.

THE DISTRICT COURT

Upon the creation of Mitchell County it became a part of the Tenth Judicial District of Iowa, and remained such until its organization in 1854.

Samuel Murdock of Clayton County was judge while Mitchell was in the Tenth District, and served until 1858.

The first term of District Court in Mitchell County convened at the courthouse in Osage June 22, 1857, with Judge Murdock presiding.

The first business before the court was the application of William H. Sawyer to be admitted to the bar, which was duly granted, after being satisfied that he was qualified to enter the practice of law. At the same term these were admitted

to the bar of Mitchell County: D. G. Frisbie, Isaac B. Parker, Harrison P. Nelson, John B. Patterson, Sumner B. Chase and John W. McGraw.

Sumner B. Chase was appointed master in chancery by Judge Murdock.

The first case to come before the court was entitled O. P. Harwood vs. D. W. Poindexter. It was settled without going to trial.

The first state case was regarding seizing liquor for illegal sale. It was the State vs. Alanson Bars, and was decided in favor of the defendant, to whom the liquor was returned.

Following Judge Murdock came Judge Elias H. Williams of Clayton County, elected in 1858 and again in 1862. He is frequently spoken of as "among the best judges that ever sat on the bench in this county."

In November, 1864, William B. Fairfield became judge of the new Twelfth Judicial District, embracing Mitchell, Butler, Bremer, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Hancock, Winnebago and Worth counties. Judge Fairfield was re-elected in 1868. In 1870 he resigned to engage in the banking business at Charles City, and George W. Ruddick, then recently of the Circuit Court bench, was appointed to succeed him. He served until 1892, after which he resided in Waverly until his death in 1905.

Following Judge Ruddick came P. W. Burr, who served four years. He was succeeded by Judge J. F. Clyde, who served on the District bench sixteen years, after which, January 1, 1913, came Judge M. F. Edwards, who is still in service.

When the Circuit Court was abolished in 1886, Judge J. B. Cleland became district judge of this district. In 1888 he was succeeded by Judge John C. Sherwin. In 1900 Judge C. P. Smith succeeded Judge Sherwin. Smith resigned and Judge J. J. Clark took his place and has held it ever since. In 1897 a third judge was added to this district—Judge C. H. Kelley was appointed to the position, and has held it ever since.

THE CIRCUIT COURT

To the present generation this court is unknown, save by hearsay. It was established by act of the Iowa Legislature and approved in April, 1868, and continued until 1886. Each judicial district in the state was divided into two circuits. In each of these, at the general election in 1868, and every four years thereafter, a circuit judge was to be elected. Then it was that the county judge was discontinued and the Circuit Court had concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court in all civil actions at law, and exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals and writs of error from justices' courts, mayors' courts and all other inferior tribunals.

The Second Circuit in the Twelfth Judicial District, composed of Mitchell, Worth, Winnebago, Hancock and Cerro Gordo counties, obtained until 1872, when the two circuits were consolidated and the whole district made to comprise one circuit.

Hon. H. N. Brockway, of Hancock County, was the first judge of this circuit, being elected in 1868, serving until 1872, when the consolidation of the two circuits took place.

The first term of Circuit Court in Mitchell County was held at the courthouse in Mitchell, February 1, 1869.

The first case to come before this court was A. Hitchcock & Co. versus C. K. Marlin—an action on a promissory note.

Hon. Robert G. Reiniger of Charles City, succeeded Judge Brockway as circuit judge, and was repeatedly re-elected as his own successor. He was succeeded by Judge J. B. Cleland, 1885-86, when the office was abolished. The District Court now handles the business formerly transacted by both the District and Circuit courts.

MITCHELL COUNTY BAR

Upon the few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil law, tending to relieve the wants and to meet the desire of all alike. The grand object of law is equal justice to all and the impartial administration of all laws.

The laws are changed with the change of times and conditions of people governed, but changes must be made by the legislative bodies. It is not the business of the lawyer, or the court, to make laws, but it is his province to interpret them, and to make their daily application for the wants of men. Hence a good lawyer is a man of today—one well versed in all matters pertaining to the age in which he lives.

With the advancement of the age, the increase of wealth, and the enlargement of commercial relations in this and foreign countries, the interpretation of the laws has become more complex and intricate, and the lawyer's duties more important. Lawyers tend more and more to become specialists, in the larger centers of population. Hence we have insurance lawyers, railroad lawyers, lawyers who make a specialty of making collections, while others attend to criminal cases. A man may be an expert patent attorney, and be able to secure a strong patent right "claim" for an inventor, and yet not be of much account as a criminal or ordinary civil case lawyer. However, in the earlier years in this county the attorney was supposed to be capable of taking almost any sort of a case that might come to him. When he could not fathom its legal depths he would apply to some better versed lawyer in the nearest large city where such an one might be secured. Again, the fees were small and cases not frequent, hence the profession was not very lucrative. For that reason, possibly, many of the early lawyers entered the political arena and became politicians. Many advanced to a seat in Congress and became lawmakers. Today the profession of a lawyer ranks well with that of other professions, and the able, honorable lawyer must always be prominent. He is one of the forces that move, control and protect society.

In this chapter it will be the aim to give some account, more or less, of all lawyers who have ever practiced for any considerable length of time at the Mitchell County bar as resident lawyers.

For the first twenty-five years of the county's history the following practiced law, died, removed from the county, or quit law practice:

O. P. Harwood, J. C. Bishop, J. B. Shipman, S. Barbour, A. K. Eaton, D. W. Poindexter, C. T. Granger, T. M. Atherton, J. W. Van Orman, J. E. Bishop, C. A. Ebert, W. H. Redfield, H. T. Alling, H. T. Sawyer, H. P. Nelson, D. T. Pooler, Mr. Benedict, H. F. Miller, Stephen Henderson, S. B. Chase, I. B. Parker, Colonel Jenkins and N. L. Rood.

Following the above lawyers, and those who were in practice in the early '80s, should be named these: Cyrus Foreman, M. M. Browne, W. L. Eaton, John B. Cleland, Zenas C. Lindsley, Fred Sheldon, Florence Vanderpoel, F. F. Coffin, J. H. Sweney, Frank Forbes and J. F. Clyde.

The first man to open a law office in this county was D. W. Poindexter, in 1854. He was a New Englander, practiced two or three years at Mitchell, moved, to Charles City, practiced two years, returned to Mitchell and in 1871 went to Osage, where he practiced until his removal to Dakota in 1883. He had good legal ability, was a gentleman, and possessed an upright character. He died in South Dakota some years ago.

O. P. Harwood came to Osage in 1855 and opened a law office. He was a York State man, who came here, however, from Charles City. In 1858 he formed a law partnership with Cyrus Foreman, continuing until 1865. He moved to Floyd County and later to Dakota, where he died in 1878. He was a very benevolent man and a well-read lawyer.

J. C. Bishop came from Michigan in 1856, locating at Osage. He had been admitted to the bar in New York State. For a time he was a partner in Osage with J. B. Shipman as well as of J. W. Van Orman. He left this county in 1859, after having secured a good law practice.

John B. Shipman also migrated from Michigan to Osage in 1856 and commenced law practice. He was not a graduate of any law school, but made a fair lawyer. He returned to Michigan after about a year and was elected circuit judge in that state.

J. W. Van Orman located in Osage in 1856, remained one year and went to McGregor. During his short sojourn in Osage he was a partner of J. C. Bishop.

In July, 1856, came A. K. Eaton, as receiver of the United States Land Office at Osage. He held such position until 1858. He was born in New Hampshire, moved to Ohio in 1836; lived in Indiana and other places until he migrated to Delaware County, Iowa, in 1846, building the second cabin in Delhi; was appointed receiver of the land office at Decorah, and moved with the office to Osage. He was a staunch democrat. He was admitted to the bar in 1841; was in the Iowa Legislature four years; was probate judge, prosecuting attorney and county judge of Delaware County.

Sylvester Barbour, a young lawyer from Connecticut, located in Osage in 1856, and practiced law until 1860, then returned to Hartford, Conn.

N. P. Nelson came from Wisconsin in 1856, located in West Mitchell, where he died during the Civil war period. He was not highly educated, was frail in constitution, but a highly respected man.

Charles T. Granger, of Monroe County, New York, born in 1835, after many years in the western states landed in Allamakee County, Iowa, in 1854. He attended and taught various schools. In 1860 he studied law at Waukon, and in October that year settled in Mitchell County. The next year he was elected county school superintendent. He aided in raising Company K, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, in the Civil war, and was elected its captain. After the war closed he entered the law practice at Waukon. Governor Merrill appointed him district judge, to which office he was also elected for a full term in 1872. In 1888 he was elected supreme judge of Iowa and served until 1900. He died quite recently.



PROFESSOR ALVA BUSH
 Founder of Cedar Valley Seminary.
 Died in 1881.



COLONEL ALONZO ABERNETHY
 Principal of Cedar Valley Seminary
 1881-1902. Died in 1915.



HON. WILLARD L. EATON
 Speaker Iowa House of Representatives
 in 1902. Died in 1911.



DR. SUMNER B. CHASE
 Came to Osage in 1856. Died in 1891.

J. E. Bishop accompanied his parents to this county in 1856, studied law under Cyrus Foreman from 1868 to 1875, when he formed a partnership with M. M. Browne, continuing until 1882, when he went to North Dakota. He now lives in Los Angeles, Cal.

In 1878 C. A. Ebert came to the county and located at Mitchell. He remained until 1883, then removed to Minneapolis.

H. T. Alling settled in Osage in 1880, remained until 1882, then moved to Fargo.

Henry F. Miller came to Mitchell County with J. B. Cleland in 1871, entering the law office of Z. C. Lindsey at West Mitchell. He was admitted to the bar and practiced in this county until 1876, then located at Fargo.

Nelson L. Rood, a native of La Salle County, Illinois, was educated at Fowler Institute, Newark, Ill., and Williams College, Massachusetts, graduating in 1864. He graduated from the law department at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1866, then came to Charles City, and in 1869 came to Osage, practiced a few years, then retired to his farm in Lincoln Township, this county. He died some years ago.

S. B. Chase, J. D. Jenkins and I. B. Parker all became members of the Mitchell County bar, but never practiced law in this county.

Cyrus Foreman, a native of Ohio, became a resident of Osage in April, 1857, having spent four years in a law office prior to his coming here. He was soon appointed clerk of the court, and in 1859 was admitted to the Mitchell County bar and the state courts. He formed a partnership with O. P. Harwood, continuing four years. He forged to the front, and in the '80s had a large, paying legal practice. Politically, Mr. Foreman was a democrat, and was a candidate against Hon. M. C. Deering for Congress in 1876, but was defeated. In 1878 he was appointed by the governor as a member of the commission for erecting a new state capitol building. He died in 1887.

Milton M. Browne came to Osage in 1865 and at once obtained a good law practice. He was born in western New York in 1835; graduated from Dartmouth College in 1861, then began the study of law; migrated to Wisconsin, was admitted to the bar in 1863, and the following year came to Stacyville, where he taught school one year. In 1876 he formed a partnership with J. E. Bishop, which continued until 1882. He continued in the active practice until his death in 1892.

J. B. Cleland came to this county in 1871. He was a native of Rock County, Wisconsin. He had a common and select school education, and in 1867 entered Carroll College at Waukesha, Wis., and there remained until 1869. He then began the study of law, and graduated from the law department of the Michigan University in 1871. After a short stay in the law business in Wisconsin, he came to Mitchell, then to Osage, and entered as a partner of D. W. Poindexter, remaining until 1873. In 1874 he formed a partnership with W. L. Eaton. He was elected district attorney in the Twelfth District in 1876 and re-elected in 1880. In 1884 he was elected circuit judge of the district. In 1888 he moved to Fargo, N. D., and some years later to Portland, Ore., where he now lives. He served as district judge in Portland.

W. L. Eaton, a son of pioneer A. K. and Sarah Eaton, born in Delaware County, Iowa, came to Osage with the family in 1856, when aged seven years. He graduated from Cedar Valley Seminary; also from the law department of

the University of Iowa in 1872. Two years later he formed a partnership with John B. Cleland, which continued until 1884, when Cleland became judge. In 1877 he was appointed United States commissioner, and in more recent years has been one of the three Iowa railroad commissioners. He was for years an important factor in this county and the state. In 1889 he formed a partnership with J. F. Clyde, which continued until 1897, when Clyde became judge. In 1900 he formed a partnership with W. H. Salisbury, which continued until the time of his death, in 1911. Probably Mr. Eaton tried more cases alone, and with others, in this and other counties, than any other Mitchell County attorney, and with much success.

Zenas C. Lindsley settled in Mitchell in 1871, and in 1877 moved to Osage. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1824. In 1851 he went to Waterloo, Wis., where he was admitted to the bar. For three years during the Civil war Mr. Lindsley was provost marshal in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. He died in Osage many years ago.

L. M. Ryce was born in Vermont, and read law in 1860 in the office of Hon. George F. Edmunds; went to Wisconsin in 1861, and was there admitted to the bar. In 1870 he moved to Mitchell County, Iowa, and settled at Osage, there engaging in the practice of law. He died in Osage about 1900.

Fred Sheldon was born in Walworth County, Wisconsin, in 1849, attended the law department of the university at Madison and was admitted to the bar in 1874, and came to Osage soon thereafter. He did quite an extensive collection business until 1889, when he removed from the county. He soon settled in Sioux City, and afterwards Seattle, Wash., where he died in 1915.

F. A. Vanderpoel began practice in Osage in 1883, with J. F. Clyde, but removed the next year to Park Rapids, Minn., where he now lives.

Col. J. H. Sweney came to Mitchell County with his parents and family in 1855. He was born in Warren County, Pennsylvania, in 1845. August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K of the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and fought in the battles of Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, Siege of Mobile, etc. After the war closed he returned to Mitchell County. He helped to found the Mitchell County Bank. Later he graduated from the law department of the Iowa State University, and in 1881 began the practice of law at Osage. In 1880 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Regiment, Iowa National Guard. In 1883 he was elected state senator of this district, then composed of Howard, Mitchell and Worth counties. In 1887 he was re-elected, but the district had been changed so that he represented Mitchell, Worth and Winnebago counties. In 1888 he was elected to Congress, and served one term under Speaker Reed, when the House rules were changed. He still makes his home in Osage.

OTHER LAWYERS

D. G. Frisbie was both doctor and lawyer. He practiced both professions at Mitchell until about 1870, when he removed to Grinnell, Iowa. He died there ten or twelve years ago.

T. M. Atherton practiced quite extensively in the early '60s at Mitchell, and in the '70s at Osage, but gradually devoted more of his time to the Mitchell County Press. He died in Osage in 1901.

F. F. Coffin was of New England stock. He read law in the office of Cyrus Foreman and was admitted to practice about 1880. He was an attorney of much force and ability and a strong trial lawyer. He died here about 1890.

Frank Forbes began practice in this county about 1883. After a few years he removed to Worth County, and has been in the active practice there until the present time. More will be said about him in the history of that county.

Other lawyers who have not been named practiced for a time in the county. Among such were G. F. Humbert, A. B. Lovejoy, T. H. Warner, and C. E. Salisbury. Humbert came here from the Iowa Law School about 1888 and remained some time. He was county attorney, and filled the offices of mayor of Osage and justice of the peace. He is now in southern California. Mr. Lovejoy was born and brought up in this county and began his practice in Osage in 1894. He was in partnership with J. H. Sweney for several years and was county attorney two or three terms. He moved to Waterloo in 1902 and has a good law practice there.

C. E. Salisbury began practice in Osage in the '90s. He was county attorney in 1909 and 1910, then moved to California and continues the practice there. Warner was a partner of A. E. Roberts for several years prior to 1908. Then he removed to Twin Falls, Idaho, where he now lives. His business was largely collections, in which he was successful.

The present members of the county bar are: George E. Marsh, who read law with Cyrus Foreman, then went into partnership with him; J. F. Clyde, W. H. Salisbury, A. E. Roberts, A. A. Kugler, H. G. Bartlett, H. L. Stoughton, A. E. Brown, C. H. Spaanum and F. C. Bush, of Osage, and B. N. Hendicks, of Riceville, and M. K. Culver of St. Ansgar. Most of these are noticed more fully in other parts of this work.

CHAPTER X

MITCHELL COUNTY MEDICAL PROFESSION

EARLY CONDITIONS—OSAGE PHYSICIANS—FIRST PHYSICIANS—PHYSICIANS AT ST. ANSGAR—PHYSICIANS AT MITCHELL—RICEVILLE PHYSICIANS—CARPENTER PHYSICIANS—PHYSICIANS OF OTRANTO—OF STACYVILLE—LITTLE CEDAR PHYSICIANS—PHYSICIANS AT MC INTIRE—MITCHELL COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION—MONA PHYSICIANS—PHYSICIANS IN THE COUNTY IN 1917.

EARLY CONDITIONS

In all parts of the globe, from the earliest time recorded in history, doctors of medicine, among civilized countries and the "great medicine man" of the untutored savage tribes, have in times of sickness been sought after. In short, the life and death of all human beings for all the centuries has been placed in their keeping. Since the days of Galen and his system of medicine, the weary patient lying upon a bed of pain, and the no less weary watcher, have waited anxiously for the coming of the good doctor, and, on his arrival, noted his every movement and the very expression of his face for a ray of hope.

With possibly a few exceptions, the medical fraternity of Mitchell County has been an honor to the profession. They have ever responded to the sick call—day and night, summer and winter. In the earlier days these doctors were compelled to cross the trackless prairies, face blizzards, and ford unbridged streams. All this hardship, and many times knowing they were not likely to receive one penny for their services. The pioneer physicians were men of sterling character, and aside from being excellent doctors, were true, loyal citizens, who bore well their part in the developing of the new country in which they had cast their lot. They were, perhaps, more unselfish than any other class or profession in this community.

It will be the aim of this chapter to mention every physician who has long been in practice in Mitchell County, and this will be given by towns and villages, as near as possible. It should not be wondered at if with the passing of more than three-score years, a few of the profession may be overlooked in compiling the roster of past physicians, but the list will be found reasonably complete, so far as the practice of any reputable physician, for any considerable period of time, is concerned.

OSAGE PHYSICIANS

One year prior to the organization of Mitchell County, the medical profession was represented by Dr. A. H. Moore, who came to Osage in 1853 and was in

active practice many years. He was the first physician in this part of the Northwest, hence a short sketch of his career will here be highly befitting as a memorial to him. The following was written of him in the early '80s:

Alexander H. Moore, M. D., is one of the oldest practitioners of the Northwest. He was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., November 8, 1818. He was a son of James and Ellen (Gaston) Moore, who were the parents of nine children. Alexander graduated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., in 1836, after which he went to Guernsey County, Ohio, and from there to Columbiana County, where he read medicine in the office of Doctor Hastings. In 1844 he went to St. Joseph County, Michigan, where he was elected to the Legislature from that district. He went next to Laporte, Ind., graduating at the Indiana Medical College, after which he commenced the practice of his profession at Mottville, where he remained nine years, securing an excellent practice. In 1844 he married Sarah E. Nixon, by whom he had five children. In June, 1853, the doctor came to Mitchell County, prospecting, and being impressed favorably with the country, he returned for his family. The following fall he took the overland route for his future home. His outfit for travel was three yoke of oxen and two cows, and after a journey of five weeks they reached their destination. The doctor was elected the first judge in Mitchell County, also the first justice of the peace of Osage Township. He was a successful physician; a staunch democrat in politics.

FIRST PHYSICIANS

During the first quarter of a century or more, the physicians at Osage included the following, some of whom died, and others removed before 1880: Drs. J. L. Blakeslee, E. M. Downs, William B. Cobb, Stephen M. Cobb, H. W. Turner, Oliver Rogers, P. J. Montgomery, J. C. Pomeroy, O. E. Goodhue, J. E. Nichols, C. D. Mowry, Charles Cutler, G. W. Waller and Mrs. Nourse.

In the '80s the following practiced at Osage: Drs. A. H. Moore, S. B. Chase, J. L. Whitley, W. H. H. Gable, Joseph Whittemore, F. W. Chase, F. M. Moore, H. Nichols and R. F. Duncan.

Dr. J. L. Blakeslee, a regular school physician, who came to Osage in 1854 from Michigan, was for a time a partner of Dr. A. H. Moore. He continued in practice until his death in 1878. He was a man of a most excellent character, and greatly missed in the community. He left a widow and one son.

In 1855 came Dr. E. M. Downs, already mentioned. He was originally from Vermont. After four years' practice in Osage he removed to Texas, and later went to California, where he died in 1880. He was a born leader, did not follow his profession wholly, but engaged in whatever he saw to be the nearest road to wealth.

Dr. William M. Cobb in 1855 arrived from Maine. He did not locate then in Osage, but went to Decorah, taught school one winter, returned to the East, graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College, and in 1857 returned to Osage and entered the medical practice, but in 1860 went back to Standish, Me. He served as surgeon during one year of the Civil war, and both in Osage and after he returned to the East he accumulated much wealth from his large medical practice.

Dr. Stephen M. Cobb, a brother of the physician just named, graduated from Bowdoin College, Maine. He practiced four years, then in 1856 came to Osage. In 1860 he went to Muscatine, Iowa, and there remained permanently. He served in Civil war days with Grant and Sherman at Vicksburg, and was in the Texas campaign under Gen. N. P. Banks. He was a man of fine bearing, and had friends wherever he cast his lot.

Dr. F. Brewer settled in medical practice at Osage in 1863; he came from Missouri, remained three years, then when the Civil war had ended, returned to that state.

Dr. H. W. Turner, in many ways one of the ablest physicians of this county, came from Wisconsin in 1865, and practiced until his death in 1876. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cincinnati, and for four years was an army surgeon. He was with Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea."

Dr. P. J. Montgomery, of the Homeopathic school, came from Waterloo, Wis., in 1869. He practiced at Osage about ten years, then went to Council Bluffs. Of the school he represented, he was among the foremost physicians.

J. C. Pomeroy, M. D., a native of Vermont, educated at the University of Burlington, commenced reading medicine in 1857 and located at Osage in 1871, but after a few months moved to Waverly, Iowa, and was there in practice in the '80s.

Dr. O. E. Goodhue practiced at Osage from 1872 to 1874, then located in Mason City. He belonged to the Baptist Church in Osage and was a man of high ideals and enjoyed a lucrative practice the short time he was in Osage.

Dr. J. E. Nichols, of the regular medical school, came from Chicago, where he had practiced since 1864, arriving in Osage in 1874. He was a graduate of Rush Medical College. He practiced here about six years, moved to southwestern Iowa and there died many years ago.

Dr. C. D. Mowry, regular, located in Osage in the autumn of 1876, and remained three years. He was a young physician just graduated from Rush Medical College. After practicing in Osage three years he removed to Aurora, Ill.

Dr. Charles Cutler, a native of Mitchell County, attended Rush Medical College, graduating in 1880. After practicing one year at Osage he moved to Park Rapids, Minn.

Dr. George W. Waller, of the regular school, came to Osage in 1880, from Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of Jefferson College, Philadelphia. After a six months' practice in Osage he removed to Nebraska, where at last accounts he was a successful physician.

Dr. Sumner B. Chase, one of the oldest and most eminent physicians who ever practiced in Mitchell County, came here in 1856. He platted the City of Osage, gave the streets their names, and aided in having the United States Land Office removed to Osage. He came from an old and highly respectable New England family and was a natural-born leader in all public enterprises. He was born in Maine in 1821; educated at Parsonsfield Seminary and Limerick Academy; read medicine in Scarboro, Me., graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin College in the spring of 1849, then practiced in Portland until 1855, when he migrated to Decorah, Iowa. In laying out the City of Osage in the winter of 1855, he drew the stakes on a hand-sled, the town plat consisting of 960 acres.

He was appointed postmaster in 1856 at Osage and was later made receiver at the land office, holding this position until 1859. In 1861 he organized the Mitchell County Medical Association, and the Upper Cedar Valley Medical Association, embracing nine counties. In 1881 he was elected president of the Iowa State Medical Society, an honor only conferred upon men of rare talent and long medical experience. Doctor Chase died in June, 1891.

Dr. Joseph Whittemore, who was among the active physicians at Osage in the early '80s, came there in 1879. He was born in New Hampshire in 1813, and was one of seventeen children in his parents' family. When seven years of age he was thrown upon his own resources and made his way through the various educational institutions until he finally graduated in medicine from Bartlett's Medical School, in 1834. He also studied theology in Lowell, Mass., and occasionally preached. He was ordained to the ministry in Rhode Island and organized a church at Taunton, Mass., served there two years and at other points in the East until 1865, when he migrated from his native country to Osage, Iowa. He was a devout man and also an able physician for the years in which he studied medicine.

Dr. John L. Whitley, another of the reliable physicians who practiced at Osage many years, was born in 1848 in York State; attended the Cedar Valley Seminary, finishing his course in 1867. He then entered Rush Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1869, locating in Osage that year. He associated himself in practice with Dr. S. B. Chase, his former preceptor, and who was his partner a number of years. He married Doctor Chase's daughter, Ada M. He had a large practice and for ten years was president of the board of examiners for the United States Pension Department. In 1881-82 he was president of the Rush Medical College Alumni Association. In surgery he was very skillful and noted in this and adjoining states. He practiced here until his death in 1898.

Dr. W. H. H. Gable located in Osage in the spring of 1869. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1841; was educated in the common schools, taught such schools several terms; graduated from Mifflinburg Academy at the age of twenty years. Soon he began the study of medicine. In 1862 went to Three Rivers, Mich., and in the spring of 1864 married, and in April that year moved to Janesville, Iowa, where he ran a store, was postmaster and also studied medicine. In 1879 he graduated from Rush Medical College. He was for a time a partner of Dr. C. D. Mowry of Osage.

Dr. L. O. Goldsworthy, Homeopathic school, registered at Osage in 1892. She was born in America and was thirty-three years of age when she registered here. She graduated at the Iowa University. She went from here to California and married a man named Walker.

Dr. Amasa S. Hawley, Homeopathic school, registered at Osage in 1896, when thirty-five years of age; was American born, and a graduate of the Chicago Homeopathic College in 1896. He now lives in Phoenix, Ariz.

Dr. M. A. Hansen, regular practicing physician, of Osage, was a graduate from the Indianapolis (Ind.) College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1898, when twenty-five years of age, and immediately located in Osage, Iowa. He was a native of Wisconsin. He has been constantly in practice since locating in Osage. (See biographical sketch.)

Dr. R. L. Whitley, regular school physician, registered at Osage in 1898, when twenty-seven years of age; graduated at Rush Medical College. He is still practicing at Osage.

Dr. William Ray Owen, Homeopathic physician, Osage, graduated from the Iowa State University in 1903, when twenty-five years of age, and at once located in practice at Osage. He is now in practice in North Dakota.

Dr. John L. Armington, regular school, registered at Osage in 1881; was a graduate from Louisville Medical College, Kentucky.

Dr. J. B. Miner, of the Homeopathic school of medicine, registered at Osage in 1898, when twenty-nine years of age. He was a graduate of the Chicago Homeopathic College, with the class of 1894.

Dr. James W. Barrett, Osage, registered as a homeopathic physician at Osage in 1880; graduated in 1879. He is still in active practice at Osage.

Dr. W. A. Frazer came to Osage as a regular physician in June, 1914. He graduated from the medical department of the Kansas City University in 1886. Before coming to Osage he practiced at Lysle, Minn.

Dr. Louis Savre (of Savre & Savre) located in Osage in 1901, having graduated from Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, Ind. He came here from Worth County, and is now a partner of his brother, Samuel Savre. They also conduct a hospital at Osage.

Dr. Samuel Savre came from Worth County to Osage about 1909. He graduated at the medical department of Drake University, Des Moines. He is of the firm of Savre & Savre, Osage physicians and surgeons, and they operate a first-class small hospital there, too.

Dr. F. M. Moore, born in Osage, Iowa, 1855, son of Dr. A. H. Moore, the pioneer physician of Mitchell County, was educated at the Cedar Valley Seminary; attended a course of lectures at Iowa City and then entered Rush Medical College, in 1876, and the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Chicago the same year. He returned to Osage and was engaged in practice with his father and at one time with Dr. D. C. Mowry. He was only twenty when he graduated, and at once began to forge to the front in medical practice. He died in Oklahoma not many years ago.

Dr. Frank Duncan located at Osage in 1876. He was born in 1848 in Wisconsin; read medicine in his brother's office in Chicago. He graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago (Homeopathic) and began his practice in Osage.

Dr. Horace Nichols, a native of Burlington, Vt., born 1832, moved with his people to Kane County, Illinois, where he assisted his father on the new prairie farm during the summer seasons and attended school at winter time. During the winter of 1864-65 he attended the medical department of the University of Michigan, later entered Rush Medical College, graduating in 1866. In 1869 he came to Bremer County, Iowa, and began practice at Plainfield, but in December, 1882, moved to Osage. He continued in practice here until his death.

Dr. J. A. Hoffman, Homeopathic school, registered at Osage in 1883; was born in New Jersey.

Dr. R. J. Gibbons, Homeopathic, forty-two years of age, registered at Osage, 1885; born in Kentucky; graduated at St. Louis Medical College, 1875.

Dr. L. E. Winneck, Eclectic school, registered at Osage in 1886; was then forty-five years of age and a native of New York State.

Dr. M. Josephine McChesney, Homeopathic school, registered at Osage in 1888, aged thirty-two years; born in Ohio; graduated at Iowa University.

Dr. Mary Babcock Moore, Osage, registered as a regular school physician when aged thirty-one years; graduate of the Women's Hospital Medical College, 1887.

PHYSICIANS AT ST. ANSGAR

The first physician to practice at St. Ansgar was Dr. C. B. Parks, who located there at an early day and opened a store which he conducted a number of years. He finally drifted on to the West in search of greener pastures.

Late in the '60s Doctor Rogers began the practice of medicine in St. Ansgar and there continued several years.

In the summer of 1865 Dr. A. D. Bundy located at St. Ansgar. He was born in New York State in 1841. In 1854 his parents removed to Wisconsin where he received his education, remained until 1861, enlisted in the First Wisconsin Infantry, Company G. After the Civil war he commenced the study of medicine, graduating from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, and also from the Keokuk Medical College, Iowa. He was a successful physician at St. Ansgar; was mayor of that town; a bright Mason; was coroner in the '80s. He moved to Osage about 1897, and remained in practice there till his death in 1913.

Dr. John S. Nelson, St. Ansgar, of the Homeopathic School, registered at St. Ansgar in 1888; aged twenty-seven years; born in Norway; graduated at the University of Iowa in 1885.

Dr. Charles C. Wiggins, St. Ansgar, of the Homeopathic School, aged twenty-four years, registered in 1889; graduated at Chicago Homeopathic College. He moved to Osage where he is still engaged in active practice.

Dr. J. C. Westenberger, homeopathic, aged twenty-six years, registered for St. Ansgar practice in 1897. He was born in Missouri and graduated at the University of Iowa medical department in 1897. He is still in practice.

Dr. Frank A. Nickols, 1895, registered for practice at St. Ansgar. He was of the homeopathic school; was thirty years of age; born in America and a graduate of the University of Iowa.

Dr. A. A. E. Johnson in 1893 registered for homeopathic practice in St. Ansgar. He was then thirty-six years of age; born in Denmark; graduated from Chicago Homeopathic College with the class of 1893.

PHYSICIANS AT MITCHELL

The medical profession at Mitchell has been represented by some able men. Among those who used to practice there, and are either deceased or long since removed may be recalled these:

Drs. D. G. Frisbie, S. A. Cravath, Reuben Poindexter, Doctor Brown and A. S. Gowdy, W. W. Blackman, C. N. Sliter and Linus Squires. These were all well-known physicians at Mitchell before 1881. Concerning these physicians it may be stated that short sketches of them were prepared at various dates, for various publications, from which the compiler of this work has extracted the subjoined material, which is all that space will admit of in this connection.

Dr. D. G. Frisbie located at Mitchell in 1854. He came from New York, where he graduated from Geneva Medical College; remained here until 1870, went to Grinnell, Iowa. He was a well educated man, a fine literary scholar and made a success of his profession at Grinnell. He died several years ago.

Dr. S. A. Cravath was among the earliest doctors of Mitchell, but was not there many years. During his practice there, however, he performed several difficult operations in surgery. He was a graduate of Yale College and of the College of Medicine and Surgery at Cincinnati. He possessed marked ability. For two years he edited the Mitchell County News. His command of language was remarkable. His style of writing was charming and convincing. He was not here long enough in practice of medicine to make much of a history in the profession. He removed to Grinnell, Iowa, about 1870, devoted most of his time to editorial work, and died there quite recently.

Dr. Reuben Poindexter, allopath school, came to Mitchell from Maine, in 1857. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College. He remained in Mitchell until 1875, when he returned to Maine. Subsequently, he was in practice at Flandreau, South Dakota. While here he was accounted among the best of physicians and stood high socially in the county.

Doctor Brown (homeopathic) came to Mitchell from New York in 1861 and remained four or five years. He was the son of a presiding Methodist elder in this district.

Dr. Linus Squires, born in Onondaga County, N. Y., 1832, graduated from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College in 1855. He soon located in Iowa at Mitchell Village, where he held several important local offices. He died there after many years of actual practice.

Dr. William W. Blackman, born in Oneida County, New York, 1823, a thrifty farmer's son, was educated in the schools common in his day. He taught school from the time he was seventeen years of age. He assisted on his father's farm in Wisconsin in the summers, and attended school when he could get the time. When twenty-one years of age he commenced reading medicine in Otsego County, New York, still teaching school three or more months each year to gain funds to prosecute his medical studies. He graduated from the medical department of the New York State University, 1848. That spring he emigrated to Wisconsin and there practiced medicine nineteen years, in Rock and Dane counties. In the fall of 1866 he settled in West Mitchell, having built a store there the season before, and he bought a heavy stock of goods, including drugs and medicines. For many years he was known there as the leading physician and druggist. Politically, the doctor stood high. In Wisconsin he was a member of the Legislature from the late '50s to 1865. He was a representative from Mitchell County in the Iowa Legislature in 1872-73 and elected state senator in 1876, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Hitchcock. He moved to Osage about 1890, and practiced his profession till about the time of his death in 1901.

Dr. C. N. Sliter, a regular school physician, located at West Mitchell in 1882; was born in Canada; graduate of Ontario College in 1875. He moved from this county and settled near Des Moines where he died not many years ago.

Dr. H. J. Wiley, a regular school physician, located at Mitchell in 1804 and practiced many years. He was a native of New York State.

Dr. L. N. Story, an eclectic school physician, at Mitchell, registered there in

1898, when fifty-four years of age; American born; practiced by virtue of a certificate held from the State Medical Board.

RICEVILLE PHYSICIANS

The earliest physician to locate at Riceville was Dr. N. C. Youngman, who located there in 1866. Later physicians in that village have been reported up to 1884 as having been: Drs. J. S. Wells, H. Fellows,—Whittemore, M. L. Cutler, all of whom in their day and generation looked after the ill in the neighborhood of Riceville.

Dr. M. L. Cutler, a regular school physician, registered for practice in Riceville, in 1886, when thirty-one years of age. He was American born; a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, in the class of 1878.

Dr. Frank W. Lee, of Riceville, registered in this county as a homeopathic physician in 1887, when twenty-seven years of age; was American born; graduated at the medical department of the University of Iowa with the class of 1887. He retired from practice several years ago and operates a large farm between Riceville and McIntire.

Dr. H. T. Walker registered for practice at Riceville in 1889; was then thirty-seven years of age; a graduate of Rush Medical College with the class of 1889.

Dr. J. F. Brenckle, a regular school physician, registered in the county for practice at Riceville, in 1898; born in Wisconsin; graduated in medicine at the Milwaukee Medical College with the class of 1897.

Dr. Thomas Samuel Walker, registered as a regular school physician for practice at Riceville, in 1906; he was then twenty-five years of age and was a graduate of Rush Medical College.

Of Dr. N. C. Youngman it may be said that he came from Missouri, but was originally from Vermont, and was a licentiate of Dartmouth College, receiving his diploma in 1837. Before coming to Riceville, at the close of the Civil war, he had practiced several years in Missouri. After practicing in Riceville six years he went East, where a few years later he died.

Dr. J. S. Wells was a native of Richford, N. Y., born 1833; received his education at a private school taught by D. W. Smith, father of Smith brothers of Osage. He began the study of medicine when nineteen years of age; graduated from a medical college at Buffalo, N. Y., and practiced eight years in York State before locating in Mitchell County, Iowa. He practiced at Riceville until his death in 1881. He was an excellent doctor, a good citizen, a Christian in profession and practice. With a kindly disposition, added to the last named, no wonder that he is spoken of by early settlers as "the good and true man, Dr. Wells."

Dr. Harris Fellows came to Iowa in January, 1856, and with his brother entered government land in Howard County, now a part of the Village of Riceville. He took up his permanent residence at Riceville in 1866. He was a native of New Hampshire, born 1835. In 1859 he began the study of medicine in his native town. He attended Dartmouth College and read medicine under Prof. A. B. Crosby. Later he attended the university at Burlington, Vt., where he took a regular course in medicine, graduating in 1866, and the same year

went into active practice at Riceville. He amassed a good property and was long years the family doctor of many of the best families in and around Riceville.

Dr. William F. Whittemore of the homeopathic school moved with his parents from Providence, R. I., to Vermont, where he was educated at Charleston Academy. He came to Mitchell County in 1865, remained until 1870, when he went to Arkansas, where he was engaged in teaching a Freedman's Aid school, and there remained for some years, during which time he studied medicine, also clerked in a drug store. In 1875 he returned to Iowa, attended a course of lectures at Keokuk, then graduated at the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1876. He was then a partner with Doctor Montgomery, at Osage, for one year, after which he located at Riceville. Here he soon was in possession of a good medical practice, in Howard as well as in Mitchell County.

Dr. Mason J. Skiff, physician and druggist at Riceville, was born in New York State in 1849; came to Iowa in 1877, locating at Riceville, then but a small village. He attended the State University and took a full course in medicine, graduating in 1881, after which he commenced his medical practice at Riceville. He also opened a large drug store and conducted that in connection with his medical practice.

CARPENTER PHYSICIANS

Up to 1876 Carpenter had to depend upon side towns for the medical aid it had to have, but during that year Dr. C. R. Greene commenced to practice medicine at that point. He came from Wisconsin, and only remained in this county about six years. He was a graduate from Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dr. J. M. Griffin, of Carpenter, registered in this county in 1896.

PHYSICIANS OF OTRANTO

Otranto up to 1883 had but one physician—Dr. A. Barnes, who located there in 1860, remained five years and removed to Austin, Minn. At Otranto he also carried on a profitable drug business. He was a good doctor and well liked as a citizen.

PHYSICIANS OF STACYVILLE

The first physician at Stacyville was Dr. B. F. Rolfe, who located there in 1855, when the place commenced its history. He entered land there and associated himself with his brother, C. G. Rolfe, and H. I. and F. B. Stacy, and they erected the pioneer mill of the village. He was born in Vermont in 1821, studied medicine, graduated at the Medical College at Castleton in 1846. He practiced in Georgia till 1849, when he went to California. After five years he returned to the States, locating at Beloit, Wis., where he remained until he came to Iowa. He was a good physician, made friends and accumulated much landed property in Stacyville, Liberty and Union townships. He remained in active practice until about the time of his death in 1897. His career was one of the most remarkable in the county.

Dr. S. Dudley S. Brainard, regular school physician, registered for practice

in Stacyville in 1886, when he was thirty-one years of age. He was American born; graduated from the University of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1875. He is still in practice.

Dr. Paul P. French, of the regular school of medicine, registered in 1897 to practice at Stacyville. He was born in America; was twenty-three years of age at the time he came to Mitchell County, which was the same year in which he graduated from Rush Medical College.

LITTLE CEDAR PHYSICIANS

Dr. L. I. O. Evens, regular school physician, aged twenty-five years in 1879, registered at Little Cedar and began practice there. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis. He removed to Osage and later to Waterloo, Iowa.

Dr. L. G. Hill, of the homeopathic school, registered in this county in 1896 to practice at Little Cedar Village. He was then twenty-eight years of age and native born. He removed to Watertown, S. D., where he is still in practice.

Dr. J. L. Zeilinger, homeopathic, registered in this county to practice in Rock Creek in 1886. He was aged forty-one years, of German birth and had been in practice for twenty years. He graduated in Bavaria.

PHYSICIANS AT MCINTIRE

Among the physicians who have cared for the ill in the village and surrounding country of McIntire may be mentioned these: Dr. Elmer D. Morrill, an eclectic physician, thirty years of age, registered in 1892, to practice at the Village of McIntire. He graduated in Maine in 1885.

Dr. T. L. Anderson, regular school physician, twenty-four years of age, registered to practice in McIntire. He was a graduate of Louisville Medical College, Kentucky, in 1893. He is still in practice.

Dr. Will F. Hunt, homeopathic physician, registered to practice at McIntire in 1896. He was American born; a graduate of the University of Iowa. He is now in practice in Davenport.

MITCHELL COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Temporarily this association was formed January, 1861, at the office of Dr. S. B. Chase, Osage, but became a permanent organization February 6, 1861, the latter meeting being held at the office of Dr. Reuben Poindexter, in Mitchell. There were present Drs. S. B. Chase, D. G. Frisbie, R. Poindexter and A. H. Moore, these gentlemen comprising the charter members of Mitchell County's first medical society. A constitution, by-laws and fee-bill were adopted, and a code of medical ethics agreed upon. Twenty or more years later the society adopted the American code of medical ethics.

The first officers of the association were as follows: S. B. Chase, president; D. G. Frisbie, vice president; A. H. Moore, secretary; R. M. Poindexter, treasurer; D. G. Frisbie and A. H. Moore, censors. This medical society is still active, and has a majority of the physicians of the county for its members.

MONA PHYSICIANS

At one time the platted town of Mona was one of more importance than it has come to be of recent years, since the trading is nearly all removed to Lyle, over the Minnesota line. In the '80s the physician of the Village of Mona and its surrounding territory was Dr. W. F. Cobb, who later removed to Lyle, Minn., where he is still in medical practice.

PHYSICIANS IN THE COUNTY IN 1917

The subjoined is believed to be a complete list of the regular physicians of the county in the autumn of 1917:

In the City of Osage—Drs. M. A. Hansen, J. W. Barrett, C. C. Wiggins, R. L. Whitley, W. A. Frazer, Lewis and Samuel Savre, Matie Kitson (osteopath), R. F. Shope (chiropractor).

At Riceville—Drs. A. W. Harold, Hugh L. and T. S. Walker.

At St. Ansgar—Dr. G. A. Lott, Dr. Joseph Westenburger.

At Stacyville—Drs. W. C. Brown and John C. Smith.

At McIntire—Dr. Frank L. Anderson.

CHAPTER XI

THE CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—LIST OF PASTORS—CHURCH BUILDINGS, MEMBERSHIP, ETC.—ST. ANSGAR METHODIST CHURCH—OTHER METHODIST CHURCHES—NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES—OTHER SOCIETIES—BAPTIST CHURCHES—THE OSAGE CHURCH—LIST OF PASTORS—OTHER BAPTIST CHURCHES—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES—THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES—CHURCH STATISTICS.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

One of the glories of Methodism has been that it has usually been the pioneer denomination in most new countries. Its activity has been coextensive with the settlement of new lands in the development of the United States. The advance guard of the pioneer settler has always been accompanied by the Methodist pioneer missionary, and this has been true in Mitchell County.

In May, 1855, the first Methodist Episcopal class was organized in Mitchell County at Mitchell. The appointment constituted a part of the "Upper Cedar Mission," which included appointments in the counties of Butler, Bremer, Chickasaw, Floyd, Mitchell and Cerro Gordo, and in Mower County, Minnesota.

The first class in Osage was organized by Rev. W. P. Holbrook in March, 1856, with A. D. Griswold as leader, and thirteen members, as follows: Reuben and Clarissa Osborne, Ann Griswold, Rebecca Hill, Mary Phillis, Mother Dixon, Frederick and Betsy Hess, Mrs. Higby, J. H. Brush, Sarah Miniger and Mrs. William Miniger.

In the autumn of 1855 the original "Upper Cedar Mission" was divided into two districts, one known as the "Upper Cedar Mission" and the other as "Bradford Mission." Rev. W. P. Holbrook was placed in charge of Bradford Mission, which included Mitchell County.

At the first session of the Upper Iowa Conference, held in August, 1856, Rev. Mr. Holbrook was appointed preacher in charge of the various classes in this vicinity, and Rev. J. T. Coleman was presiding elder.

Of pioneer Holbrook's work, let it be recorded as a memorial for him in the words of Hon. A. K. Eaton, in 1890: "Mr. Holbrook must have been poor, as he walked the circuit a part of the time. We are told that he worked when not engaged upon his circuit; that he split rails, chopped wood and peddled books. I think he preached three times each Sunday, which made him walk about twenty-five miles each Sabbath."

In 1857 the Mitchell and Osage circuit was formed, with Rev. John Webb as pastor. It was during this year that an attempt was made by some well-

meaning people to build a Methodist Church. The walls were erected and the rafters placed in position, but because of a general condition of depression, the whole enterprise was abandoned. This work was not under the control of the Methodist Church or its official board.

The pastor in 1858-59 was Rev. T. W. Thurston, who organized the first Methodist Sunday School, of which J. H. Brush was superintendent.

Osage became a station in 1859, and Rev. Frank W. Paxton was appointed pastor, served two years and received a salary of \$300 per year. In 1863 Osage was again made a part of Mitchell circuit, and continued until 1867, when it was finally made a separate station.

LIST OF PASTORS

In addition to those already mentioned, the pastors at Osage have been as follows: Revs. E. L. Sherman, beginning in 1868; R. Norton, in 1870; W. A. Allen, beginning in 1871, remained two years. It is said of him that he "possessed the rare art of attracting and interesting careless and reckless men." In 1874 came Rev. E. R. Erhart, followed by Rev. S. G. Smith, and in 1877 Rev. J. B. Casebeer, who added 100 to the church membership, and remained pastor two years. He was followed by Reverend Sheffer, and he in turn by Rev. G. W. Brindell, in 1880. The next pastor was Rev. S. W. Ingham, who lost his daughter and wife both within two weeks time. Then came Rev. R. D. Parsons, who was succeeded by Rev. Eugene May, who later became a famous platform lecturer. He was pastor from 1888 to 1890, and was followed by Rev. L. U. McKee, who served two years, and in 1892 came Rev. E. J. Lockwood, who served four years, during which time the spiritual life of the church was greatly augmented. He was followed by Rev. Bourland D. Smith, who served nearly three years, and died after a lingering illness. In 1900 came Rev. T. E. Taylor. The next pastor was Rev. S. W. Heald. He died and was succeeded by Rev. L. C. Clark, who served two years. In 1906 came Rev. F. P. Sheffer, who remained five years. In 1910 Rev. F. W. Court became pastor, and served until Rev. A. T. Bishop arrived in the fall of 1915. In the fall of 1917 he was followed by Rev. W. C. Cleworth.

CHURCH BUILDINGS, MEMBERSHIP, ETC.

Up to 1868 services were held in Osage at private homes and schoolhouses, but during that year it was decided to commence building. Rev. E. L. Sherman made a successful canvass of the town for subscriptions. The lots where now stands the present church edifice were secured and plans adopted. One person constituted the "building committee"—J. H. Brush. After overcoming many difficulties, the church was completed and dedicated by Bishop Merrill in 1874, with no debts. In 1875-76 a parsonage was provided. It stood where now stands the modern spacious parsonage. From 1880 to 1882, under Reverend Brindell's pastorate, many needed improvements were effected on both church and parsonage buildings. During Reverend Smith's administration the entire church edifice was remodeled and refitted at a cost of about \$12,000. Reverend Court came in the fall of 1910, and was instrumental in making many changes and



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH,
ST. ANSGAR



NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH,
ST. ANSGAR



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ST. ANSGAR

improvements, including the building of the present parsonage, the expense amounting to upwards of ten thousand dollars. This amount and all debts were paid. His was a successful administration, both materially and spiritually. He added nearly one hundred and fifty to the church rolls.

In 1914 the basement was remodeled by the help of the Ladies' Aid and Organ Club, and it is now strictly modern in all appointments.

The present membership is upwards of four hundred. The Sunday school and Epworth League, as well as other auxiliaries of the church are doing good work.

The church property is now valued at about twenty-seven thousand dollars, including the parsonage and lots.

The first religious services in Burr Oak Township were conducted in a little log schoolhouse near Wynnford, on the Little Cedar River, by Reverend Holbrook, in the summer of 1856. He organized a class there. Among the earliest members were Mrs. Harry Davis, Mrs. Hugh Sweeney, Mrs. John Johnson, Mrs. Thomas Wynn and Mrs. William Drake. After many years of successful work, this class was abandoned. Later Reverend Grinnell organized a Wesleyan Methodist society, in the same locality. Another Methodist Episcopal class was formed early in the '70s by Rev. Andrew Adrian, which was attended by the pastor at Stacyville—Rev. James Fawcett. Elder Taylor had a class in the township in 1863, and in 1883 services were held at the Brownville schoolhouse, by Reverend McIntosh as pastor.

In Cedar Township the Methodists lifted up the cross through the efforts of Reverend Webb, who preached in the schoolhouse in section 3, at an early date. A Methodist class was organized in March, 1880, in the Kildee schoolhouse, in section 5, by Reverend Sheffer, pastor from Osage. It had twenty charter members. Wendall Leighton was first class leader. A Sabbath school was organized in November, 1878, with twenty-eight members.

ST. ANSGAR METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In 1907 Pastor William Galbreth wrote of the St. Ansgar Methodist church: "At the second session of the Upper Iowa Conference, held at Marion, in 1857, the Osage and Mitchell circuit was formed, and was included in the Cedar Falls district. From that time until 1878 there were various changes made in this circuit, of which St. Ansgar formed a part. Osage and Stacyville at times formed a part of it, and at other times were separated from it. During these twenty-two years services were held in St. Ansgar in the following named places: In the homes of J. Allen, Samuel Sweet and others."

Services were held in the Keystone Hotel, in the old stone schoolhouse and in McCarthy's Hall, in St. Ansgar, and in McKinley's Hotel, Snyder's store and the schoolhouse in Newburg.

The first Methodist church was built in 1878 on the site of the present building. Isaac Patterson donated the lots for the church.

The first board of trustees were T. W. Thurston Isaac Patterson, Theo W. Owen, Aaron Snyder and Mr. McCaffrey.

The first sermon preached in the church was a funeral sermon over the remains of a little child whose parents lived east of St. Ansgar.

A Sunday school was organized in the church January 5, 1879, with Rev. J. McIntyre as superintendent, Mrs. Webb Fritcher as secretary, and Miss Metha Helfritz as treasurer.

In 1907 the officers of the church began the consideration of the question of making necessary repairs to the church or rebuilding. They decided to rebuild. In two weeks Pastor Galbreth secured subscriptions for the sum of \$4,500. A contract was let for the new building, and the old one was sold for other purposes. The closing services in the old building were held July 25, 1907, Rev. F. P. Shaffer of Osage giving the address. The new building was dedicated December 15, 1907, at the close of a week of preparatory meetings. The building is of brick and cost \$5,855. The present parsonage was built in 1891. The ladies of the church and congregation paid all but \$400 of its cost.

The Ladies' Aid Society has a membership of forty, and the Sunday school about one hundred scholars. The church membership is now seventy, the church and parsonage are valued at \$9,300. Carpenter is in this circuit, with a membership of eleven, and Meltonville, with a membership of thirty-nine. The Meltonville church is valued at \$2,000.

The following pastors have served this church during its long and eventful history:

Revs. W. P. Holbrook, 1856; John Webb, 1857; T. W. Thurston, 1858-59; James Stone, 1860-61; S. I. Gossard, 1862; A. G. Woods, 1863; B. F. Taylor, 1864-65; W. A. Chambers, 1866; C. C. Syms, 1867; J. M. Leslie, 1868; B. I. Alden, 1868-70; C. M. Wheat, 1871-72; P. W. Gould, 1873; G. L. Garrison, 1874; L. S. Ely, 1875; C. E. Hager, 1876; George Elliott, 1877; J. S. McIntyre, 1878; Nathaniel Pye, 1879-80; L. S. Hindman, 1881; Thomas Oliver, 1882-83; C. H. Gramley, 1884; J. Bretnall, 1885-86; G. L. Garrison, 1887-88; S. Goodsell, 1889; Eugene Ketchum, 1890-91; Alonzo Camp, 1892; J. E. Baker, 1893-95; W. Cummings, 1896-97; C. E. Smith, 1898-1902; E. G. Hunt, 1902; H. F. Wyatt, 1903-06; William Galbreth, 1906-08; P. P. Pease, 1908-10; U. R. Mellott, 1910-12; Joseph C. Warton, 1912; N. F. Norton, 1913-15; William Galbreth, 1915. The last named is still serving.

The Methodists were first to organize a religious society in Douglas Township, the date being 1869. The first preacher was Moses Mapes, who held services once in two weeks at the De Ford schoolhouse. At the time the class was formed there were twenty members. In 1883 a Methodist society held services at the New Haven schoolhouse.

In Lincoln Township the first religious services were held by the Methodist Episcopal people under Rev. W. P. Holbrook, at the home of Harvey Miner, section 18. When a schoolhouse was erected near there, services were held there for some years, but no class was formed.

In Mitchell Township, in November, 1854, the first regular religious work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was commenced in the county by Rev. W. P. Holbrook, the forerunner of all Methodist preachers in the county. A class was formed at the Village of Mitchell in May, 1855, with ten members. Oran Faville was leader. In September, 1855, the Upper Cedar Mission was divided, and Mitchell remained part of the Bradford Mission, which embraced all the settlements above the town of Bradford, on the Cedar River. During the same year classes were formed at Osage, St. Ansgar and Stacyville. The membership



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, STACYVILLE

of all classes was then about one hundred. In September, 1857, the Osage and Mitchell circuit was formed, with Rev. John Webb as pastor; in 1858 Rev. T. W. Thurston was appointed pastor, and in 1860 Osage was made a separate charge, leaving Mitchell circuit with Rev. James Stout as pastor for a term of two years. In 1863 Mitchell received Rev. S. J. Gossard as pastor, who undertook to erect a church building, but an unfavorable site and other things made it a failure. In 1871, under Pastor C. M. Wheat, a substantial frame church was built and in a few years was entirely paid for. Previous to the building of the church, services were held in the old schoolhouse and courthouse.

The present membership at Mitchell is 120.

The following have served as the pastors in this church: Revs. W. P. Holbrook, John Webb, T. W. Thurston, James Stout, W. F. Paxton, L. T. Gossard, — Murphy, A. G. Woods, B. F. Taylor, W. A. Chambers, C. C. Tyme, J. M. Leslie, B. D. Alden, C. M. Wheat, G. L. Garrison, L. S. Ely, C. E. Hager, George Elliott, T. E. Flemming, N. Pye, L. S. Hinman, Thomas Oliver, C. M. Gramley, John Bretnall, G. L. Garrison, S. Goodsell, L. N. Green, E. Ketchum, D. S. Stabler, Joel Hilburn, Edward Bellows, William Densmore, A. A. Hallett, Irving Mellott, H. P. McBride, L. O. Thompson, J. F. Mitchell, present (September, 1917) pastor.

A parsonage was built in 1889. The Pleasant Valley church of this charge was erected in 1895. The value of the church property, including parsonage, in 1916 was placed at \$10,000.

The following stations are on the Mitchell charge: Pleasant Valley and Brownville. The church property at the former is valued at \$5,000 and at Brownville the same amount. With these churches are three Sunday schools, two Epworth leagues and three Ladies' Aid societies.

At Stacyville the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by pioneer Rev. W. P. Holbrook in the fall of 1856. The first class was made up of eighteen members, including the following: Rev. Daniel Walles, a local deacon, who was the first pastor, assisted by C. H. Taylor. The record shows that in 1869 Rev. W. F. Hill was sent to the appointment but soon left and Rev. C. H. Taylor was placed in charge, receiving \$100 a year for his services. In 1870 came J. F. Wilcox, who organized a work at Shiloh (now Little Cedar). In 1871 Rev. W. A. Adrian, who also had work at Strawberry Point and Burr Oak. In 1872, Rev. F. L. Stather was pastor; in 1873 came Rev. H. H. Hammond. Just at that date Strawberry Point, Shiloh and Burr Oak withdrew from the circuit but Mona was added to Stacyville. In 1874, Rev. C. H. Taylor came and remained three years; 1877, Rev. Nathaniel Pye came for two years' pastorate; in 1879 came Rev. B. D. Alden, who also preached at Strawberry Point and Liberty Center. In 1880 came Rev. Thomas Oliver, who was pastor two years. In 1882 came Rev. J. W. Fawcett, who also had charge of Burr Oak, Liberty Center and other points. In 1883 came Rev. J. B. Jones for two years. In 1885 came Rev. Adam Holm for two years; he closed with only Stacyville and Shiloh charges. Rev. W. D. Mabry served in 1887; Rev. S. Goodsell served in 1888, and that year "Little Cedar" was first noted in the church records. In 1889 Rev. William Montgomery came and served two years. He was followed by Rev. E. D. Hall for two years, and he by H. G. Bargelt, in 1893; Rev. G. W. Crowder, 1895; Rev. J. G. Eberhart, 1896; Rev. A. B. Calder, 1897-1900; Rev.

A. S. Hale, two years; Rev. C. W. Keeler, 1903-05; Rev. H. R. Salisbury was the next pastor; October, 1908, came Rev. E. L. Bellows, for a two-year pastorate; 1910-11 was Rev H. P. McBride; Rev. C. S. Barnard, in 1911, began his pastorate, which continued two years; 1913 came Rev. F. H. Scheppele, who served four years, and the present pastor, Rev. A. N. Conklin, came in October, 1917.

The present membership of this church is about seventy. The Sunday school has an attendance of about fifty; its superintendent is Hugh Stuckey. The church property is valued at \$3,000 and the parsonage at about \$1,500. The church was dedicated in March, 1869, the project having been under way about four years. Its cost was \$2,000. The parsonage was bought in 1879 and additions made to it. In 1898 the church was remodeled and enlarged. The pastors who served here have generally served at Little Cedar.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at McIntire was organized December, 1891, charter members including the following: Mrs. S. Winn, Mrs. Momett, Mrs. J. Senlie, Mrs. C. Kinter, Henry Kinter, Eugene, Solon Eastman, Mrs. S. Eastman, R. M. Judd, C. Kinter, Henry Menott, John McIntire.

The present membership is about sixty. The church property is valued at \$2,000. The church was erected in 1891, costing \$2,500—a frame structure.

The Sunday school has an average attendance of about thirty-five.

The following have been pastors of this church: Revs. H. H. Green, D. S. Stabler, F. I. Stevens, P. N. Duello, F. M. Trimble, H. Linn, Reverend Smith, Carl Curwin, P. P. Pease, C. C. Cooper.

In Otranto Township Methodism had an early hold on the pioneers. Services were held by Rev. W. P. Holbrook at the house of A. J. Wilder, in 1855; and a little later a church was organized.

THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES

The first religious services in St. Ansgar Township, as well as in Mitchell County, were held by Rev. C. L. Clausen, who began preaching in St. Ansgar in June, 1853. Sometimes he held services under the shade of trees, and at other times in his own or another settler's house. He effected a church organization in St. Ansgar Township for the Norwegian Lutheran denomination. In 1850 Rev. Clausen lived in Rock Prairie, Wis., and set out on a land expedition to find a desirable locality in which he might secure cheap lands for the many immigrants then arriving in this country from Norway and Denmark. At first he did not find the land he desired, and the Indian problem had not yet been fully settled in Iowa and Minnesota. Again in 1851, he made a second tour to these states, and was kept busy preaching to and baptizing people into the Lutheran faith. He had the honor of being the first man to preach a Norwegian sermon in Iowa. By birth he was a Dane, born November 3, 1820; came to America in 1843; ordained to the ministry in the German Buffalo Synod, October, 1843; became pastor at St. Ansgar in 1853, and served until 1872; was a member of the Iowa Legislature in 1856; Commissioner of Immigration, 1853 to 1856; was one of the three who organized the Evangelical Norwegian Lutheran Synod, in 1851; founder of the Town of St. Ansgar.

While by birth a Dane, his life work was with the Norwegian people in this



NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, ST. ANSGAR



REV. M. E. WALDELAND AND FAMILY
Pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, St. Ansgar.

country. Not finding the land he wanted, in 1851, he again started out in 1852. He turned to Northern Iowa and followed Deer Creek till it led him to the Cedar River, near the present site of St. Ansgar.

The Lutherans who settled in this county were a very devout class of Christians. Public worship was conducted at a log house the first Sunday they spent here, it being June 26, 1853. The same year, in December, they organized the congregation. The following is given by the present church records as a list of the charter members of this congregation:

Assor Knudson	Gul- Hans Olsen Rust	Ole C. Braaten
brandsdgar	Levor Olsen Lindelion	Hans Halvorsen Smesrud
Halvor Th. Sagabraaten	Torkel Reiersen	Ole Grovo, Sr.
Assor H. Groth	Peter R. Clausen	Ole T. Fagerbakken
Peder A. Golberg	Ole Aslaksen Lee	Guldbbrand Olson Mellem
Christoffer Hansen	Elling Meier	Thore Thompson Mørk
Tollef Olsen Grovo	Mikkel T. Rust	Asle Larsen Hagele
Simon Hansen	Erick Helgesen Espedok-	Helge J. Rødningsand
Ole Olsen Haugerud	ken	Pered Gundersen
Gulbrand G. Myhra	Ole Erickson Sando	Erick Th. Sagabraaten
Jakob Aslesen	Ole Haraldson	Lars Aslesen Hagele
Helleck Benson Brekke	Tov Olsen Lee	

The Norwegian Lutheran churches at Lyle, Mona, Six Mile Grove, Osage, Rock Creek, Deer Creek, Austin, Adams and other Lutheran organizations have been formed from the membership of this church.

Since 1853 more than forty important meetings have been held in the parent church at St. Ansgar, including seven district conventions and in 1870 another, most important of all, when the Norwegian Lutheran Conference was formed.

The congregation was incorporated in 1853 by the following members acting in its behalf, Gulbrand Gulbrandson, Mikkel Tollefson, Pedar A. Golberg, J. Helgeson, and Assor Knudson. In 1856 it built a log school house just west of the present home of R. C. Lubiens, and held services there until the stone school house was built, in 1858. From that time until the church was dedicated services were held in the stone school house. The stone church now in use was built in 1864-1865 by Knud O. Rauk and others. It was dedicated in 1865. The first cost was \$8,000, and furnishings \$3,000. It has been twice renovated and improved, at a cost of \$3,000. A parsonage has been built, at cost of \$6,000. There is a well kept cemetery just north of town. A careful recent estimate places the entire value of church property at not far from twenty seven thousand dollars.

The number of sermons preached in this building is about 4,625; number baptized, 1,270; couples married, 758; persons confirmed, 1,370; funerals, 640; persons partaking of communion, 20,475.

Remarkable to relate this congregation has had but three pastors since its organization, sixty-four years ago—Revs. Clausen, J. Olson, and the present pastor, Rev. M. E. Waldeland. Of Rev. Johan Olson, second pastor, let it be recorded that he was born near Troms, Norway, July 3d, 1834; graduated at Troms Seminary; taught Technical School; student University Christiania 1859-66; came to United States in 1866; Professor of Paxton, Illinois, Seminary, 1866-67;

pastor at Neenah, 1867; Fort Howard, to 1873; pastor at St. Ansgar, 1873 to 1903; vice president of the Lutheran Church of America, 1870-72; president of the church, 1872 to 1881.

(See biography of present pastor, Reverend Waldeland.)

OTHER SOCIETIES

Connected with this congregation are the subjoined auxiliary societies: Norwegian Lutheran Loyal Helpers, organized 1902, consists of small children who have donated over four hundred dollars to Orphan Homes.

The Luther League of the St. Ansgar Congregation, organized in 1882, for the general spiritual uplift of the young people. January, 1917, this society staged a great missionary exhibit at the parish house, where were to be seen \$15,000 worth of missionary exhibits from all parts of the globe. They were housed in five rooms of the parsonage.

The Sunday school of this congregation has had an average of fifty in attendance since the organization.

The Ladies Aid Society was organized in 1877, and has grown to be very large. Donations, mostly to Missions and Orphans' Homes, amounts to \$8,500.

The Dorcas Society was organized in 1885; donated to various charitable purposes, over one thousand five hundred dollars.

The choir consists of seventeen members, and has an orchestra of eight members.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and twenty-five families.

At times the work here has demanded an assistant pastor, and such office has been held by several, including these—Reverends, Melby, Olson, Ostby, all devout, earnest workers.

Deer Creek Norwegian Lutheran Church, of Mitchell and Worth counties, is located one mile north and a half mile west of Carpenter, Iowa. It was organized in 1872. The first edifice has been repaired at a cost of \$3,000 and the estimated present value of the property is \$10,000.

The following were charter members: Torris Thompson Dotten, John Lee, Sever T. Severson, L. O. Anderson, Hans Hanson, Thron O. Steile, Thron Olsen Olin, E. Knudson, Knut Tostenson, Nils Colbjornson, Ole Severson, Bjorn Ellingson, Peder Ellingson, Lars Allanson, Colbjorn C. Golberg, Olas Anderson, Syver Knutson.

This congregation has a strong Ladies' Aid Society which has donated thousands of dollars to charitable causes since its organization. There are sixty-five families in this congregation.

This is a branch of the St. Ansgar church and is attended by the pastor from that place.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church at Osage (Norwegian) was formerly connected with other churches of this denomination—Rock Creek, St. Ansgar and elsewhere. In February, 1896, the "Osage Evangelical Lutheran Church in Mitchell County, Iowa," was organized. March 9, 1896, it was incorporated. The articles were identical with those of Rock Creek congregation. In behalf of the Osage church they were signed by: Christian Anderson, G. H. Horgen, John Shoger, H. C. Goplerud and J. H. Johnson. The church at once set about pro-



DEER CREEK CHURCH, NEWBURG TOWNSHIP

viding a church home. The present edifice, a frame structure, was dedicated May 15, 1898. In 1903 a fine toned bell was donated by J. H. Johnson and Mrs. Karen Nissen and son Christian. Later, many improvements were made on the church property. In 1901 a parsonage was purchased.

In 1900 it was decided to reorganize the pastorate of Osage and Rock Creek congregations, so that one pastor should serve both congregations. A call was sent to Rev. J. A. Urnes, Prairie Farm, Wisconsin, and he accepted and is still pastor of the two congregations. The Osage congregation now has a voting membership of two hundred and forty-five, with a communicant membership of two hundred and three. In 1916 the church building was improved at an expense of \$1,000.

A Parochial school is held at least one month each year, in the basement of the church. The congregation is now in a flourishing condition.

Rock Creek Lutheran Congregation was organized in the winter of 1863, by Rev. C. L. Clausen. Services had been held in this locality by Rev. Clausen and others as early as 1856 at the home of Levor Olson. Generally the Rock Creek people met at St. Ansgar. Rev. Clausen remained pastor here for about ten years, and was followed by Rev. Johan Olsen, and he in turn by Rev. J. A. Urnes, of Osage. The church was incorporated in 1870 by articles signed by: Ole O. Haugerud, Lars N. Odden, Levor Olson, Ole H. Johnson, S. K. Syverud and Ole Johnson.

A frame church was erected in 1870, but not fully completed till 1875, when a large bell was installed, an altar, pews and pulpit, pipe organ and colored windows, and a large horse shed, or barn were added. The church was rebuilt in 1913 at a cost of \$7,000, making the total value now about ten thousand dollars. The present membership of the congregation is six hundred and forty-six souls and four hundred and sixty-one communicants. Seven months of religious school is held in four church districts annually. One instructor does nothing but train the young of this congregation. The present teacher is A. C. Anderson. The attendance is ninety pupils.

THE GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The German Presbyterian Church of Union Township was organized in December, 1874, by Rev. H. Knell, with charter members as follows: Christina Schulz, Michael Gerbig, Hannah Gerbig, Jacob Decker, Margaret Decker, Maria Decker, Barbara Decker, Charles Fischer, Elizabeth Small, Adam Small, Christian Clausen, Mrs. Christian Clausen, Nicholas Clausen, Frederick Rodemier, and wife, Martin Decker, Susana Decker, Anna Decker, Frederick Small.

The present building was erected in 1888.

The pastors of this church have been: Revs. Jacob Kolb, J. H. Guyer, L. H. Hajenga, C. H. Gravenstein, F. H. Kroesche, J. Jansen, John D. Stauss, H. Dickman. While the society is not large it has had many devout men and women as members in the past third of a century, and the work in religious lines has told in the surrounding community.

BAPTIST CHURCHES

This denomination has always been prominent in church and educational matters in Mitchell County. When the county was first settled, and for many years

thereafter, Baptists were divided because of differences in belief and practice into two branches or denominations, known as Regular Baptists and Free Will or Free Baptists. These acted independently of each other. Gradually many of the differences between these branches disappeared, and those differences that remained were not considered sufficient to prevent members of both from cooperating. More recently both branches of the Baptist denomination have worked and worshipped together, in this county, and in most other places. The Regular Baptists founded the following churches in this county, the Mitchell-Osage church, in 1860; the Riceville church, the same year; the churches at Osage, West Mitchell, Wayne, and Rock Creek. The Free Baptists founded the churches at East Mitchell, in Cedar Township, in Lincoln Township, and at Burr Oak and Little Cedar. The David organization was founded after the two united.

The Mitchell-Osage Baptist Church was founded in 1860 by residents of both places. The records do not disclose the place of meeting, its exact date, or the names of the constituent members. A. J. Colby was its first pastor. He preached in Osage, Mitchell and St. Ansgar, and lived a part of the time in each place.

THE OSAGE CHURCH

This church was organized October 24, 1861. The constituent members were, James White, William Carr, G. B. Mayfield, Louisa M. Raymond, Frances A. Carr, Naucy Conklin and Submit White. Elijah Hooper and Marsha Hooper had taken part in a preliminary meeting, were received to membership November 2, 1861, and were considered constituent members. Most of these brought letters from the Mitchell-Osage church. The evening of the organization the church was duly recognized by a council of the following visiting brethren: Revs. A. Gale, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. F. Gurney, Austin, Minn.; A. D. Bush, St. Charles, Iowa; J. F. Raridon, Tripoli, Iowa; A. J. Colby, Mitchell, Iowa; H. I. Parker, Anson, Wisconsin; and ——— Cameron, Bremer, Iowa. The church was admitted to the Cedar Valley Baptist Association in 1862 and sent its first letter and delegates to that association the following year. Services were held in the Congregational Church, and in the old courthouse, until the fall of 1869, when the new seminary building was first used.

Then the church installed a baptistry in the seminary chapel, and worshipped there till their house of worship was built, in 1885.

Down to May, 1867, the Baptists and Congregationalists held their Sunday school together. At that time the Baptists organized their own Sunday school, and have maintained it ever since.

In January, 1863, Prof. Alva Bush and wife brought their letter from the church at Fayette and joined this church. They proved a tower of help and strength to the church and community and to surrounding churches and communities, until the professor's sudden death in 1881.

In March, 1885, under the pastorate of Rev. A. M. Duboc, the church decided to build a house of worship. J. R. James, Albert Bush and Cyrus Foreman were made a building committee. The lots where the church and parsonage now stand were procured, subscriptions were taken, contracts let, and the building was completed. It was dedicated Sunday, November 22, 1885, free from debt. The church and lots cost \$9,300. In 1892 the parsonage was completed, at a cost of about two thousand dollars.



BAPTIST CHURCH, OSAGE

In 1906, under the pastorate of Rev. H. B. Steelman, the church was enlarged and beautified and a pipe organ was installed, at a cost of about seven thousand, two hundred dollars. Other improvements have been made since. The Woman's Society and the Ladies' Guild have been very active and efficient in all recent years. This church has always contributed very freely to missions and benevolences.

The present estimated value of church property is \$20,000.

The membership, including many nonresidents, is 360. The Sunday school has thirty officers and teachers, an average enrollment of about two hundred and twenty-five, and an average attendance of 170. The superintendent is George H. Sawyer.

LIST OF PASTORS

The following have served as pastors of this church:

- Rev. H. I. Parker, November 13, 1861, to 1864.
- Rev. Walter Ross, June 1, 1864, to June 23, 1866.
- Rev. Alva Bush, June 23, 1866, to August 31, 1873.
- Rev. W. Whitney, September 1, 1873, to August 31, 1877.
- Rev. Alva Bush, September 1, 1877, to August, 1878.
- Rev. A. Gibb, September 9, 1878, to October 1, 1879.
- Rev. O. T. Conger, January 1, 1880, to July 31, 1881.
- Rev. E. H. Page, August 27, 1881, to September 30, 1883.
- Rev. A. M. Duboc, December 13, 1883, to November 4, 1888.
- Rev. C. J. Pope, March 21, 1889, to October 1, 1893.
- Rev. S. E. Wilcox, November 1, 1893, to June 1, 1899.
- Rev. D. I. Coon, August 2, 1899, to June 15, 1904.
- Rev. H. B. Steelman, October 15, 1904, to November 10, 1907.
- Rev. L. T. Foreman, May 1, 1908, to December 31, 1912.
- Rev. R. E. Brown, July 13, 1913, to December 6, 1917.

THE WEST MITCHELL CHURCH

The West Mitchell church began with the organization of the Mitchell-Osage church in 1860, as already stated. They worshipped mostly in the Bell school-house till 1878, when they built a fine small wooden church building at the top of the West Mitchell Hill. Rev. A. B. Coats was the resident pastor at the time. The church was quite prosperous at that time, and had an excellent Sunday school. Some of the previous pastors were: Revs. A. J. Colby, H. I. Parker, Walter Ross and Thomas Ure. Pastors who followed Reverend Coats were Revs. J. A. Lapham and H. H. Alger. The church building is still kept by the church, but the membership has become so small that regular services are no longer maintained.

The Rock Creek church was organized by Rev. J. A. Lapham and others about 1885. A comfortable frame church was erected soon after the organization. Regular services were maintained there for quite a number of years, but are no longer kept up, though the church organization still continues.

THE RICEVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH

The Riceville Baptist Church was organized in 1860 with Rev. John W. Dick as pastor, and Rev. Asa Marsh, Abraham Griffin, John W. Dick, William Maltby,

Caroline Maltby and Eveline Dick as first members. Pastor Dick did not remain long. He was succeeded by Rev. Asa Marsh, who served faithfully eleven years, when his health failed. He was succeeded by Rev. J. N. Lukens. A church was erected under the pastorate of Reverend Marsh, and dedicated in the fall of 1869. After Pastor Lukens, came the following other pastors. Their names and the dates they began service were: Revs. S. Sherman, 1872; Thomas Ure, 1875; E. L. Benedict, 1877; A. C. Nichols, 1884; W. G. Silke, 1889, and again 1898; G. H. Starring, 1893; G. F. Assiter, 1895; A. K. Lewis, 1900; Thomas McElroy, 1909; and E. Bodenham, the present pastor.

This church has been active and influential during all its history.

The Free Will Baptists organized a church in East Mitchell in the fall of 1854. This occurred at the home of John Aller in section 9. Rev. Mr. Gifford of Volga, Clayton County, was the moving spirit. There were fourteen constituent members, among whom were Josiah Cummings and his wife and daughter, Lucinda Miner; Jacob Beckner and wife, John Aller and wife, George A. Cummings and wife. Rev. Alonzo Curtis was the first pastor. He held services in the school-house until about 1861, when a substantial brick church was built, about one block north of the then business portion of East Mitchell. Oran Faville was superintendent of the first Sunday school held in the church. The church was used as such until in the '80s, when it was sold for other purposes, and afterward torn down. No vestige of it now remains.

The Burr Oak Free Baptist Church was organized June 5, 1872, with Ransom Barrows, J. G. Burtch, Sarah Burtch and Elizabeth Barker as members. Seven candidates were received for baptism, and were baptized June 16th and July 7th following. The visiting brethren at the time of the organization were Revs. R. Norton, J. F. Hamblen and A. Loomis, and Deacons Geo. Cummings and J. M. Hoyt. The baptisms mentioned were: W. E. Voaklander, Maria Voaklander, Wm. Barker, Arthur B. Lugg, Mary J. Lugg, Lucinda Barrows and Mrs. Lisco. The more prominent pastors of the church were: Revs. A. D. Sanborn, J. F. Hamblen, R. D. Frost, N. R. George, Charles Pierce, R. A. Coats, S. Summerlin, J. M. Young, T. O. Comstock, Thomas McElroy, J. A. Lapham, M. D. Mack, T. O. McMinn and Perkins. During the pastorate of T. O. Comstock, from 1887 to 1891, Mr. Comstock was ordained to the gospel ministry, and the church was built and dedicated. The dedication was September 28, 1890. The church is a wooden structure, cost \$1,940, and was left without debt.

Deaths and removals have greatly reduced the membership of this church. It still keeps its organization, and services are held in it only part of the time.

A Baptist Church has been organized at David. It has no house of worship, and services are maintained only part of the time.

A Free Will Baptist Church was organized in Lincoln Township by Rev. James Pierce in 1870. Among the members were J. M. and Jane Hoyt, Martin and Mary Dodge, Almond Squires, Mary E. Root and Elizabeth Gould. Rev. R. D. Foster was the first pastor. About 1884 a good substantial frame church was erected on section 10, township 97, range 16. The history and present condition of this church is the same as that of the Burr Oak church, just described.

MCINTIRE BAPTIST CHURCH

In Wayne Township the first services held by the Baptist denomination date to 1856, when Elder Griffin preached at private houses. July 13, 1865, a society

was organized by Elder Ross, Professor Bush and Rev. Asa Marsh, with a membership of nine communicants, as follows: Isaac D. Lambert, Mary J. Lambert, T. J. Wheeler, Nettie Wheeler, William I. Hall, James Shephard, Frederick Shephard and Louis Lambert. Rev. Walter Ross, the first pastor, came July 1, 1806, and was followed in turn by Revs. S. Sherman, who died while serving this church; C. T. Emmerson, Thomas Ure and G. W. Burnham, all serving prior to 1884. During this time there were about fifty members, and regular services were held at the Wentworth schoolhouse. This society was admitted to the Cedar Valley Association April 22, 1805.

This society was later removed to the Village of McIntire and became the "First Baptist Church of McIntire." It now has a membership of fifty-eight communicants. A good Sunday school has been maintained ever since the church was formed. In 1884 a church was erected. It was a wooden structure, 26 by 40 feet, with vestibule and basement under all the building. It is now valued at \$2,800.

The following have served as pastors of this church: Revs. W. Ross, S. Sherman, C. T. Emerson, Thomas Ure, G. W. Burnham, E. R. Pierce, A. Stott, W. G. Silke, G. H. Sherman, G. H. Starring, George Jones, S. C. Enos, R. E. House, Reverend Townsend, Rev. A. K. Lewis, Rev. T. McElroy, Rev. E. Bodenham, the present pastor.

In Cedar Township, in section 3, in 1859, Rev. A. R. Moulton organized a Free Will Baptist Church at the schoolhouse. Among the first members were—Ebenezer and Mary Temple, Harrison and Eliza Smalley, William and Mary Temple, Mrs. James Temple, William Skinner and wife, and Jesse Harris and wife. Jesse Harris was chosen deacon. Pastors in charge of the work there were: Reverends Moulton, George Sanborn, Dr. Whitmore, Elder Pierel, Reverends Coats, Hamblin and Patridge. Early in the '80s, on account of removals and deaths, the society had virtually ceased to exist.

The Little Cedar Baptist Church was organized in May, 1887, by Rev. J. M. Young, with the following membership and officers: S. B. Myrick, deacon; Mrs. S. B. Myrick, Mrs. H. T. Roberts, Miss Nellie Roberts, Claire Roberts, W. B. Danforth (clerk), Mrs. Danforth, Alfred Bell, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. L. Armstrong, Mrs. M. Hungerford (treasurer), Mrs. B. S. Hungerford and William Schulze.

Services were held in the schoolhouse in district 2 and in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Little Cedar Village until 1897, when the present church edifice was built and dedicated, August 22d. Recently a substantial cement block basement has been placed under the building, for Sunday school rooms, kitchen and social gatherings. The 1917 membership is sixty communicants. A good frame parsonage was erected while Rev. McElroy was pastor, in 1892. The present value of the church property is estimated at \$4,000.

A Sunday school was organized August 29, 1897, and has been a working force in the church ever since. Mrs. Mae Runkle is the present superintendent.

The following have served as pastors of this church: Revs. J. M. Young, T. O. Comstock, Thomas McElroy, David Powell, F. B. Wilson, W. J. Gray, A. S. Reeves, T. O. McMinn, R. A. Belsham, Z. B. Dalley and the present pastor, Rev. J. A. Cochran.

The membership of this church is devoted, and doing all in its power to build up a pure, moral and intelligent Christian community.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES

At various parts and during different periods, in Mitchell County, the Congregationalists have formed churches and been strong in religious work. The first in this county was at Stacyville, where a church was formed in the school-house January 18, 1857, by Rev. William L. Coleman. The charter members were about as follows: James H. Beebe, Lucy Ann Beebe, Eben N. Beebe, Esther Fulton, Homer J. Stacy, Amelia L. Stacy, James P. Emery, Martha G. Emery, Edward P. Rands, Jayne C. Rands, Annie M. Campbell, William L. Coleman, Temperance L. Coleman, Elizabeth A. Little, Benjamin Helms, Mary P. Helms, Charley Fitch, Elizabeth Fitch, Charles H. Forbes, Elvira Forbes, John Parlin, Daniel Hills and J. Hills.

In 1860 the society erected a small but neat church, costing \$1,000. The pastors serving this church include the following: Revs. W. L. Coleman, F. D. Savage, J. B. Parlin, A. C. Sewall, G. P. Sewall, Thomas Tenny, Charles Hancock, George Sterling, William H. Barrows, — Blackmer, with a few more, possibly. Owing to different causes, this society went down many years ago. The church building was sold in 1906, and converted into business property.

The First Congregational Church of Osage was organized December, 1858, with Rev. W. J. Smith as pastor. The first membership consisted of eighteen persons. For a few years this church received aid from the Home Missionary Society, but in 1869 became self-sustaining. In 1858 a good brick edifice was built at an expense of \$6,000. This was sold in 1876 to the Free Methodist Society. At a more central part of the town, in 1874, a new and more modern church was erected—a frame structure, costing \$8,000. This served the church until the present magnificent brick building was constructed in 1901-1902 at a cost of about thirty-two thousand dollars.

The present membership of this church is about three hundred. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. W. J. Smith, A. T. Loring, 1866-67; T. O. Douglas, 1868-82; R. G. Woodbridge, 1882-85; George W. Reynolds, 1885-87; C. B. Moody, 1887-92; W. W. Gist, 1892-99; B. C. Preston, 1899-1905; H. O. Allen, 1906-17; B. A. Willoughby, 1917—came in October.

The Sunday school has an enrollment of 160.

It should be stated that prior to the formation of this church a Presbyterian Church was organized here, in 1855. But in 1858 it was changed into the present Congregational Church.

The First Congregational Church of Mitchell was organized February 14, 1857, by Rev. S. P. LaDue. Among the principal first members were Rev. S. P. LaDue, Mrs. Isaac B. Parker, William Wiswell, Nancy Wiswell, Mrs. A. S. Fawcette, Mrs. H. O. Talmadge and Mrs. J. P. Knight.

These have served faithfully as pastors: Revs. William Windsor, 1858 to 1861; W. L. Coleman, D. J. Baldwin, Robert Kerr, Alexander Parker, E. Butler, H. A. Heath, Mr. Klose, Mr. Pinkerton, W. H. Stubbins, L. A. Brink, E. P. Crane, A. W. McNeel, Henry Wilson, O. L. McCleery, O. M. Van Swarengen, R. K. Chapman, G. W. McNary and H. S. Stafford.

The first church was a frame structure, built in East Mitchell about 1869. It cost about two thousand, one hundred and seventy-five dollars, besides the bell



UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, OSAGE



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, OSAGE

and furniture, which cost about three hundred dollars each. Hon. W. P. Cutler donated \$350, with which the lots were purchased.

The building was removed to its present site in March, 1877. The bell disappeared at that time, and was not found until a sidewalk was built from east town to the new site. It was then dug up in a garden in east town.

A good parsonage was erected in 1887, and burned in 1915. The present membership is thirty-four. The Sunday school has forty members, besides a cradle roll of fourteen.

At the fiftieth anniversary a booklet was published that stated that four times as many women as men had been members of this church; that not less than 400 persons had been members, and that the additions each ten years, beginning in 1857, were 82, 115, 56, 62 and 26, respectively.

The church has certainly done a good work in the community, in spite of many discouragements.

A Congregational Church was organized in 1860, in Jenkins Township. They built a frame church that year, dedicated just before the Baptists dedicated their church.

The Congregational Church was organized in Lincoln Township in 1878. The first pastor and organizer was Rev. T. O. Douglas, who served only in establishing the church, and was followed by Pastor Henry Atkinson and he by Revs. James Alderson and A. H. Claflin. The society bought the schoolhouse in section 7 and converted it into a chapel.

The Congregational Church in Wayne Township was organized October 30, 1868. Rev. G. S. Marvin was the first pastor. The first members of the church were: David W. Kimball, Sarah M. Kimball, Mrs. Deborah P. Proctor, Mrs. Leovinia Wentworth, Martha Moore, Mrs. Marietta A. Jennison, Abbie McIntire, Lucius D. Fassett, Frank A. Wentworth, Mrs. M. A. Parker and Mrs. Robert Smith.

This church was formed at the old Wentworth Schoolhouse by a council of ministers and deacons of the Congregational faith. It has been doing excellent work during all of these years. A church edifice erected in 1894—a frame structure—is worth now about one thousand dollars. The Sunday school now has a membership of thirty scholars. The total value of all church property is placed at \$2,000. The pastors who have faithfully served this people are: Revs. W. F. Harvey, seven years; S. Penfield, one year; O. Thomas, 1881; J. H. Skiles, 1882-4; J. A. Brown, 1884-90; L. M. Pierce, 1894-99; N. L. Packard, 1899-1904; T. C. Hunt, 1904-09; S. J. Huffman, 1909; J. James, 1910; George Hines, 1916; Rev. Hempstead, unfinished term, 1917. At times, it will be observed, the church has been without a regular pastor.

The present church clerk is Mrs. R. S. Beebe.

The First Congregational Church of Orchard was organized in April, 1887. It was formed by forty-nine constituent members. At one time in its history it had seventy enrolled, but on account of death and removal there are only forty-seven members at this time.

At first they worshipped in a schoolhouse which they finally bought and used until the present substantial edifice was erected and dedicated in 1903. Its value with the lots on which it stands is estimated at \$6,000. The society has never

been in debt, outside of a small loan from the Missionary Society, which has long since been paid off.

The pastors serving this church have included these, and at other periods the church has been supplied from side towns: Revs. William Atkinson, a returned missionary, first pastor; James Alderson, Arthur Claflin, Samuel A. Martin, Griggs W. Rawson, Mark W. Williams, Frank Artz, Herbert S. Stafford, who served for about one year, and left in the fall of 1917, since which time the church has been without a pastor.

The First Congregational Church at Riceville had its origin in the society formed in Saratoga Township, Howard County, in section 4, 1858, with William L. Coleman as moderator and Darius Seely, clerk. The first members appear to have been as follows: Darius Seely and wife, Isaac St. John and wife and daughter, Esther; Smith W. Seely, Theodore Sanders and wife, Clara Higgins, Mary W. Fields, Rachael M. Banks, Zacheus Banks and Nancy A. D. Seeley.

September 1, 1866, by resolution, the name was changed to the Congregational Church of Jamestown, and articles of incorporation were filed in Cresco and Osage in January, 1869. It was known as such until June, 1917, when it was changed to the First Congregational Church of Riceville, Iowa.

The first building was erected in October, 1869. The pastors in the order of their services were: Revs. Edwin Toole, W. L. Coleman, C. S. Marvin, W. F. Harvey, S. Penfield, O. A. Thomas, J. H. Skiles, J. A. Brown, Abbie R. Hinckley, L. M. Pierce, N. L. Packard, T. C. Hunt, S. F. Huffman, J. James and C. W. Hempstead, beginning with 1913.

The present building was erected after the destructive fire of 1901, and was dedicated December 28, 1902. It is a commodious brick structure with numerous Sunday school rooms, adapted to its large and growing organization. While this church building is located in Howard County, the greater part of the congregation live in Mitchell, and the society is known and incorporated as a Mitchell County institution.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

The First Universalist Church of Osage was organized September 1, 1860, when the following became charter members of the society: Pascal Whitney, Margaret P. Prime, H. L. Knowlton, Julia T. Knowlton, Thomas O. Brown, Ella R. Brown, Matilda Hitchcock, George M. Stoughton, C. Stoughton, Louisa Goodspeed, Loretta M. Demary, Charles Sweeney, Annie E. Sweeney, Chloe S. Talcott, William F. Huntington, Loretta Butler, Sally Butler, Alden Flint, Mary J. Cutler, E. E. Gallup, Dr. C. E. Mowry, William D. Tomlinson, Emily A. Neville, Mary Gallup, Martha Whitaker and Annie Ballett.

The first pastor was Rev. B. F. Bowles. He served only a short time and was succeeded by Rev. H. Slade, and he by Rev. C. T. Irish. Then came Revs. Aaron A. Thayer, from 1883 to 1887; A. K. Beam, 1892-95; Joseph L. Everton came about 1895, and was succeeded by Rev. S. L. Taylor; Rev. W. S. Ralph came in 1904, and died in 1907, after which his wife officiated as pastor until 1909, when Rev. Arthur W. McDavid was made pastor, and served until January 1, 1910, when came Rev. Jennie L. Bartholomew, who remained pastor until the present pastor, Rev. F. W. Miller, came in April, 1913.

The present membership of the church is about one hundred and twenty-five. The Sunday school has a membership of sixty, with H. L. Stoughton as superintendent.

The present and only church edifice occupied by this church society, or parish, was erected in 1878-9. It is a frame structure, situated on the south side of State Street. Its cost was \$4,000. On the adjoining lot to the east is a good parsonage property, which was provided a year or so after the completion of the church.

At one time there was a good sized Universalist society at the Village of Otranto, and a building was erected. But after many removals and deaths the parish was abandoned, and the building is now a Union Church.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES

St. Ansgar Immanuel German Evangelical Lutheran Church—This church was organized August 30, 1874. C. L. Tessman and L. Rosel were elected elders, and L. Rosel chairman and secretary. The same fall they bought a building which served as a parsonage and church until the fall of 1882, when they bought the building now in use for church purposes. It was built for a Baptist Church but the local church of that denomination gave up its work here because not sufficiently supported. This church rededicated the building in the fall of 1882. In 1879 the congregation joined the "Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states." It was incorporated in March, 1880, by articles signed by L. Rosel, C. C. Moeller, H. Hoppe, George Rosel, Aug. Nienow, F. Boening, C. L. Tessman, Ed Ruchel and J. P. Moeller.

A religious school building was erected in the fall of 1884 and has been in use for such training ever since.

The congregation in 1917 had a voting membership of eighty, and a total membership of 400. The charter members were C. L. Tessman, L. Rosel, Aug. Nienow, George Rosel, Fred Hartwig, H. Kuehl, C. Mueller and Christ Zerk.

The following have been pastors here: Revs. E. Weigner, July, 1874, to May, 1890; E. Hantel, October, 1890, to April, 1896; J. Drexler, June, 1896, to November, 1899; W. Janzow, July, 1900, to July, 1906; Paul Bramer, August, 1906, to the present time, 1917.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Rock Creek Township, was organized in either 1869 or 1870, by Rev. Fehr, and later the organization was perfected by Rev. H. Gyr. The charter members were as follows: Bernhard Baartz, Johann Baartz, Christian Bruss, Johannes Fey, Martin Huebner, Carl Kronemann, Christian Piper, Carl Virchow, M. Runge, W. Pahl, M. Krause, August Kirchgatter, Friederich Moerke, W. Borke, F. Borke, Herman Rosenberg, August Uecker, George Rosel, Henrich Schulte, J. M. Schultz, Christian Tabbert, William Tesch, Anton Linnes, Friederich Schloesser, F. Steinberg.

The present membership is seventy-two.

A frame church was erected in 1874; a parsonage was provided in 1871; renovation and enlargement of parsonage took place in 1907. The parsonage is a frame building. The value of the church is about five thousand dollars; of parsonage about three thousand dollars; of all other property about fifteen hundred dollars.

The various pastors have been as follows: Revs. Fehr, 1869-70; H. Gyr,

1870-73; J. L. Zeilinger, 1873-86; R. Helbig, 1887-89; J. Westenberger, 1889-98; J. Becker, 1898-1909; G. A. Bischoff, 1909-14; W. Reinecke, 1914 to present date—1917.

Church life and activities here have been very satisfactory. Services, Sunday School and Confirmation School are well attended. Church property is kept in a good condition.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Toeterville, Union Township, was organized in 1869, long before any village was platted or railroad constructed through that part of Mitchell County. It was founded by Rev. Carl Jungk, of Ridgeway, Iowa. Its first members were: Philipp Baldner, George Schultz, Heinrich Toeter and Wilhelm Langxtork.

The present membership of this congregation is about two hundred and fifty (forty-five families). A Sunday School with an enrollment of forty scholars is maintained, with the pastor as its superintendent. There is also a parochial school with fifteen pupils instructed by the pastor. A Ladies Aid Society is a great help to the church.

The earliest services of this congregation were held in the upper story of the parsonage, which was erected in 1874. In 1884 the present church was built, a mile and a half northwest of Toeterville, but it was moved into the village in the autumn of 1907, and remodeled. A new parsonage was built at the same time.

The pastors have been as follows: Revs. Carl Jungk, 1869 to 1874; George Landgrebe (first resident pastor), 1874-1911; Ernst Lehmann, 1911-16; E. Hefermann, November, 1916, to February, 1917; M. Jahn, April, 1917, and still serving.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Cedar Township, six miles west of Osage, was organized in the '70s by Rev. J. Wiegner, of St. Ansgar. The charter members were as follows: Herman Dieterichs, Sr., who is still living, Fred Troge, Sr., Reinhardt Hartwig, Sr., Fred Hartwig, Sr., Fred Becker.

There are now one hundred and fifty-two communicants and two hundred and sixty members of the congregation. Until 1899 the church was served from St. Ansgar, but since then the pastors have been as follows: Revs. Theo. Stephan, 1899-1904; August Mueller, 1904-12; John Bertram, 1912, and still serving in 1917.

For the benefit of members of this church in Osage, the pastor conducts services there every second Sunday afternoon.

For many years services were conducted in the old Hartwig schoolhouse, but in 1890 a church building was erected, which cost about \$3,500—a frame structure. In 1913 the present beautiful brick edifice was erected at a cost of \$15,000.

This church is unique in that it has no church societies. All the members consider themselves as one large society. Old and young attend services regularly, and contribute towards the congregation, locally and abroad. All persons under twenty-one years of age are instructed in the Bible and catechism on Saturday, by the pastor.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south of Riceville, was organized about 1870. The names of the charter members cannot be given. This congregation was served by neighboring pastors until 1907, when the first resident pastor was called in the person of Rev. H. Kettler. He was succeeded in 1912 by the present pastor, Rev. Karl Rudolph.



CATHOLIC CHURCH, OSAGE

The present membership is 275. The church was provided about 1902, and cost \$2,500; a parsonage was built about 1907, costing \$1,500; and a schoolhouse provided in 1913, costing \$1,200. The parochial school has an attendance of nineteen pupils at this time. The total value of all church property is about six thousand dollars.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

Mitchell—A Catholic Church was organized at Mitchell in the early '70s. In 1873 a church building was erected at a cost of \$3,000. In 1883 this church and parish were in a flourishing condition. But as time passed many Catholics of this vicinity moved to other communities where they had more convenient church privileges, and this church was closed and its building disposed of for other purposes.

New Haven, Douglas Township—St. Peter's Catholic Church was organized here and a church built in 1877. From that time regular services were maintained and the church prospered. Father Saunders was pastor for many years and had charge of the work in the entire county, including that at Mitchell, Stacyville, Wayne and New Haven. The first church building, a frame, cost \$1,800, and the steeple and a wing \$3,000. Since the early days many Catholics have moved into the vicinity of this church and the church has grown and strengthened. The organizers were: Peter Johance, Peter Junk, Will Green, Matt Wagner, John Eschweler. Prominent among the charter members were these: Casper F. Foelle, Peter Fox, Matt Fox, Frank Jahnel, Peter Johance, Tom Norton.

Former pastors of St. Peter's have been: Reverends Felley, Sanders, Gilchrist, Berry, Carroll, Galleghue and Mackname.

In 1917 the pastor is Rev. Henry Forkenbrock, of New Haven.

St. Mary's Academy was built in 1902. The contract for building was let July 31st, of that year. The school is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

THE SACRED HEART CHURCH, OSAGE

The Catholics of Osage and vicinity were attended in the early '60s by priests from Waverly and Charles City, Fathers Shields, Feeley, McManus and Urbana. It was, however, at Mitchell that the various priests who came to attend to the spiritual wants of the Catholics held services, and there it was in 1873, that the first Catholic Church was built by Father Feeley.

In 1877 Father Saunders, now Monsignor Saunders of Fort Dodge, came to Osage and was the first resident priest. He lived here until the parish house had been built at New Haven, when he took up his residence there, still attending Mitchell and Osage.

In 1879, on Christmas Day, Father James T. Gilchrist came to Osage and remained until late in the year 1884. Father Gilchrist not only attended Mitchell and Osage, but also the Upper Wapsie Mission, and Riceville. On Father Gilchrist's departure for a parish in the western part of the state, Father Saunders of New Haven attended Osage and Mitchell until the arrival of Father Fowler in December, 1885. Father Fowler made his home in the present Wolverton resi-

dence on East Main Street, and began at once to make plans for a new church in Osage.

The block of ground known as "College Square" was most generously donated by Jacob Brush, and the cornerstone of the present Sacred Heart Church was laid in April, 1887, and the building dedicated to the service of God in October of the same year.

In 1890 Father Fowler was succeeded by Father Cooney, a priest from the St. Louis diocese, who remained for four years.

It was during Father Cooney's pastorate that the Parochial residence was built.

In October, 1894, Father Cooney returned to the St. Louis diocese, and Father John F. Bowen took charge. During his pastorate many improvements were made, and in May, 1898, Father Bowen returned to his old charge at Sabula, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Father J. P. Martin.

In all these years, from the first visit of Father Shields in the early '60s, until the present the membership of the church has steadily grown, until now the Sacred Heart Church is one of the largest parishes in the county, and the church itself, with a recent outlay of \$4,000 on interior decoration, is one of the handsomest in the city.

The following names will ever be linked with the early church in Mitchell and Osage, and for their devotion and generosity deserve special mention: James O'Connor, James McCarthy, James Regan, Patrick Begley, William Wineberger, P. F. and John Casey, Daniel Sims, Patrick Hughes, Sheriff James McCarty, Dan Sheehan, Margaret Tobin, Mrs. James McNamars, Edward O'Flynn and John B. Agan.

STACYVILLE, ST. MARY'S CHURCH

Catholics living in the vicinity of Stacyville were attended in the early days by outside priests. As early as 1858 Reverend Flammig of Old Mission, Winneshiek County, ministered to them in the home of Adam Blake, a devout Catholic. Later Reverend Fedderman performed the same services. Still later Revs. J. P. Saunders and James Gilchrist of the New Haven parish ministered to this people nearly every month. After Mr. Blake's home would not accommodate the congregations the services were held in a schoolhouse $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Stacyville, and later in a log house belonging to John Theobald. In 1873 preparations were begun for the building of a church. John Theobald, Nick Pitzen and Michael Halback were the building committee. A site was chosen northeast of the village, and a small wooden structure was completed and dedicated in 1874. In October, 1878, the congregation received its first resident priest, Rev. Joseph Hellgril, who remained until 1883. He was followed by Reverends Nacke, J. Albers, and P. Peshong. The church was enlarged several times because of growing congregations, and a parsonage was built, burned down, and rebuilt. Rev. P. J. Naebbers assumed charge of this parish February 2, 1899. Under his pastorate a beautiful and substantial brick church was built, in Stacyville. Its size is 60 by 118 feet. It is of modern Gothic style, has a tower 140 feet high, and cost about thirty-two thousand dollars. The cornerstone was laid April 26, 1905, by Very Reverend McGrath of Charles City. The church was dedicated



CATHOLIC CHURCH OF STACYVILLE



CATHOLIC CHURCH, MEYER

November 8, 1905, by Very Reverend George Heer of Dubuque, twelve priests being present. This parish grew so strong that the parish of Meyer had to be taken from it and made into a separate parish.

In 1917 Rev. Joseph Schlueter is the pastor. One hundred and twenty-five families worship here, and it has a well attended parochial school.

SACRED HEART CHURCH, MEYER

At the inland village of Meyer in Stacyville Township is located Sacred Heart Catholic Church and congregation, founded under the direction of Rev. J. P. Neabers, and the committee consisting of Jacob Winkles, John E. Hemann, William Mueller, Anton Mauer and Nick Weyland.

The first building erected there was a schoolhouse, the first story of which consisted of two large class-rooms, while the second story was used as a chapel. In the spring of 1901, the year after the building was erected, the convent for the Sisters of St. Frances was added. June, 1901, Rev. J. Wirtz was appointed, as the first resident priest at Meyer. The parochial school opened in September the same year, with an enrollment of seventy-six pupils. In 1911 the pupils numbered 135.

A fine brick parsonage was provided in 1903. July 5, 1909, was the date of the dedication of the present beautiful church edifice, costing over thirty-five thousand dollars. This is a large parish of devout Catholics, who support both the church and school in a manner pleasing to the prosperous community in which the parish is situated.

The pastor in charge in the fall of 1917 is Rev. Caspar Youngermann.

CHURCH STATISTICS

The state census for Iowa in 1915 gave these facts concerning the various religious denominations in Mitchell County:

	Num- ber	Member- ship of Church	Member- ship Sun- day School	Valuation Property
Baptist	7	697	587	\$ 36,900
Catholic	5	1,891	453	117,850
Church of Christ, Scientist 2		No further data		
Congregational	4	430	280	61,300
Free Methodist	2	39	80	3,500
Lutherans	8	2,266	471	86,000
Methodist Episcopal	6	1,055	760	65,000
Seventh Day Advent ...	1	26	20	.....
Universalist	1	122	54	8,000
Totals	36	6,526	2,705	\$378,550

CHAPTER XII

LODGES OF THE COUNTY

MASONIC FRATERNITY—ROYAL ARCH MASONS—THE COMMANDERY—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA—AMERICAN YEOMANRY—GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

MASONIC FRATERNITY

This, the oldest of all secret societies in the world, was first introduced in Mitchell County at Osage, by the organizing of Blue Lodge 102, A. F. & A. M., February 9, 1857, by virtue of a dispensation granted by John T. Sanford, with S. B. Chase, worshipful master; A. H. Moore, senior warden; E. F. Merrill, junior warden; Fred Hess, Jr., treasurer, and J. H. Merrill, secretary. Besides these, the other charter members were: J. L. Logan, Hiram Jones, G. B. Mayfield, J. L. Chase, B. C. Whittaker, H. W. Small, R. S. Baker, A. F. Theopold, H. S. Lidley, A. B. Griswold, J. M. Johnston, B. A. Hill, William Murray, S. M. Cobb, William Schmedes, S. W. Hastings, C. F. Bowers, J. J. Griswold, S. Reynolds, T. M. May, J. F. Mitchell, J. M. Iliff, G. W. Camp, A. L. Collins.

In the autumn of 1917 there was a total membership of 210 in this Blue Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Osage.

The elective officers in 1917 were: C. M. Horton, worshipful master; J. M. Pierce, senior warden; W. E. Sheldon, junior warden; A. E. Kearney, secretary; L. W. Knoulton, treasurer.

The following is a list of the presiding officers of this lodge who are now living: O. B. Bannan, George J. Cummings, J. A. Cutler, O. E. Gallup, W. W. Griswold, C. M. Horton, Max Katz, L. W. Knoulton, Jesse Lamberson, W. H. Orr, I. R. Otto and George H. Sawyer.

In 1869 the fraternity built the third story of what is known as Masonic Block, on East Main Street. It extended over four twenty-two foot business lots. Several years ago they purchased the eastern portion of the business block, giving them a ground floor space. The most of this is below the lodge room and is leased to business men. The original investment of the order for their hall purposes was about eight thousand dollars. They also soon invested \$2,000 in furniture and fixtures for the hall. It was, at the date of building, counted the finest Masonic Hall property in North Iowa. It is still in excellent condition and is the home of all the Masonic bodies of Osage.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS

Osage Chapter No. 36, Royal Arch Masons, at Osage, was organized April 7, 1867, and granted a charter October 17, 1867, by H. H. Hemenway, grand high priest, grand chapter, Davenport, Iowa.

The charter members and first elective officers were these: J. L. Chase, most eminent high priest; S. B. Chase, eminent king; A. H. Moore, eminent scribe. The other companions were: Ridley Cole, M. Chamberlain, Abner Root, N. W. Moss, Charles Wardall, David McIlravey.

The total membership of the chapter is now 115. The present elective officers are: William Allison, most eminent high priest; R. A. Fiddick, eminent king; W. B. Kingsbury, eminent scribe; L. W. Knoulton, treasurer; C. H. Dietrick, secretary.

THE COMMANDERY

Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 19, at Osage, was formed April 5, 1870, by first officers and other charter members as follows: S. B. Chase, eminent commander; Cyrus Foreman, G.; William B. Gillispie, C. G.; Henry W. Vansike, M. E. Nichols, C. H. Lindsley, Samuel Barlow, S. B. Clarke, R. F. Jones, N. W. Moss, H. H. Bowman, David McIlravey, William Houck, E. P. Greeley, S. E. Allen.

In November, 1917, this commandery had a total membership of seventy-six. Its present elective officers are: R. A. Fiddick, eminent commander; T. M. Ather-ton, G.; R. L. Whitley, C. G.; C. M. Horton, S. W.; W. E. Sheldon, J. W.; W. B. Kingsbury, P.; L. W. Knoulton, treasurer; C. H. Dietrick, recorder.

ORDER OF EASTERN STAR

This auxiliary to the Masonic fraternity was instituted at Osage February 10, 1899, with twenty-five members. The first elective officers were: Mrs. Georgia Van Lueven, worthy matron; J. H. Sweney, worthy patron; Mrs. Jessie Lezotte, assistant matron; Mrs. Mary Stacy, secretary; Mrs. Chloe Frazee, treasurer; Mrs. Lizzie Grettenburg, conductress; Susie Grimes, assistant conductress.

The present membership of this chapter, which is Bethany No. 249, is 116.

The 1917 elective officers are: Mrs. Laura McCabe, worthy matron; Charles M. Horton, worthy patron; Mrs. Anna Buehler, associate matron; Mrs. Retta Cutler, secretary; Mrs. Anna Wilson, treasurer; Mrs. Melissa Dietrick, conductress; Mrs. Julia Cole, associate conductress.

Relief Lodge No. 211, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Riceville, was organized June 5, 1867, by charter members as follows: N. W. Moss, David McIlravey, J. C. Fellows, A. F. Kerr, David Wylie, N. Pierce, John Lane, Charles Lockwood.

The membership of this lodge in 1917 is 139. In 1901 the order built their present hall at a cost of \$7,500. This Blue Lodge, in conjunction with that of their auxiliary—the Order of Eastern Star—makes Masonry worth while in and around the Town of Riceville.

The list following is the names of the past presiding officers of this lodge: N. W. Moss, S. T. Doyle, L. B. Dunton, Howard Armstrong, R. T. St. John, W. E. Peavey, S. R. Ure, C. E. Rossiter, B. N. Hendricks, E. R. St. John, W. J. Tyrrell, M. R. Iappin, G. J. Smith.

The elective offices in the fall of 1917 were as follows: G. J. Smith, worshipful master; R. A. Carpenter, senior warden; William Hubbard, junior warden; R. D. Henderson, secretary; E. R. St. John, treasurer.

Relief Lodge No. 211, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, met from 1873 to 1878 in the hall in the upper story of the home of N. W. Moss at Mossville, in Jenkins Township.

Masonic lodges were established and conducted in West Mitchell and Stacyville, but after many years both surrendered their charters and went out of existence.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Paladin Lodge No. 159, Knights of Pythias order, at Osage, was instituted October 7, 1886, with charter members as follows: Lee J. Moss, M. Morrison, Albert L. Bush, George A. Porter, S. M. Babcock, John S. Blackney, A. Bert Cutler, S. W. Hill, Harvey E. Jones, Ed A. Blackler, Lloyd P. Tibbetts, Elmer Hoffman, Ed J. Torney, M. H. Pettit, W. B. Kingsbury, Frank Samson, Parr Goodall, Byron M. Cleveland.

The membership in the autumn of 1917 was seventy, and they assembled on the third floor over Pohle & Hansen's drug store, which hall is leased by the Knights of Pythias.

The 1917 elective officers are: R. C. Carr, chancellor commander; J. I. Sweney, vice chancellor; F. C. Payne, master at arms; A. A. Kugler, keeper of records and seals; L. P. Tibbetts, master of finance; John Torsloff, master of exchequer; F. J. Cromer, prelate; W. D. McCabe, master of work; Carl H. Spaanum, outer guard; E. F. Whitaker, inner guard.

Utopia Lodge No. 430, located at St. Ansgar, was organized May 25, 1896, with first officers as follows: A. D. Bundy, chancellor commander; Jacob Closs, vice chancellor; J. E. Vance, prelate; George Tollefson, master of work; G. H. Bartoo, keeper of records and seals; A. P. Gollberg, master of finances; C. J. Colbertson, master of exchequer; C. T. Tollefson, master of arms; W. W. Lang, inside guard; C. Eneberg, outside guard. The trustees were: A. M. Lund, Cris Fedson and William Greig.

The present (1917) membership of this lodge is fifty-seven.

The present elective officers are as follows: M. A. Peterson, chancellor; G. M. Benson, vice chancellor; C. J. Moen, prelate; H. H. Moeller, master of work; M. E. Benson, keeper of records and seals; A. E. Olsen, master of finances; T. H. Hume, master of exchequer; J. Cherney, master of arms; Harry Hansen, inside guard; E. J. Hollatz, outside guard. The trustees are: T. H. Hume, A. N. Lund, J. F. Bernstein. The deputy grand chancellor is G. A. Lott.

The present lodge has an enthusiastic ladies' auxiliary working in conjunction with it. Both lodges meet in a leased hall.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

Lodge No. 195, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Osage, was organized March 11, 1870, by Worthy Grand Master William M. Moore. The charter members were as follows: Dr. W. H. H. Gable, D. C. Jerald, Alonzo Jackson, Edward Burns, Alfred D. Lutz. At present the lodge has a membership of 100, and its elective officers are: Herbert Burdett, noble grand; Harry Page, vice grand; Eugene Patrick, secretary; L. E. Hunt, financial secretary; E. W. Stacy, treasurer; George Jeffries, E. Paulson, Ed Hussleman, trustees.

Rebekah Lodge No. 351 has a total membership of fifty-nine and meets the second and fourth Fridays in each month. The 1917 elective officers are: Noble grand, Lillian Jeffries; vice grand, Ida Moody; chaplain, Anna Rucker; secretary, Nanny Tate.

Little Cedar Odd Fellows Lodge No. 639 was organized at Little Cedar, April 7, 1898, with charter members as follows: D. J. Elliott, Charles Myrick, William Jones, S. S. Potter and George Wright.

The first elective officers were: D. J. Elliott, noble grand; Charles Myrick, vice-grand; William Jones, P. S.; George Wright, treasurer.

The elective officers at the present date (1917) are as follows: F. Benson, noble grand; W. H. Gosselin, vice-grand; F. A. Julius, recording secretary; C. B. Jacobs, financial secretary; F. W. Sanborn, treasurer.

The total membership is now sixty-two. A ladies auxiliary is conducted in conjunction with this lodge—the Rebekah degree being successfully worked at this place.

This order occupies its own hall, erected of wood, in 1900. Its cost was about eight hundred dollars.

Bailey Lodge No. 600 at McIntire, was organized about 1892. Its present membership is forty-five. The present elective officers are: V. L. Duryee, noble grand; O. Ott, vice-grand; Joe Hallock, financial secretary; Iver Olson, recording secretary; F. W. McCall, treasurer. This lodge meets in its own hall, which cost \$2,500. It is two stories high, and has a kitchen and lodge hall on second floor. The first floor is used for opera house purposes.

On account of the lodge records having been burned a few years ago, no special detailed account of the early history of the lodge can be given.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA

This order is quite strong in Mitchell County, and offers cheap, but excellent life insurance protection to its members. It is a beneficiary lodge with social and fraternal features, and is next oldest of this kind of beneficiary societies—the Ancient Order of United Workmen being the parent of them all.

At Stacyville this order was instituted in June, 1887, and now has a membership of seventy-two. They are supported and encouraged greatly in their work by the ladies auxiliary—Royal Neighbors—which was organized many years since.

The 1917 elective officers are: W. F. Hartnell, venerable counsel; Charles Gerbig, worthy advisor; Simon Hanson (now deceased); Kennedy Scott, clerk.

Little Cedar Camp No. 6126, Modern Woodmen of America, at Little Cedar, was instituted February 9, 1899, with charter members as follows: G. H. Hill, F. E. Hill, W. B. Cooper, C. B. Jacobs, C. C. Roberts, E. L. Holcomb, M. M. Parrish, A. L. Hungerford, John Cooper, J. F. Thomas, W. W. Bird, James Milton, C. T. Makepeace, E. E. Knapp, L. E. Evans, Jacob Kindschuh, F. E. Sanborn, H. L. Mussetter, J. P. Hungerford, William Govier, M. B. Spangler, A. P. Johnson, E. D. Barker, A. L. Hill, Chris Hansen.

The present membership of this lodge is sixty. They have their own hall in Little Cedar. At present their elective officers are: J. A. Thomason, W. B. Truman, T. E. Martin, E. B. Knapp, J. A. Steelman, Martin Hultman, F. W. Martin, C. T. Makepeace, William Jones.

St. Ansgar Camp No. 2,449, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized at St. Ansgar, August 14, 1894, with charter members as follows: Erik Anderson, John Featherstone, Anton Miller, Ziba Gifford, Nicholas Clausen, George E. McCurdy, Harvey Horsfall, Myron Cummings, L. G. McKinley, George Featherstone, Knut Larson, and Victor T. Person.

The lodge has a present membership of sixty-three. This Camp has assembled in the A. O. Syverud Hall ever since they organized. At one time this camp had a membership of ninety-seven.

The present elective officers are: George G. Gutmann, venerable consul; William Schulz, venerable advisor; H. W. Rowland, banker; Martin Klindt, clerk; Ernest Hansen, escort; Sam Hansen, watchman; Christ Klindt, sentry; G. A. Lott, physician; Andrew Paulson, G. N. Colbertson, O. E. Olson, managers.

Elmwood Camp No. 350, Modern Woodmen of America, at the Town of Otranto, was organized in June, 1887, with charter members as follows: F. R. Wilder, venerable consul; W. E. Kilgore, worthy advisor; A. L. Campbell, eminent banker; O. J. Fluent, clerk; H. H. Hiltsey, escort; William Drinkwater, watchman; A. M. Swingle, sentry; W. F. Cobb, physician; W. E. Kilgore, A. L. Campbell and A. M. Swingle, managers.

This camp now has a membership of forty, and the order is materially strengthened by the ladies auxiliary, known as Glen Oak Camp, No. 1100, Royal Neighbors of America.

The elective officers of this Woodmen lodge in 1917 are: O. J. Fluent, venerable consul; F. J. Dockstader, worthy advisor; N. Pope, banker; J. I. Galt, clerk; T. Pope, escort; C. Logan, watchman; H. I. Squires, sentry; J. J. Hanson, past venerable consul.

Camp No. 250, Woodmen of America, at Osage was organized in the month of October, 1886, with over twenty-five charter members, and within a few weeks the lodge had a membership of forty. Its present (1917) membership is 321. It has a ladies' auxiliary—the Royal Neighbors—with a membership of over one hundred and forty. The order meets in a hall on Main Street, which is also used by the Yeoman fraternity.

The 1917 elective officers of the Woodmen are: F. J. Cromer, consul; B. E. Hubbard, past consul; F. B. Frost, advisor; J. I. Sweney, banker; A. S. Wright, clerk; H. M. Babcock, escort; P. E. Weaverling, watchman; E. G. Gilles, sentry.

AMERICAN YEOMANRY

This is another of the numerous beneficiary societies doing business in Mitchell County. Its plans and benefits are similar to those enjoyed by the Woodmen, Workmen, and other secret beneficiary orders. Among the Homesteads of this order may be named the one at Stacyville, organized in 1902 and now having a membership of fourteen.

Osage Homestead, No. 1125, was organized December 21, 1903. Its first elective officers were: Foreman, B. E. Hubbard; master of ceremonies, W. R. Flint; correspondent, Helen Eldridge; master of accounts, F. J. Wells.

In the autumn of 1917 the membership is 160. Meetings are held the first and third Mondays of each month. The present elective officers are: Foreman, Eugene Patrick; master of ceremonies, Henry Frick; master of accounts, Hildreth

Tate; correspondent, Nanny Tate. They occupy the same lodge room as the Modern Woodmen of America.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Frank A. Brush Post, No. 77, of the Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at Osage, February 24, 1882, by mustering officer, H. H. Marsh, of Mason City. The first officers of the Post were: J. H. Sweney, commander; A. W. Tallman, senior vice commander; J. R. Prime, junior vice commander; George W. Bennett, adjutant; Guy Kennedy, quartermaster; Charles H. Cleveland, chaplain. When this post was little more than one year old, its roster contained the following names of veterans of the Civil war, who constituted its members, and whose names should find a permanent place in the annals of Mitchell County:

J. R. Prime, C. H. Cleveland, James McCarty, M. G. Cole, D. F. Culver, J. A. Bell, M. H. White, A. B. Cotton, A. E. Griswold, R. H. Rusk, S. J. McKinley, C. L. Stewart, E. W. Hunt, P. S. Eastman, S. E. Grettenburg, S. L. Austin, C. C. Towner, C. H. Cole, L. J. Orendorf, J. W. Parker, J. P. Schneider, John Roberts, Charles F. Gardner, C. C. Shank, J. B. Rhyndes, T. Fisk, A. J. Turner, E. C. Harmon, V. B. Trusdall, J. W. Gooder, Thomas Bascomb, Josiah Shores, Robert T. St. John, Jacob Grebe, Charles Sweney, J. H. Sweney, A. W. Tallman, H. A. Durand, L. G. Leonard, G. B. Haney, A. M. Bush, J. H. Agen, L. P. Miner, R. C. Page, D. Lombard, F. Peck.

This post has decreased by death and removals until at this time—autumn of 1917—there are only sixteen members left.

The present elective officers are: commander, C. W. Mills; vice commander, A. H. White; junior vice commander, Daniel Lombard; quartermaster, J. Shores; adjutant, C. F. Gardner, chaplain, S. P. Bowman.

There is a large Woman's Relief Corps connected with this post—near one hundred members, but many members are not relatives of soldiers of the post. Both societies meet once each month in Fraternity Hall, on Main Street.

G. W. Young Post, No. 512, Grand Army of the Republic, at Riceville, was organized at the Village of David, April 30, 1894, with ten charter members. It was removed to Riceville, November 15, 1902. At one time this post had a membership of sixty-eight Civil war veterans, but at present only thirteen are left.

The first commander was T. J. Young, and the present—1917—officers are: commander, A. Bettis; senior vice commander, Eugene Herring; junior vice commander, J. W. Gooder; chaplain, R. T. St. John; officer of the guard, P. Minzer; adjutant, Eugene Herring; quartermaster, L. E. Elwell; officer of the day, R. T. St. John.

The once very active and efficient Woman's Relief Corps, an auxiliary to the post, has surrendered its charter.

The Riceville Post had the honor of furnishing the State Department with its commander in 1904 in the person of Conrade R. T. St. John.

CHAPTER XIII

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

BRINGS WEALTH TO MITCHELL COUNTY—MANY OXEN FOR FREIGHTING—FARM PRODUCTS IN 1866—IN 1880—FARM STATISTICS FOR 1914—EARLY DAY FARMING—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—CREAMERIES—FARM NAMES.

BRINGS WEALTH TO MITCHELL COUNTY

Mitchell County has long been recognized as among the finest counties in northern Iowa for agricultural industries. At one date, when northern Iowa was utilized almost universally for the production of spring wheat, it was counted a banner county. From about 1880 on to the present time the raising of wheat was discontinued to a large extent, and only what was needed for home consumption and feed was grown. It was soon discovered that corn could be grown with quite a certainty of maturing before killing frosts came. It is true that there have been a number of years when the corn crop has not fully matured here. But for all that the crops of corn, oats and hay and the live stock and dairying interests have made Mitchell County one of wealth. In 1877 Mitchell County produced the best and largest crop of wheat ever grown here. The next year the wheat crop was very near a failure and from that time it became an uncertain crop and the quantity raised gradually diminished. More and more, corn and hay were produced.

While the prairie sod was being subdued and made more tillable, large amounts of flax were raised here. This crop was quite profitable and easily handled but that, too, had to go when King Corn made his appearance.

From the very first, nearly all the early settlers raised horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Primarily, most of these were for home use, but very many were soon sold. This stock was not blooded but of common, mixed breeding, but many of them were good animals. Cattle soon became so numerous that buyers went from farm to farm buying them, then driving them on foot in great herds to distant markets. Dehorning was not their practice, and almost all the cattle had horns. Imagine, if you can, a herd of several hundred strange cattle kept together and driven to McGregor, Omaha or Cedar Falls, and you have a common sight of the early days. The Mitchell County Press of May 11, 1865, contains the following interesting local item:

MANY OXEN FOR FREIGHTING

"Judge Hitchcock starts next Monday with seventy-five yoke of oxen bound for Omaha. The judge is enterprising and deserves to make piles of money. We

hope he will be successful in his undertaking. Only think of it, 150 head of oxen raised in Mitchell County, being collected and driven to the Missouri River for the purpose of being used to transport freight across the plains! Mitchell County is all right in the stock line. Farmers, raise more, and the judge will find a market for them for you."

It should be remembered that this was four years before the Union Pacific railroad was built and when there were but few railroads on Iowa soil. Thus it was that Mitchell County did her "bit" in helping to develop and build up the great western country, even long before the iron horse had crossed the Missouri River.

FARM PRODUCTS IN 1866

Fifty-one years ago—1866—Mitchell County had 10,380 acres seeded to spring wheat and the yield was 142,876 bushels; 5,261 acres of oats, yielded 162,453; corn, 4,717 acres, yielding 98,659 bushels; eighty-three acres of sorghum, yielding 4,897 gallons of molasses; 386 acres of Irish potatoes, yielding 39,000 bushels.

FARM PRODUCTS—1880

In 1880 this county contained 1,818 improved farms and an area of 221,396 acres of improved land. The chief productions that year were as follows: 113,000 bushels of barley, 1,689 bushels of buckwheat, 885,000 bushels of Indian corn, 815,439 bushels of oats, 1,129 bushels of rye, 1,100,000 bushels of wheat, 33,000 tons of hay, 115,393 bushels of potatoes, 1,534 pounds of tobacco, total value of orchard products, \$3,796.

The live stock productions included 8,172 horses; 183 mules, thirteen work oxen, 6,076 milch cows, 7,577 other cattle, 2,678 sheep, 22,800 hogs. There were 15,700 pounds of wool shorn that year in the county. The number of pounds of butter was 479,000, of cheese, 4,001 pounds.

In 1914 there was only an acreage of 2,635 of wheat as against 67,584 of corn.

The modern farmer of this section utilizes much of his land for pasture and dairying purposes, hence has a silo in which much of the rougher feed is made use of with great profit. In brief, the Mitchell County farmer and his industrious wife draw a revenue from the well tilled fields, from the orchard, the garden, the dairy, the growing and feeding of live stock, the keeping of large flocks of poultry, the honey bee and a dozen other industries unknown to the residents of village or city. Health, wealth and gemine happiness is certainly the farmer's lot.

The price of farm products during the last decade or more has been much larger than obtained in the earlier years of the county. Then wheat sold at 50 cents and corn at 20 cents a bushel, while hogs brought only 3 cents on foot and cattle about the same price. With the increasing population it is hardly thinkable that such low prices will ever be the rule in this country again. The Mississippi Valley, Iowa and Mitchell County included have a wealth of fertile soil that will ever command high prices, and be noticed by the great busy world, who must be fed from this section of the globe.

FARM STATISTICS FOR 1914

In 1914 Mitchell County was credited by state authority with having 791 farms operated by their owners, 280 farms operated on cash lease, 249 farms operated on share rent, and a total of 1,642 farms, with a total acreage of farming land of 276,842 acres. The total value of these farms was \$23,450,000. For the same year, the same report gives Mitchell County's crop as follows:

Acres of corn, 67,584; bushels, 2,817,347. Acres of wheat, 2,635; bushels, 46,670. Acres of oats, 72,555; bushels, 2,712,611. Of barley, 5,000 acres; 127,000 bushels. Of rye, 139 acres; bushels, 1,781. Of buckwheat, 122 acres; bushels, 1,774. Of clover hay, 8,720 acres; 16,000 tons. Of timothy, 17,387 acres, and 24,227 tons. Of millet, 127 acres; 154 tons. Of alfalfa, 26 acres and 66 tons. Of clover seed, acres, 1,364; bushels, 2,610. Of silage, 1,967 acres; 8,651 tons. Of Irish potatoes, 2,245 acres; bushels, 242,367.

Value of fowls raised, \$120,441. Value of eggs produced, \$193,600. Dairy products, \$441,984. Vegetables produced, \$24,453. Head of horses and mules on hand, 11,422; milch cows, 11,676; total, all cattle, 55,441; swine on hand over six months old, 51,441; sheep, 3,100; wool clipped, 14,291 pounds.

EARLY DAY FARMING

In the earlier settlements of this portion of Iowa, ponds, marshes and swamps were found in many places where today is found the beautifully cultivated field. The low and flat pieces were avoided for the higher ground for the reason of their wetness and because of their unsanitary condition. Farm implements were then necessarily very simple and crude.

In the cultivation of wheat the grain was sown by hand, then the land was often harrowed with crude home made harrows, or smoothed by driving over the ground a heavy brush weighted down, if necessary, with a stick of timber. The grain was cut with a cradle. If it was badly lodged, a scythe was used. Few of the younger farmers of today ever saw a harvest gathered by use of cradle and hand rake. The expert cradlers were few and it took three good men to cradle down in a long day. One binder was expected to keep up nicely with each cradler. Then there were but few barns in the county, and instead of the eastern threshing floors, the shocks of wheat were drawn to some convenient and elevated part of the field and put in stacks. The threshing was performed either by the swinging of the flail or tramping out the grain with horses going round in a circle. In stormy weather the flail could best be utilized in the barn or shed if the farmer was fortunate enough to have one. After the grain had been tramped or flailed from the sheaf it was removed, chaff and all, to some convenient spot and there run through a hand turned "fanning mill," and most of the smut, weed seeds and chaff were thus blown from the mass. The grain was then ready for the mill and market. It was often stored in rail pens built square and with straw between the rails and on top. In the '60s there were several horsepower threshing machines operating in Mitchell County and in the early '70s came the Marsh Harvester and the self-binder. The first of these binders employed a small wire instead of the binding twine of today. But it was soon found to be unprofitable because the wire coming from the bands often injured and killed live stock as they

ate from the straw stack. Since 1880 the self-binder and steam thresher have taken care of most of our large harvests.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The first fair held in Mitchell County was held at St. Ansgar in the fall of 1858, in and about the stone schoolhouse, then new. The County Agricultural Society was organized in 1859 and a county fair was held that autumn. This organization was not a business success and was abandoned. The first officers of this association were as follows: Thomas Wardall, president; Dr. S. B. Chase, secretary; Amos S. Faville, treasurer.

This society was reorganized in 1871 and twenty acres of land was purchased adjoining the city of Osage at a cost of about two thousand dollars. Good buildings were erected, a half-mile race track made, and it was looked upon as among the finest in Iowa. In 1883 the records show that the society was in good condition. It was fostered and maintained by both business men and the best class of farmers of the county. Its officers at that time were: J. W. Annis, president; A. J. Burtch, vice president; J. R. Prime, secretary; A. C. Libby, treasurer; S. L. Austin, marshal.

With the passing years this society has met with many changes. As a general rule the annual exhibits have been excellent. The finances of the society have been of a varied character. That the Mitchell County farmer has been greatly benefited by these annual exhibits there is no question.

In 1906 the county supervisors saw fit to appropriate to the society the sum of \$1,000, with which to make necessary improvements on their grounds. This aid was made by way of a loan, to be paid for when the society was unincumbered. At present it may be stated that it is believed January 1, 1918, the society will be free of debt except claims to the amount of \$1,750.

The 1917 officers are as follows: Garfield Moody, president; John McNulty, vice president; K. J. Johnson, treasurer; C. C. Miller, secretary; R. C. Carr, second secretary. The directors are: Clyde Smith, S. F. Whitcomb, J. A. Kildee, James L. Cutler and C. C. Church.

The 1917 fair was held August 28, 29, 30 and 31 and known as the "Fifty-second Annual."

Among the grand special prizes was one for the best bushel of corn, any variety, raised in 1917—first prize \$5, second prize \$3, third prize \$2.

The best farm exhibit by one farmer, \$10 and \$5. The best exhibit of Women's Club—first prize \$20, second prize \$15, third prize \$10, fourth prize \$5.

CREAMERIES

The creamery business has come to be one of the most profitable of farm enterprises in Mitchell County. The first creamery butter made in the county was that produced in April, 1880, in Liberty Township, by Arthur, Charles, Frank and Henry Penney. They received 27 cents per pound. In 1883 Charles, Frank and Henry Penney established a branch creamery at Mona, with Frank Penney as manager, and continued ten years.

Rock Creek Co-operative Creamery Association was established March, 1886,

and incorporated May 1, 1886. M. Kildee was president and Gustave Muller secretary. In 1912 there were over four hundred stockholders. The plant was the largest undertaking ever attempted in the township. More than a quarter of a million pounds of butter are there produced annually.

In Mitchell Township, Mound View Creamery was established by a stock company known as the "Mitchell County Creamery Company," in 1880, but three years later was sold to Daniel Sheehan & Son, who changed its name. This plant was located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Mitchell Village. The first churning was done there in May, 1880. The building was a two-story frame structure 20 by 24 feet in size. A 4-horsepower steam engine ran the machinery of this creamery.

Another creamery in this township was located on the farm of J. N. Cady and was known as the "Mitchell Creamery"; was in section 10 and was a large concern for many years. Great interest and rivalry was had between these companies and their patrons.

The Cedar Valley Creamery, according to an account published in the newspaper press of the county in the '80s, was organized in May, 1881, by E. W. Tupper & Sons, in section 31, township 98, range 15. In February, 1883, it was moved to section 1, township 97, range 16. Cream was gathered from Burr Oak, Lincoln and Douglas townships, and some from Floyd County. In the month of June, 1883, this creamery was producing 3,500 pounds of excellent butter each week. This was in Lincoln Township.

At Osage the creamery business has for many years been a profitable undertaking. The founding and ultimate success of the Osage Creamery Association was due very largely to John Torsleff, the present secretary. He resided in the vicinity of Mitchell until 1914. In connection with J. H. Johnson he established one of the earliest creameries in Mitchell County. The business was incorporated in 1892, and reincorporated for a term running until 1932. Their buildings are a little out of the city to the southwest. Thousands of pounds of fancy butter are produced and shipped each week from this plant. By reference to a biographical sketch of John Torsleff, secretary of this incorporation, the reader will gain much information concerning the workings of this concern, from its inception until now. The county now has seven creameries in operation.

FARM NAMES

Under a provision of a state law enacted a few years since in Iowa, any farm owner who so elects may select a name for his farm, and by the payment of a small recording fee have the same, together with a description of his lands, recorded in the office of the county recorder. It is to be regretted that not more persons have taken advantage of this wise provision. However, a few have, and the following is a list of them:

Maple Grove Farm—W. B. Danforth, registered August, 1911, located in section 22, township 99, range 16.

Acorn Park—Lyman G. McKinley, registered August, 1911, located in both Newburg and St. Ansgar townships.

Beaver Head Stock Farm—John McNulty & Son, August, 1911, recorded August, 1911, located in section 6, township 99, range 15.

Sunny Side Farm—George C. Emerson, recorded August, 1911, located in section 14, township 99, range 16.

Clover Leaf Stock Farm—Clyde H. Smith, September, 1911, located in sections 20 and 29, township 99, range 15.

Maple Dale Farm—W. E. Dickinson, located in section 27, township 98, range 17, registered October, 1911.

Riverside Farm—Emil and Ella Striniam, registered November, 1911, located in sections 11 and 12, township 98, range 15.

Fair View Stock Farm—H. H. Balsley, registered December, 1911, located in section 2, township 97, range 16.

Brookdale—Gilbert J. Gilbertson, registered June, 1912, located in sections 30, 31, township 99, range 17, and in sections 25 and 36, township 99, range 18.

Oquaga—S. L. Benedict, located in section 33, township 99, range 17, registered September, 1912.

Spruce Lawn Farm—Eugene D. Barker, registered March, 1914, recorded on lands in sections 26 and 27, township 99, range 16.

Wayside Stock Farm—Clyde H. Smith, section 15, township 98, range 17, registered February, 1917.

Cedar Valley Stock Farm—John A. Rogers, recorded July, 1917, in section 30, township 98, range 17.

Pleasant Grove General Farm—Herbert Meyer, August, 1917, located in section 22, township 100 range 16.

CHAPTER XIV

COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATION—POLITICAL

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE—CONGRESSMEN, VOTE FOR—VOTE FOR GOVERNORS—STATE SENATORS—STATE REPRESENTATIVES—COUNTY JUDGES—CLERKS OF COURTS—COUNTY AUDITORS—COUNTY TREASURERS—RECORDERS—SHERIFFS—PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—DISTRICT AND COUNTY ATTORNEYS—DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS—SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONERS—COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS—CORONERS—ASSESSORS—SURVEYORS—COUNTY SUPERVISORS—PROHIBITION VOTE—STRIKING OUT THE WORD "WHITE"—UNITED STATES AND STATE APPOINTMENTS.

Perhaps no better index can be given to the political standing of any given community than to note its election returns and reflect upon who have held the various offices within the gift of the people in the county or state under discussion. Among other things of a political nature, it will be the aim of the compiler of this work to give a correct list of all persons who have held county or state office in or for Mitchell County, so far as the election records will permit; also to give the presidential vote since the organization of the county to the last election—1916.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

1856—John C. Fremont (Free Soil).....	346—	211
James Buchanan (Democratic).....	135	
Millard Fillmore (Know Nothing).....	1	
1860—Abraham Lincoln (Republican).....	585—	413
John C. Breckenridge (Democratic).....	172	
1864—Abraham Lincoln (Republican).....	579—	463
George B. McClellan (Democratic).....	166	
1868—U. S. Grant (Republican).....	1,177	
Horatio Seymour (Democratic).....	301	
1872—Ulysses S. Grant (Republican).....	1,226—	868
Horace Greeley (Liberal).....	358	
Charles O'Connor (Democratic).....	7	
1876—Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican).....	1,663—	992
Samuel J. Tilden (Democratic).....	671	
Peter Cooper (Greenback).....	65	
1880—James A. Garfield (Republican).....	1,665—	833
W. S. Hancock (Democratic).....	832	
J. B. Weaver (Greenback).....	83	

1884—James G. Blaine (Republican).....	1,506
Grover Cleveland (Democratic).....	1,079
1888—Benjamin Harrison (Republican).....	1,683
Grover Cleveland (Democratic).....	1,023
1892—Benjamin Harrison (Republican).....	1,797
Grover Cleveland (Democratic).....	1,162
1896—William McKinley (Republican).....	2,498
William Jennings Bryan (Democratic).....	1,031
1900—William McKinley (Republican).....	2,161
William Jennings Bryan (Democratic).....	1,934
1904—Theodore Roosevelt (Republican).....	2,158
Alton B. Parker (Democratic).....	634
1908—William H. Taft (Republican).....	1,932
William Jennings Bryan.....	988
1912—William H. Taft (Republican).....	524
Theodore Roosevelt (Progressive).....	667
Woodrow Wilson (Democratic).....	942
1916—Charles E. Hughes (Republican).....	1,819
Woodrow Wilson (Democratic).....	953
Socialist party	37
Prohibition party	16

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN

1854—James Thorington (Whig)	32	
1856—Timothy Davis	173—	97
Shepherd Leffler	76	
1858—William Vandever	411—	232
W. E. Leffingwell	179	
1860—William Vandever	599—	435
B. M. Samuels	164	
1862—William B. Allison	457—	353
D. A. Mahoney	104	
Scattering	1	
1864—William B. Allison	600—	484
B. B. Richards	116	
1865—D. W. Poindexter	638—	618
C. T. Granger	20	
Scattering	26	
1870—William G. Donnan	1,145—	830
John Stoneman	315	
1872—H. O. Pratt	1,238—	879
A. T. Lush	859	
1874—H. O. Pratt	695—	277
John Bowman	418	
Henry O. Pratt	99	
Scattering	11	

1876—Nathaniel Deering	1,623—	865
Cyrus Foreman	758	
1878—N. C. Deering	1,573	
L. H. Weller	557	
W. V. Allen	117	
1880—Nathaniel C. Deering.....	1,698—	876
J. S. Root	822	
M. B. Doolittle	63	
Scattering	4	
1882—Thomas Updegraff	1,129—	336
L. H. Weller	793	
Will R. Bagley	19	
Scattering	9	

Without giving the election returns on this office for the years from 1882 to the present date, the subjoined will be found a true list of all who have been elected and served from this district:

1884—William E. Fuller.	1892—Thomas Updegraff.
1886—William E. Fuller.	1894—Thomas Updegraff.
1888—J. H. Sweney.	1896—Thomas Updegraff.
1890—Walter H. Butler.	1898—Gilbert N. Haugen, who is still serving.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNORS

1854—James W. Grimes (Whig).....	32	
1857—Benjamin M. Samuel (Democrat).....	363—	37
Ralph P. Lowe (Republican).....	326	
1859—Samuel J. Kirkwood (Republican).....	516—	312
A. C. Dodge (Democratic).....	204	
Scattering	1	
1861—Samuel J. Kirkwood (Republican).....	597—	465
W. H. Merritt (Democratic).....	132	
Charles Mason	1	
1863—William H. Stone (Republican).....	574—	404
J. M. Tuttle (Democratic).....	170	
A. Carter	1	
1865—William M. Stone (Republican).....	606—	487
Thomas H. Benton (Democratic).....	119	
Scattering	2	
1867—Samuel Merrill (Republican).....	721—	568
Charles Mason (Democratic).....	153	
1869—Samuel Merrill (Republican).....	1,134—	928
George Gillaspay (Democratic)	206	
1871—Cyrus C. Carpenter (Republican).....	1,002—	707
J. C. Knapp (Democratic).....	295	

1873—Cyrus C. Carpenter (Republican).....	1,456—	1,223
Jacob G. Vale (Democratic).....	243	
Scattering	1	
1875—Samuel J. Kirkwood (Republican).....	1,251—	922
Shepherd Leffler (Democratic).....	329	
Rev. J. H. Lozier (Prohibition).....	2	
1877—John H. Gear (Republican).....	1,396—	937
John P. Irish (Democratic).....	459	
Elias Jessup (Prohibition).....	—	
Daniel Stubbs (Greenback).....	35	
Scattering	2	
1879—John H. Gear (Republican).....	1,597—	955
H. H. Trimble (Democratic).....	642	
Daniel Campbell (Greenback).....	238	
D. R. Dungan (Prohibition).....	19	
Scattering	2	
1881—Buren R. Sherman (Republican).....	1,119—	726
L. G. Kinnie (Democratic).....	393	
D. M. Clark (Greenback).....	45	
Scattering	1	
1883—Buren R. Sherman (Republican).....	1,353—	493
L. G. Kinnie (Democratic).....	860	
Gen. James B. Weaver (Greenback).....	31	
1885—William Larrabee (Republican).....	1,446	
Charles E. Whiting (Democratic).....	1,024	
1887—William Larrabee (Republican).....	1,494	
T. J. Anderson (Democratic).....	906	
1889—J. G. Hutchison (Republican).....	1,404	
H. Boies (Democratic).....	899	
1891—Hiram Wheeler (Republican).....	1,671	
Horace Boies (Democratic).....	1,041	
1893—Frank D. Jackson (Republican).....	1,564	
H. Boies (Democratic).....	951	
1895—F. M. Drake (Republican).....	1,611	
W. T. Babb (Democratic).....	544	
1897—L. M. Shaw (Republican).....	1,940	
F. C. White (Democratic).....	805	
1901—A. B. Cummins (Republican).....	1,401	
T. J. Phillips (Democratic).....	355	
1906—A. B. Cummins (Republican).....	1,648	
Claude R. Porter (Democratic).....	631	
1912—George W. Clarke (Republican).....	1,192	
Ed. G. Dunn (Democratic).....	1,054	
1914—George W. Clarke (Republican).....	1,416	
M. Connelly (Democratic).....	850	
1916—W. L. Harding (Republican).....	1,917	
E. T. Meredith (Democratic).....	1,036	

STATE SENATORS

The following shows the names of the state senators from this district, as well as the year in which they were elected: W. H. Hamilton, 1854; Jeremiah T. Atkins, 1856; J. H. Powers, 1859; G. W. Howard, 1862; J. G. Patterson, 1863; Alonzo Converse, 1871; Arad Hitchcock, 1875; William W. Blackman, 1876; W. P. Gaylord, 1879; A. W. Whaley, 1880; J. H. Sweney, 1883 and 1887; J. F. Clyde, 1889; C. F. Jewett, 1891; C. S. Gilbertson, 1895; James A. Smith, 1899, 1903-1908; Lars W. Boe, 1912; Thomas A. Kingland, 1916.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

These are the names of the state representatives from this legislative district, and the year in which elected:

J. W. Rogers, 1854; C. L. Clausen, 1856; J. C. Bishop, 1857; D. D. Sabin, 1859; D. G. Frisbie, 1861; Thomas R. Perry, 1863; D. W. Poindexter, 1865; J. H. Brown, 1867; A. S. Faville, 1869; William W. Blackman, 1871; Henry Kelly, 1873; Jesse P. Brush, 1875; John Gammon, 1877; Isaac Patterson, 1879; H. F. Tucker, 1881; C. C. Vanderpoel, 1883; D. F. McCarthy, 1885; J. A. Smith, 1887; J. A. Smith, 1889; Alfred Penney, 1891; R. T. St. John, 1893; R. T. St. John, 1895; W. L. Eaton, 1897; W. L. Eaton, 1899; W. L. Eaton, 1901; T. H. Hume, 1903; T. H. Hume, 1905; K. J. Johnson, 1908; K. J. Johnson, 1910; Alfred Bartle, 1912; H. L. Wilson, 1914 and 1916.

COUNTY JUDGES

From 1851 to 1869 there was an office in every county in this state known as the "county judge." In Mitchell County such office was held by the following persons, and their election is shown by the following election "returns":

1854—A. H. Moore (Democratic).....	31
1855—A. M. Moore (Democratic).....	24
1856—A. H. Moore (Democratic).....	167— 80
D. W. Poindexter (Republican).....	87
1857—Arad Hitchcock (Republican).....	412— 65
N. P. Nelson (Democratic).....	347
1859—Oran Faville	529—337
H. I. Stacy.....	192
1861—S. A. Clyde.....	400—135
H. A. Goodrich.....	265
L. Rood	11
1863—Cyrus Foreman	250
William Toman	271— 21
(Elected by soldier vote.)	
D. Z. Mosher.....	240
1865—Amos S. Faville.....	492—112
Cyrus Foreman	380
1867—Amos S. Faville.....	492—112
Cyrus Foreman	380

This office was abolished in 1868.

CLERKS OF THE COURTS

The following is a list of the various persons who have served as clerks of the District Court in this county:

A. Cummings, 1854-56; Henry C. Paxson, 1856-57; (title changed from clerk of the courts to "clerk of the District Court"); George S. Johnson, 1857-58; William Ramsdell, 1858-60; Theodore Roziene, 1860-62; Calvin S. Prime, 1862-70; John A. Wentworth, 1870-74; M. H. White, 1874-78; Theodore W. Owens, 1878-84; W. E. Owen, 1884-88; F. O. Bronson, 1888-96; Charles J. Wright, 1896-1901; C. R. Graves, 1901-05; A. E. Brown, 1905-09; A. D. Smith, 1911 and still serving.

COUNTY AUDITORS

A. W. Clyde, 1869-71; Paul E. Meier, 1871-73; Nelson Pierce, 1873-75; John R. Prime, 1875-87; E. E. Prime, 1887-95; Amos P. Golberg, 1896-98; H. S. Houg, 1898-1911; George J. Cummings, 1911-14; A. Swanson, 1914 and still serving.

COUNTY TREASURERS

The offices of treasurer and recorder were combined in one county office up to 1864, when each became a separate office. Those who served as treasurer and recorder in this county were: B. Whitaker, 1854; Asa W. White, 1855; J. McSmith, 1856-59; John A. Elliott, 1859-64. At this date the offices were divided and the first treasurer was Theodore Roziene, 1864; Charles Sweney, 1865-73; E. P. Shipherd, 1873-81; W. C. Moss, 1881-85; W. B. Pelton, 1885-91; J. B. Sheehan, 1891-98; Kennedy Scott, 1898-1901; B. M. Chase, 1902-03; R. F. Dorow, 1902-10; L. P. Tibbetts, 1910 and still serving as county treasurer.

RECORDERS

The first recorders here were the same as the first treasurers, as the two were combined until 1864—see list of treasurers. The recorders since 1864 have been: G. S. Needham, 1864-70; J. B. Cutler, 1870-74; E. L. Sawyer, 1874-78; Frank Miniger, 1878-88; Chris Larson, 1888-96; Clint D. Addington, 1896-1904; A. J. Griffin, 1905-09; George T. Hanson, 1909-13; the county board appointed Albert M. Swanson to fill out Hanson's term, and he served from March 1, 1912, to November, 1912, and E. A. Barker was elected at the November, 1912, election, and served until January, 1913, when the present recorder, Thomas F. Egan, took his seat.

SHERIFFS

L. S. Hart, the first sheriff of the county, was elected in August, 1854, and served until Andrew J. Wilder was elected in 1855; L. S. Hart, 1857-59; E. H. Donaldson, 1859-61; J. N. Dudley, 1861-63; James H. Merrill, 1863-65; S. S. McKinley, 1865-67; William Ramsdell, 1867-73; L. D. Piper, 1873-79; James

McCarthy, 1879-81; Robert T. St. John, 1881-89; Augustus Bettis elected in the fall of 1899, did not qualify; R. T. St. John was appointed as sheriff for 1891 and was elected again in the fall of 1892, serving until 1895; L. W. Knoulton, 1895-1904; W. J. Decker, 1904 and still serving.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

This office existed only a few years after the organization of this county. In those days each county elected an attorney to prosecute state cases before the various courts of the commonwealth. The men who held the position here were: John M. Bennett, 1855; Oliver P. Harwood, 1856-62, when the law was changed and the office abolished, but in its place was created the office of district attorney, which officer acted in a similar capacity to that of the prosecuting attorney, only that he went with the district judge, and prosecuted in all the counties of the judicial district.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY ATTORNEYS

Following Oliver P. Harwood, as prosecuting attorney came Milo McGlathery, district attorney, 1862-72; L. S. Butler, 1872-76; John B. Cleland, 1876-84; John C. Sherwin, 1884-88; after which came the county attorneys as follows: W. L. Eaton, 1888-90; G. F. Humbert, 1890-94; G. E. Marsh, 1894-95; Alva B. Lovejoy, 1896-1902; A. A. Kugler, 1902-07; C. E. Salisbury, 1907-09; A. A. Kugler, 1909-13; A. E. Brown, 1913, and still county attorney.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS

Lewis West, 1855-57; Homer I. Stacy, 1857-59; John S. Crandall, 1859-61; T. Thompson, 1861-63; J. A. Wentworth, 1866-67; G. S. Johnson, 1867-69; after this the office was abolished, and the drainage business was cared for by the county board and county auditor.

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONERS

Prior to the enactment of the Free School law in 1858, county school matters were in the hands of the school fund commissioner. Such office was held here by Rev. C. L. Clausen, from 1854-57; Isaac B. Parker, 1858. Then the office was abolished and that of county school superintendent was created.

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

H. P. Nelson, elected in 1858; E. G. Rice, 1859-61; C. T. Granger, 1861-63; T. M. Atherton, by appointment, 1862-63; Alva Bush, 1863-69; Miss J. C. Addington, elected by lot, there being a tie vote in that case. Miss Addington served from 1869 to 1871; H. F. Miller, 1871-73; I. F. Winnek, 1873-77; George D. Pattengill, 1877-79; Thomas Ure was appointed to fill a vacancy, in the fall of 1879; J. F. Clyde was elected in October, 1879, to fill that vacancy, but did not qualify. Ed M. Rands, 1879-82; George Chandler, 1883-85; Richard C. Barrett.

1885-97; W. H. Salisbury, 1897-1900; J. A. Lapham, 1900-07; H. E. Le Rue, 1910-13; C. N. Bond, 1913, still county school superintendent.

CORONERS

J. Cummings, 1854-55; James Curtis, 1855-57; Henry Davis, 1857-59; L. S. Hart, Jr., 1859-61; Samuel Fay, 1861-64; S. L. Skinner, 1864-65; Samuel Fay, 1865-66; R. B. Dudley, 1866-67; L. S. Hart, Jr., 1867-69; D. P. Sayles, 1869-71; A. Bryson, 1871-72; G. H. Knoulton, 1872-73; S. Nofsinger, 1873-74; E. Craig, 1874-75; R. F. Judd, 1875-77; Christopher D. Mowry, 1877-81; A. D. Bundy, 1881-83; W. F. Cobb, 1883-85; Charles H. Cleveland, 1885-87; W. F. Cobb, 1887-91; W. H. H. Gable, 1891-95; C. N. Sliter, 1895-1901; R. L. Whitley, 1901-09; E. H. Little, 1911-13; G. A. Lott, 1913-14; H. T. Walker, 1914-16; G. A. Lott, 1916, and still serving.

COUNTY ASSESSORS

David W. Kimball, 1857-58; he seems to have been the only such officer in Mitchell County, as the office was made a township office in 1858-59.

SURVEYORS

C. C. Prime, 1854-55; Amos S. Faville, 1855-57; S. C. French, 1857-58; J. P. Knight, J. N. Dudley, 1859-61; Darwin Knight, 1861-63; L. Rood, 1863-64; Milford Hunt, 1864-65; Eugene Huntington, 1866-67; Nelson Rood, 1867-69; Warren H. Knoulton, 1869-70; W. D. Hatch, 1870-71; Eugene Huntington, 1871-78; G. D. Pattengill, 1878-79; Martin N. Clausen, 1879-88; George W. Brown, 1888-89; N. L. Rood, 1889-93; Charles D. Brown, 1893-1901; G. D. Pattengill, 1901-03; Charles D. Brown, 1904, since which date the county engineer has attended to the duties of this office chiefly.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS

A list of the county supervisors will be found in the chapter on "County Government."

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR VOTE

The question of the prohibition of liquor as a beverage in Iowa was voted on at special elections three times since Iowa was admitted to the Union as a state—once in April, 1855, when in Mitchell County the vote stood: For prohibition, 45; against prohibition, 39.

On June 27, 1882, the question of adopting an amendment to the constitution of the state, prohibiting the manufacture, sale or offering for sale of spirituous liquors, including ale, wine and beer, was left to a vote of the people, and in Mitchell County the vote stood:

For adoption of constitutional amendment.....	1,200
Against adoption of constitutional amendment.....	881

Majority for amendment.....	319
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The measure was carried in the state by almost thirty thousand majority, but was declared unconstitutional, by reason of some technicality in the record of the Legislature in submitting the proposed amendment. Then followed the various statutory prohibition laws, including the Clark law, and the more recent Martin law—the mulct enactment.

At the special election held on October 15, 1917, another vote was had upon the question of making a prohibitory amendment to the constitution, forbidding the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within Iowa. In Mitchell County the vote stood as follows:

Precinct	For the Amendment	Against the Amendment
Burr Oak	63	50
Douglas	37	110
Cedar	65	104
East Lincoln	35	33
Jenkins	182	70
Liberty	77	62
Mitchell	50	76
Newburg	35	59
Osage Township	31	31
Osage, first ward.....	92	50
Osage, second ward.....	94	38
Osage, third ward.....	92	85
Osage, fourth ward.....	82	32
Otranto	61	45
Rock	35	67
Stacyville	33	216
St. Ansgar	102	130
Union	28	71
West Lincoln	61	39
Wayne	74	72
Total	1,329	1,440

STRIKING OUT THE WORD "WHITE"

In 1880, when the several states voted on striking the word "white" from the constitution, this county stood 744 for striking out, and 295 against the proposed change. This measure, which became a law of the land, gave the black man the right to vote and really have the same rights as white men, in all respects; at least that was the intent of the law.

UNITED STATES AND STATE APPOINTMENTS

When the United States Land Office was located at Osage, A. K. Eaton held the office of receiver and J. D. Jenkins and S. B. Chase each held the office of register.



HON. ORAN FAVILLE

Born 1817, died 1872. Lieutenant Governor, Iowa, 1858-1859.
Supt. Public Instruction, 1864-1867.

W. L. Eaton, of Osage, was United States commissioner in the '80s.

William Lohr held a lucrative clerkship at Washington during the early '80s.

Hon. N. C. Deering, prior to his election to Congress, held an appointment as clerk of the Senate of the United States. He was also bank examiner of Iowa, and special agent for the Postoffice department for Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota.

John A. Elliott, of Mitchell, was elected to the office of auditor of state in 1864, and re-elected in 1866.

Rev. C. L. Clausen, founder of the Norwegian colony and Lutheran Church in this county, was for a number of years a member of the state board of immigration.

Oran Faville, of this county, was Iowa's first lieutenant-governor, elected in the fall of 1857. During the Civil war he was a recruiting officer for Mitchell County. He was also president of the State Teachers' Association in 1864-65.

Cyrus Foreman was appointed as a member of the commission for the building of Iowa's present state capitol building.

In 1876 Fitch B. Stacy, of Stacyville, was elected director of the State Agricultural Society, and held the position many years.

E. S. Fonda, of Osage, was one of the State Fair and Agricultural Society's directors, as were also Daniel Sheehan and R. T. St. John.

W. L. Eaton, of Osage, was elected railroad commissioner, and served from November 6, 1906, to 1910.

Augustus C. Tupper was appointed state dairy commissioner, serving from 1890 to 1894.

D. F. McCarthy was appointed deputy auditor of state, serving from 1887 to 1893.

Oran Faville was superintendent of public instruction from 1864 to 1867.

R. C. Barrett of this county was also elected to the office of state superintendent of public instruction in 1897, and served six years. He was also president of the State Teachers' Association.

Among the more recent honors bestowed upon former citizens of Mitchell County may be mentioned Hon. Edward D. Chassell, who in the '80s taught school and conducted the Osage News, and later edited the Le Mars Sentinel, was twice state representative, state binder, and has only recently resigned as one of the three railroad commissioners for this state, to become secretary and treasurer of a large loan company in Chicago.

CHAPTER XV

MILITARY HISTORY OF MITCHELL COUNTY

CIVIL WAR—IOWA INFANTRY—FIFTEENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY—IOWA CAVALRY
—SEVENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY—THIRD BATTERY ARTILLERY—THE HONORED
DEAD—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—THE WORLD WAR.

Since Mitchell County was first settled, the United States has taken part in three wars, the Civil war, the Spanish-American war and the World war, now in progress. When the Civil war commenced the settlement here was new, the settlers were scattered, and nearly all of them were poor, when judged by our standards. In the chapter on County Government the reader may learn something of what our people did in a financial way for our soldiers and their dependents. Here we can record briefly what our county did in furnishing men to save the Union. Fort Sumter was fired upon April 14, 1861. The next day Lincoln called for 75,000 militiamen to enforce our laws and put down the rebellion. The war department asked for one regiment from Iowa, under this call. Governor Kirkwood issued his proclamation accordingly. Soon the call came for more men, and two additional regiments were asked from Iowa. The governor gave notice of this call, and asked volunteers to be ready to respond not later than May 20, 1861. On that day twenty-one Mitchell County men enlisted, and stood ready to be mustered whenever wanted. Military conditions in the county and state were entirely different from those of the present time. There was no trained militia. With the exception of a few West Point men and a few Germans who had received military training before they came to America, our people knew nothing of the organization, equipment or training of soldiers. Commissions were given to many men who had no knowledge whatever of war or the preparation therefor. Military sanitation and surgery were in their infancy. Antiseptics and anesthetics were almost unknown, and less used. Almost no care was taken to prevent the spread of infectious and contagious diseases. Very much of the water in the South was impure, and the soldier had no means of learning what water he could safely drink. So diseases carried off more soldiers during the Civil war than were killed in battle or died of wounds.

Most of the guns used were Minie rifles. They were muzzle loaders. The cartridges were wrapped in very tough paper, which was folded over at the end. The soldier was expected to bite off the end of the cartridge, pour the powder into the gun, tear loose the bullet, and force it home with the iron ramrod. Then he must see that his gun was properly primed and place a percussion cap under the hammer. The more important items of food were salt pork, and a white cracker made very hard and tough so as to retain its form and keep free from worms. These were promptly named "hard tack" and "sow belly." The soldier

had to have good teeth to eat his "hard tack" and bite off the cartridges in loading his rifle. His uniform was a dark blue coat and cap, and light blue overcoat, pantaloons and blouse, all set off with bright brass buttons. The twenty-one Mitchell County men were mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, Iowa, June 10, 1861, and became a part of Company I of the Third Iowa Infantry, under Capt. M. M. Trumbull, and First Lieutenant John P. Knight, of Mitchell. They were sent at once to Hannibal, Mo., and with other troops set to guarding the railroad which extended from that city across the state to St. Joseph on the west.

September 17, 1861, Company I and some others were drawn into an ambush by a vastly greater number of the enemy at Blue Mills, Mo., near the Missouri River, and four of its members were killed and twenty wounded. Among the wounded were Lieutenant Knight, three times, and Privates Leroy A. Carter, David Forney, A. S. Russell, George H. Smalley and Joseph Wyborne. So far as we can learn these were the first Mitchell County men to shed their blood in defense of their country. The first known death from this county was that of Edward Bushnell, who died of disease at Quincy, Ill., October 8, 1861. Two of these twenty-one men, Leroy A. Carter and Lester W. Converse, served their three years in Company I, reenlisted in the Consolidated Second and Third Iowa Infantry, marched with Sherman to the sea, then through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington, and took part in the grand parade there. They were then sent to Louisville, Ky., and mustered out of service July 12, 1865, after more than forty-nine months of actual service.

The limited space for this chapter makes it impossible to set forth in detail the splendid sacrifices and heroism of our men in the Civil war. We may well be proud of them and the part they took in that great struggle. Any attempt to describe the conduct of any individual or regiment would be futile, and unfair to the other individuals and regiments. All were brave and patient. There were few important campaigns or battles from Virginia and Georgia on the east to the borders of Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas on the west, in which the sons of Mitchell County did not have an honored part. All we can do here is to give a list of our volunteers as they appear in the "Roster of Iowa Soldiers" (1908 and 1910). We regret that we cannot be sure that we have found all who enlisted from our county. The list so far as found is as follows:

THIRD OHIO INFANTRY

The twenty-one men who first enlisted from the county, and were made a part of Company I, were:

Cpts. John P. Knight and Charles Schleiter, First Lieutenant Isaac Patterson, and Oscar M. Anigh, William Arnold, Isaac Boomhower, Edward Bushnell, Leroy A. Carter, James C. Chambers, Luther W. Converse, David Forney, Joseph D. Fox, Samuel L. Gibeaut, William C. Johnston, Joseph McGinnis, Seymour J. McKinley, Squire S. McKinley, Albert S. Russell, George H. Smalley, Charles H. Talmadge and Joseph Vyborne (Wyborne).

The following others from the county afterwards joined the company: Richard Baker, Bruce Bryan, Henry J. Grettenberg, David Horner, John Sherman,

William H. Temple, James F. Temple, Morgan Titus, Edward M. Wardall and Alonzo Wardall.

Jeremiah B. Allen later joined Company A.

John W. Teeple enlisted May 22, 1861, and was mustered into Company B, June 8, 1861.

SEVENTH IOWA INFANTRY

Company B—Peter T. Sprague, Knut Johnson, Charles Wilbur.

NINTH IOWA INFANTRY

Company G—James P. Musser.

COMPANY I

Uriah A. Proctor, sergeant; Thomas Johnson, William W. Smalley, Sylvanus Woodworth, privates.

TWELFTH IOWA INFANTRY

Company C—Jay C. Davis, private.

Company E—John J. Cook, Adolph Cook, corporals; Francis A. Large, Milton Rood, privates.

Company H—Henry H. Cormick, Martin L. Stoneman, privates.

Company K—Alonzo Robinson, Cyrus Robbins, privates. Also eight others transferred to this company from Company K, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, where their names are given.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

Company H—Lemuel Burns, sergeant; Solon Davis, private; James Huntington, John Huntington, corporals.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

Company A—Alex H. Dunlap, first lieutenant.

Company B—Peter M. Miller, private.

Company H—William C. Rowland, captain; Everett W. Phillips, sergeant.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

Cornelius W. Dunlap, lieutenant colonel.

Richard A. Barnes, assistant surgeon.

Isaac S. Large, fife major.

Company A

Captains: Perry M. Johnson, Alfred R. Jones.

First Lieutenant: Charles L. Gibeaut.

Sergeants: Seymour J. McKinley, John M. Hensley.

Musician: Isaac Drake.

Wagoner: Isaac Buel.

Privates: William H. Allen, Levi H. Allen, Willard M. Buel, Philo B. Cady, George Dickens, Charles E. George, Walter Flatt, Samuel L. Gibeaut, Daniel T. Lane, James Laws, Nelson Lewis, Cornelius McKinley, Emi H. Musser, Elisha Orchard and Henry W. Rowland.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

Company A—Captain, Seymour J. McKinley; privates, Cornelius McKinley, Randolph McKinley.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

Company K

Captain: Charles T. Granger.

First Lieutenants: Frank A. Brush, Henry F. Tucker, George C. Babcock.

Second Lieutenants: Samuel M. Elliott, Jesse P. Hatch.

Musicians: James Nevill, Charles L. Graves.

Sergeants: Daniel Lombard, G. P. Bennett, Alfred Penney, J. Henry Sweney.

Corporals: Edward F. Merrill, H. M. Drake, Peter Fritcher, Martin E. White, David M. Nicol, James Butler, Martin E. Emerson, Thomas M. Bryan, Henry A. Guernsey.

Privates: Timothy G. Adams, Bryon M. Allen, Alonzo P. Andrews, George Apel, William L. Baldwin, Nicholas Blake, James Borst, Halsey C. Boyd, William C. Burney, Samuel A. Carter, Robert M. Childs, Samuel C. Clarke, Arthur W. Clyde, Hannon E. Cole, Martin L. Cole, Benson S. Conley, George W. Conley, Francis C. Coop, Peter Crisper (Krebsbach), Peter Cyphers, William Doran, Isaac E. Davidson, Ole Davidson, George F. Dow, Frank W. Drake, Thomas J. Dudley, Oliver E. Frizell, John Gilbert, Jacob M. Graves, Lewis S. Hardy, Josiah Haskill, Seth Henderson, Howard W. Houghton, Willie H. Houghton, James Howard, Barton C. Hutchins, William Inwards, Samuel Jemison, Lewis Jensen, William A. Johnson, Walter B. Jones, Gayen Kennedy, Reuben W. Kenyon, Leman G. Leonard, John M. Loring, William P. Loring, Rouser Mettler, Elisha J. Miner, Isaac B. Moore, William D. Murray, Thomas Olson, Daniel R. Pelton, Holden Peterson, Joseph A. Phillips, James Philpot, Horace M. Piper, John B. Ryndes, Michael Schoemaker, Abram Shepard, Samuel B. Sherman, Arthur Slack, William H. Slack, Samuel A. Smith, Charles Sweney, Oscar Tieman, William H. Walling, Austin H. White, Marvin White, Hiram Wynn.

The following others served first in this company, and were transferred to Company K, Twelfth Iowa Infantry: Jonathan M. Beckner, Richard H. Carter, Henry Chambers, Alfred B. Cotton, Carolus H. Davis, Eli M. Hutchinson, John R. Prime, Joel G. Proctor, Warner Wynn.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

Company I—Privates: Thomas C. Moss, George B. Loomis, John A. Maltby.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

Company E—Privates: Robert Doan, Luther St. John.

FIFTEENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY

Chaplain: Rev. C. L. Clausen. Privates, Company K: Knud Gullickson, Hans I. Helgeson, John S. Irgens, Ole Thompson Mörk, Ole-H. Ulen, Ole Hanson Rust.

FIRST IOWA CAVALRY

Company B—Privates: Plympton Babcock, Harrison Chatman, Seth Crowell.

Company F—Private Martin V. Sherrard.

Company H—Sergeants: Nathan A. Carroll, William T. Maxwell, John F. B. Searcy. Privates: James H. Cowan, James Craig, Joseph L. Bates, Levi Rose Frenier, Andrew J. Smith, Joseph Staggers.

Company I—Private William H. Eastman.

Company L—Private John H. Miner.

Unassigned—Milan A. Loomis.

SECOND IOWA CAVALRY

Company I—Augustus M. Goodrich, captain; Milton B. Wynn, private.

FOURTH IOWA CAVALRY

John R. Eddy, battalion saddlery sergeant.

Company G—Privates: Charles Betts, Phillip E. Brott, Edwin Huntington, Samuel E. Peck, Michael Quinlin.

Company H—Asa B. Fitch, captain; W. D. Guernsey, first lieutenant; Henry M. Newhall, Eugene Huntington, sergeants; Elijah Raymond, Edwin Spicer, corporals. Privates: Loran M. Bailiff, Jasper M. Blake, Harrison Cook, Hamilton Cornick, Charles W. Day, Ledrew R. Dewey, William Ellis, William H. Fessenden, Theodore Fisk, Charles H. Fitch, John C. Fitch, Sylvester E. Grettenberg, John S. Hall, George H. Hastings, George T. Henry, John Henry, George F. Loring, John Orr, Charles H. Owen, George H. Patrick, Chauncey J. Peck, Seymour W. Peck, Milo S. Pelton, James H. Rynders, Alexander A. Sherman, Stephen M. Webb, John Wyborney, Charles Wyborney.

SIXTH IOWA CAVALRY

Company B—Privates: Ethemer Foster, Ammon Rice, Theodore D. Smalley, Isaac N. Temple.

Company C—Private: Artemus W. Patterson.

Company L—Privates: Preston E. Grant, Alonzo W. Hunt, Benjamin F. Stewart.

SEVENTH IOWA CAVALRY AND SEVENTH IOWA CAVALRY REORGANIZED

Company K—Privates: Martin Felkey, Truman Morgan, Ole A. Peterson, Perry (Peter) A. Peterson.

Company M—Privates: A. N. Holbrook, William Maybon, Julius O. Talmadge, Charles E. Tomlinson.

NINTH IOWA CAVALRY

Lieutenant-colonel. John P. Knight.

Company E—Private: Sheldon E. Thompson.

Company G—Privates: George W. Hall, Eli Hall, Charles P. Thurston, Charles Wilbur, Chauncy C. Wilmot.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY

Company A—Private: R. T. St. John.

THIRD BATTERY ARTILLERY

Almon Andrews, J. B. Donaldson, Charles G. Hudson, Paul Kahoe, Charles E. Smalley.

This makes a list of 278 volunteers, after allowing for those counted more than once. Among these were four McKinleys, four Smalleys, three each of Fitches, Loring, Pecks, Shermans, Temples, Wynns and Wyborneys.

THE HONORED DEAD

The following is a list of those Mitchell County men who gave up their lives during the Civil war in order that the Union might be preserved and this continent forever spared from such awful strife as that now devastating the continent of Europe. Their names should be forever enshrined in the history of our county. "They went forth to battle and gave their lives to liberty. Theirs the hardships, theirs the sacrifice, theirs the honor; nor shall their glory be forgot while Fame her record keeps."

FROM THIRD INFANTRY

Edward Bushnell, died of disease at Quincy, Ill., October 8, 1861; William Arnold, killed in battle at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863; John Sherman, died in Andersonville prison, September 18, 1864; Jeremiah B. Allen, died of wounds, August 10, 1864, Marietta, Ga.

TWELFTH INFANTRY

Milton Rood, died of disease at Montgomery, Ala., June 2, 1862.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

James Huntington, killed in battle, Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 15, 1864.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

Cornelius W. Dunlap, killed in battle, Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863; Willard M. Buell, died of disease at New Orleans, La., November 11, 1864; Charles E. George, died of disease, Memphis, Tenn., November 11, 1864; Nelson Lewis, died of disease on hospital boat off mouth White River, Arkansas, September 23, 1864; Daniel T. Lane, drowned near New Orleans, La., June 16, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY

Frank A. Brush, died of wounds in hospital, Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; Alonzo P. Andrews, died of disease, Jackson, Tenn., April 25, 1863; Robert M. Childs, killed in battle, Old Oaks, La., May 18, 1864; Ole Davidson, died of disease, Memphis, Tenn., June 21, 1864; Isaac E. Davidson, died of disease, Vicksburg, Miss., June 2, 1864; Martin E. Emerson, died of disease at Memphis, Tenn., July 4, 1864; Lewis S. Hardy, died of disease, Memphis, Tenn., March 8, 1864; Howard W. Houghton, drowned from boat near Grand Ecore, La., April 3, 1864; Lewis Jensen, discharged on account of disease, Moscow, Tenn., July 29, 1863, died soon after; William A. Johnson, died of disease, Louisville, Ky., February 2, 1865; Reuben W. Kenyon, died of disease, Moscow, Tenn., August 3, 1863; John M. Loring, died of disease, Jackson, Tenn., February 27, 1863; Edward F. Merrill, drowned from boat near Vicksburg, Miss., July 10, 1864; Isaac B. Moore, died of disease, Memphis, Tenn., January 7, 1863; Michael Schoemaker, died of disease, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., August 27, 1864; Arthur Slack, missing April 9, 1864, supposed to have been killed at Pleasant Hill, La.

FIRST IOWA CAVALRY

Unassigned

Milan A. Loomis, died of disease, Little Rock, Ark., April 15, 1864.

FOURTH IOWA CAVALRY

Edwin Spicer, accidentally shot, Helena, Ark., January 10, 1863; Jasper M. Blake, died of disease, Lyons Mills, Mo., May 27, 1862; John S. Hall, died of disease, Helena, Ark., December 4, 1862; Chauncy J. Peck, died of disease, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., August 12, 1862; James H. Rynders, died of disease, Vicksburg, Miss., November 17, 1863; John Henry, died of disease, Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 19, 1865; George T. Henry, died of disease, Dubuque, Iowa, November 30, 1864; William Ellis, died of disease, Gravelly Springs, Ala., March 7, 1865; Charles Wyborne, died of disease, Vicksburg, Miss., March 27, 1864; Charles W. Day, died of disease, Memphis, Tenn., October 14, 1864; Edwin Huntington, died in prison, Cahaba, Ala., September 25, 1864.

John Orr, died of disease, Gravelly Springs, Ala., February 26, 1865.

NINTH CAVALRY

Eli Hall, died of disease, St. Louis, Mo., January 9, 1864.

Many others from the county were wounded and contracted diseases from which they suffered all the remainder of their lives.

* * * * *

The nearest experience the people of Mitchell County had to actual war was the panic that followed the Sioux massacre of the inhabitants of New Ulm, Minn., in August, 1862. Word was brought that the Indians were near and coming this way. Many people hastily gathered such of their goods as they could carry and left their homes for places farther east. Dishonest people helped spread false reports and increase the panic, and then robbed many of the vacant houses. Our people asked the governor for guns and ammunition to help them defend themselves. These were promised them as soon as home guards were organized. The Twenty-seventh Infantry was mustered at Dubuque and sent to Fort Snelling to help put down the Sioux uprising. But other troops got ahead of them, drove back the Indians and captured many of the greatest criminals, who were executed after trial and conviction. The panic died down almost as rapidly as it arose. Most of the refugees returned to their homes. There was great anxiety all over this part of the state while the panic lasted.

A few of the precincts in the county failed to supply their quotas of volunteers, and the draft was put in operation there. All able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five were subject to the draft. At first those drafted were permitted to escape service by paying the government \$300. Later drafted men could hire substitutes. The drafted men from this county were few in number and we have no list of them. Governor Kirkwood made a patriotic address at the Mitchell courthouse not long after the draft riot in New York City. He asked the audience to open the meeting by singing "John Brown." That song was not as well known then as at present. He told the audience that he had been notified that there was danger of a draft riot in Dubuque. He said his response was that in case it should become necessary for him to send troops to Dubuque to enforce the draft law, they would take with them no blank cartridges. There was no draft riot there.

The men who enlisted from this county who survived and still live in the county, January 1, 1918, are few in number. They are:

From the Third Iowa Infantry: Isaac Patterson, George H. Smalley and Morgan Titus.

From the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry: J. Henry Sweney, Daniel Lombard, Richard H. Carter, Peter Fritcher, Barton C. Hutchins, L. G. Leonard, H. M. Piper, Samuel A. Smith and Austin H. White.

From the First Iowa Cavalry: John H. Miner.

From the Sixth Iowa Cavalry: Theodore D. Smalley.

From the Seventh Iowa Cavalry: Ole A. Peterson.

From the Seventh Illinois Cavalry: R. T. St. John.

Other Civil war veterans who now live in the county are: Charles F. Gardner, E. C. Harmon, Josiah Shores, Herman Huesselmann, John Schneider, A. J.

Lovejoy, Robert McLean, W. W. Nichol, Herman Brumley, Frank Jahnel, G. S. Newberry, Hans K. Lane, L. E. Elwell, Charles W. Mills, William Culver, Eugene Herring, Philip Minzer, S. P. Bowman, Theodore Nichols, John W. Gooder, Edwin Paul, Henry J. Dowling, J. B. Cochran, A. Bettis, Chauncey Johnson, A. H. Reynolds, Augustus Pitzka, Robert Lapping, Horace Carpenter.

When the war ended and the long desired peace had come, the people of the county gathered for a great jubilee at the courthouse in Osage. The returned soldiers were the guests of honor. Feasting and gladness were the order of the day, and nothing was considered too good to be bestowed upon those who had risked their all in defense of our united country.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Beginning in the '70s, our people became interested in the national guard. For many years the Sixth Regimental Band and a company in that regiment were maintained. James McCarty and J. Henry Sweney were colonels in that regiment, and our company did fine service. But in time the organizations languished, largely through lack of interest on the part of young men. Not long before the Spanish war, our company and regimental band were disbanded. The national guard of the state were the only men called into active service, and we had no organization to offer. Governor Shaw asked Col. J. H. Sweney to raise a company for the service and he proceeded to do so. But peace came suddenly, and with it the end of recruiting. Robert L. Barrett was a musician in the Forty-ninth Iowa Infantry during the war. If our county had any others in actual service, we are not aware of the fact.

THE WORLD WAR

When this record is written, the world war is raging, and the end is not in sight. Many young men have enlisted from this county, and are in the service, and many others have gone into training under the selective service law. No accurate list of the volunteers can be obtained at this time. Hence any attempt to list those in the service would be incomplete and unfair. No such attempt will be made. In fact, it is too early to give any true history of this war. Let us be confident that Mitchell County will do its full part in this great crisis of democracy, just as her citizens have always met every great demand and responsibility.

CHAPTER XVI

CITY OF OSAGE

POPULATION—ORIGINAL PLAT—UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE—EARLY BUSINESS MEN—HOTELS—THE NEW CLEVELAND—VARIOUS INDUSTRIES—GARDNER NURSERY COMPANY—OSAGE CREAMERY—THE "DOVERY"—POSTOFFICE HISTORY—MUNICIPAL HISTORY—FIRE DEPARTMENT—PUBLIC LIBRARY—CEMETERY—COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF 1917.

Osage, the county seat of Mitchell County, has a history reaching back sixty-four years, as the first white settler arrived at the present city in the spring of 1853. The name of this settler was Hiram Hart. He erected his little cabin on land where later stood the Merchants Hotel. Osage is situated in sections 23, 24, 25 and 26 of township 98, range 17. It is a little more than one mile east of the Cedar River. It has the benefits of two steam railroads—the Illinois Central and the Chicago Great Western lines. The surrounding country is counted as good as any other to be found in the fertile state. The location is exceedingly healthful and the landscape most charming. Osage is the seat of the Cedar Valley Seminary, the well-known Baptist educational institution of fifty-four years' standing.

The city also has a number of strong churches, each having excellent buildings and a large membership.

Osage is noted for its thousands of sugar-maple shade trees, which were planted by the thoughtful pioneers. These trees, in places, have grown so large that their beautiful tops touch one another from opposite sides of the street. While ash and elm are found in many places within the city, the most attractive and popular tree is the sugar-maple. Its rich, dark-green foliage in summer time, and its amber and gold in autumn time, when once seen, can never be forgotten. The number of good, costly residences and modern business blocks will compare favorably with those of any place of its size in the state.

POPULATION

The United States census reports give Osage the following figures: In 1885 it had 1,861; in 1890 it had 1,913; in 1895 it had 2,500; in 1900 it had 2,734; in 1905 it had decreased to 2,677; in 1910 the same authority gave it as 2,445, while the Iowa state census prepared for 1915 gives it a population of 2,779.

ORIGINAL PLAT

In November, 1854, Dr. A. H. Moore caused a part of his claim in the northwest corner of section 25 to be surveyed and platted. He named the village Cora, in honor of his daughter, Mrs. A. C. Ross. But this plat was never recorded.

The next platting to be done was by Doctor Downs and Gibbs, Boardman & Company, of Lyons, Iowa, in the spring of 1856. The Lyons company bought in with Doctor Moore, in his Cora site, and bought the Whittaker land just north of it, and included in their plat land east of Seventh Street and on both sides of Main Street in the present city. Gibbs represented the banker and capitalist, Orrin Sage, of Ware, Mass., and induced the proprietors of the second plat to name it Osage, after this capitalist. This plat was never recorded.

The first plat of Osage that was recorded was made in the spring of 1856 by Dr. S. B. Chase and others. It included the lands included in the other plats, and much more, extending quite a distance west of Seventh Street. Doctor Chase came from Decorah to Osage in the winter of 1855-56, and bought land in what is now the southwestern part of Osage. He was one of the leading movers in the new plat. The village was named Osage in this third and only legal plat. The owners of land and dedicators therein were: A. K. Eaton, Sarah A. Eaton, John and Elizabeth Strayer, Adam and Elizabeth Heckart, James D. and N. M. Jenkins, Robert Dowling, Charles A. and Henry Holdship, Edmund M. and Caroline L. Downs, Frederick and Betsy Hess, Mary and John M. Bennett, Sumner B. and Almira B. Chase, Jane and Theodore Wilson.

The streets are all sixty feet wide, except Main Street, which is 100 feet wide. The east and west streets were named largely after some variety of forest tree, while those running in the opposite directions were given numbers. Doctor Chase named all the streets in original Osage. No addition was ever made to the original platting until in 1879, when Theodore Wilson and wife platted land to fill out blocks on the west side.

THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE

The government land office was removed from Decorah to Osage in June, 1856, and opened for land entries July 1st of that year. The safe and other office effects were hauled from Decorah with teams, after much difficulty. A. K. Eaton was the first receiver and J. D. Jenkins was the first register. Mr. Jenkins resigned in 1857, and S. B. Chase was appointed to fill the vacancy. In March, 1858, General A. K. Eaton resigned and Charles W. Hobbs of Delaware County was appointed receiver. The land office was located in a large wooden structure, on or very near the brick home so long occupied by Hon. W. L. Eaton. It remained at Osage until 1859, in charge of these men. At that date the land had all been sold and the books were removed to the state land office at Des Moines. During the years in which the land office was kept at Osage the town was indeed a lively one. Land-seekers, surveyors and speculators came in great numbers; in the spring of 1857 it was safely estimated that 1,500 persons were in the place, aside from the residents. It was during that spring that several congressional townships were thrown upon the market in Mitchell County, and more than one million dollars changed hands at Osage. Several business houses had opened up, so that by the month of May, 1857, a fair foundation had been laid for a new western city. Four general stores had been established in 1856; and a church building was erected by the Presbyterians, which was later taken over by the Congregationalists.

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MAIN STREET, OSAGE, IN 1865

Taken from site of the present Methodist Church, looking southwest.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN

John N. Bennett, from Bremer County, conducted the first store in Osage, beginning in 1854, and B. C. Whittaker the second, beginning only a short time later. The order of other early merchants cannot be given. S. W. Hastings came in 1856 and continued for a long period, as more fully shown in his biography. William Woods was very prominent in the mercantile lines for a long time, beginning in the '50s. Isaac Morse, Mr. Merchant, Mr. Everingham, Mr. Snell, Mr. Theopold and Crowell & Crowell were early merchants, but none of these continued very long in business here. Most of the early stores handled all lines of goods that were then in general demand. Doctor Chase helped to start a drug store early, but soon sold his interest and quit the business. Peter Morse and J. F. Dailey were the most prominent early druggists. For quite a period they were together in the eastern part of the city. Later, Morse left the county, and Dailey conducted a drug store for many years at the corner of Main and Seventh streets. William Schmedes was an early merchant, and quite prominent in that line for many years. Peter Lohr was the first furniture dealer and undertaker in Osage. He began in 1856. After many years he took in his son, Frank S., as a partner. When the father died the son succeeded to the business, and has retained his connection with it ever since. The house of Lohr is thus the business of the longest continuous operation in Osage. Arad Hitchcock began a general store here in the latter '50s, and caused it to be operated for a good many years.

G. W. Weinrebe and Ed H. Rose conducted blacksmith shops in the very early days. But Weinrebe went upon a farm in Cedar Township in a few years, and Rose moved into Burr Oak Township, for the same purpose.

James L. Logan conducted the first harness shop in the city in 1856. His brother-in-law, W. C. Hess, learned the trade with him, and subsequently became a partner in the business.

The pioneer wagon repair shop was established in 1856 by H. Z. Shipherd and his brother.

Burns & Bishop were also very early wagonmakers. Ed Burns died here very recently.

It is claimed that Jacob Graves was the first shoemaker in Osage. He came here in 1858, and was long a resident of the place.

The first carpenters to locate in Osage were J. H. and Edward F. Merrill. They were soon followed by D. B. Cotton, J. J. Bowers, V. S. Johnston, George W. Davis, and others.

In 1856 Doctor Chase built a fine residence at the corner of State and Fifth streets. It is claimed that it was the best in the county at the time of its construction.

The financial crash of 1857 came and business in Osage, with all other places in Iowa, was badly crippled. Next, as a calamity, came on the great Civil war, demanding men and money of the few pioneers who had settled in Mitchell County, and Osage. These were the darkest years in the entire history of Osage, and not until the Union forces had succeeded and permanent peace been declared did sunshine and prosperity come again to this part of Iowa.

The railway came through the place in 1869—the present Illinois Central—

and in 1870 the county seat was removed from Mitchell to Osage, since which date Osage has never lagged, but without great boom years has grown steadily with the development of the county.

About 1865 H. W. McNabb opened a general store in a building where later was erected Union Block. In 1872, he built the present Union Block, and conducted a store therein for many years. He died recently in California.

E. G. Evans, formerly of Waverly, came to Osage soon after the railroad was finished through this county and embarked in general merchandising. Metz & Jackson were dealers about that date, and carried a large line of general merchandise and clothing. In 1883 the principal dealers in dry goods and clothing were Woods & Hastings, Meier & Hallingby, Scofield & Stacy, S. & B. Katz, True & Eaton, I. F. Winnek, and Otto Rundborg.

The first exclusive grocery store in Osage was established in 1858 by Thomas Joslin. The next was in 1869, by Bush & Buck, just west of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A. W. Tallman embarked in business about that date. The third exclusive grocery store was that of G. W. Smith, in 1870. About 1859, Arad Hitchcock started a general store in Osage which carried hardware, stoves and tinware. E. P. Shipherd worked for him in the tinshop.

It is quite certain that the first exclusive hardware store was that of Shipherd & Belding, about 1866. E. P. Shipherd and W. I. Belding were proprietors, and conducted the business many years, then it became Belding & Haight.

About 1868 J. H. Johnson, E. O. Hitchcock and another began the same business. After some years their business was taken over by J. H. Johnson and J. W. Annis. Other hardware dealers have been Benj. Grimes, Grimes & Tupper, Tupper & Odden, Kingsbury & Son, and E. A. Berker.

It should be stated that other grocers were A. L. Woods, in 1872, on Block No. 133. After three years he sold to Simons & Pratt. The next grocer was R. R. Wells, who was formerly a wagonmaker of Osage. He had at one time a partner named Charles Grimes.

The first boot and shoe store in Osage was that established by Tipple & Griggs, in 1863; they also carried clothing at first, but later carried only boots and shoes. They sold to C. A. Bierce. Burke & Jacobs, David F. Culver, O. R. Peterson and M. Hackett all carried boots and shoes in their stocks, and some handled clothing.

Osage's first restaurant was that established by Edward Probestien, in 1867. In 1884 the men in this line were John Lower, J. E. Thomas, Otis Blanchard, Richard Powers and Gill Campbell.

The original lumber dealers of Osage were as follows: James H. Merrill and William Cutler. Following these came William Gilman, M. A. Sprague, A. Hunt, J. H. Agen, Cotton & Jenkins, Lyman & Huntington. In 1882 the dealers in lumber were James A. Smith, and Fay Brothers. The James A. Smith Lumber Company is still, after all these years, doing business not only in Osage, but at many other points. The firm's business is very extensive, with head offices over the present postoffice. Senator James A. Smith is the president of the company, and his son is manager.

The second furniture dealer was Lewis Schnedler. In the '80s the dealers in furniture were Peter Lohr, Lewis Schnedler and Lyman & Cutler.

The first to deal in agricultural implements at Osage was the firm of J. H.

Eno & Co. E. G. Evans and A. W. Jenkins also opened up in the same line, about the same date—1868. Later dealers were DeMary & Jenkins, H. H. Bowman, J. L. Chase, Nixon & Schmedes, W. H. H. Gable, E. S. Fonda, and Charles Woods.

The first to run a dray and omnibus line was James H. Agen.

The first livery barn was conducted by Marion Loomis, who began with one pony, "Rhoda." He ran for a time, after adding horses to his stock, but finally sold to William Ramsdell, and he to George Duryea. The second livery barn was started by William Gilman, in 1867 or 1868, in the old land-office building. Early in the '80s the livery business was in the hands of two firms—Cotter & Judd, and M. Hackett.

The earliest set of abstract books in Mitchell County were compiled by Theodore Roziene and were later bought by Cyrus Foreman; later abstract books were prepared and owned by Sweney & Libby. Both sets of books are now owned by the Osage Abstract Company, H. G. Bartlett, secretary.

Loomis & French ran the first jewelry store, in the old postoffice building. Mr. French was the first jeweler. Later jewelers included Charles W. Lezotte, W. A. Swain and Mitchell Morrison.

W. H. Cobb was the pioneer dentist; D. E. Cutler was next. Thirty-five years ago A. B. Cutler and S. W. Hill practiced dentistry here.

The chapter on the banks of the county will cover the banking institutions of Osage, from the first one.

The first grain dealer recalled in Osage was Arad Hitchcock, who at the time of the Civil war built a warehouse, and when the Illinois Central railroad came as far north as Osage, the building was moved nearer the depot, and was in use many years thereafter. Early and later grain men included the following: Messrs. Lyman Brown, George Brown, and Cook & Brush; and later came Frank Chute, James and Henry Muffly, Ed. Stacy, Gaskill Spaulding and Agan & Gregory, all doing grain shipping business in the '70s and '80s at Osage.

HOTELS

There have been many hotels in its history—good and otherwise. The first hotel was the large hewn log house raised in the winter of 1855-6 by Downs & Company, townsite men. The first landlord was Frederick Hess, from Elkader, Clayton County, Iowa, who took charge in the spring of 1856 and remained four years. The first hotel was torn down and a better one provided. Isaac Morse erected a hotel in 1858, and conducted it a number of years where his son, I. H. Morse, now lives.

In 1856 W. G. Higbie built the Cedar Valley House, near the corner of Main and Eighth streets. After a time it was conducted by J. F. Mitchell and later by Whittaker & Low. July, 1857, it was sold to John C. Bishop, who sold to G. B. Mayfield, who conducted it until the autumn of 1858. In 1860, it passed to Arad Hitchcock, who repaired and enlarged it and renamed it the "Hitchcock House." It was run a number of years by A. H. Parkhurst. Later it went into the hands of Messrs. Messingham, R. F. Judd, Diemer & Murphy, the last named running it when it burned to the ground in 1878.

In 1857 the first section of the old Merchant's Hotel was erected by Marion

Loomis. It was built as a residence, but in 1859 commenced to be conducted as a hotel, called the American House. In 1866 additions were made to the building, and it was sold to Dunton & Whitney and its name changed to the "Dunton House." In 1884 it was being operated as the "McConnell" by John McConnell. In 1874 it was veneered with brick, and changed owners several times, finally named the "Merchants." After McConnell came George W. Ferguson, who was followed by Mr. Hart. R. M. Cleveland took the house in 1877 under a lease, and later bought the property. It has been under the direct management of the Cleveland family ever since 1877. R. M. Cleveland conducted it until his death in 1891, since which date his daughter, Miss Sarah E. Cleveland, has conducted it along thoroughly modern lines.

THE NEW CLEVELAND

In 1901-02 this hotel was rebuilt and refurnished throughout at a cost of \$35,000. It is one of the finest and best conducted hotels in northern Iowa. Byron M. Cleveland and his sisters, Sarah E., and Mrs. Spicer, were present when this hotel was reopened November 15, 1902. Since the last date Byron M. has died, but the heirs of R. M. Cleveland still own this fine property.

The Lawn Hotel on the corner of Sixth and Free (now Chase) streets, now known as the "Travelers Inn," was erected as a residence in 1865, and opened as a hotel in 1875, with P. E. Narey as landlord. In 1878 David Moran took the house and conducted it many years. This is a three story brick structure, opposite the campus of the Cedar Valley Seminary and Junior College. It is still run as a hotel by C. J. Forelund, who purchased the property in 1913. Among the landlords of this hotel may be recalled, F. O. Bronson, Mr. Witt, C. R. Underwood, John Eldridge. Many happy events have occurred in this building.

Space forbids any extended mention of the present business houses of the city. It has contained many such houses with long and prominent careers. Attention is called elsewhere to the Lohrs, the hanks, and the James A. Smith Lumber Company. Richard Levers opened a harness shop and store in 1874. He and his sons, Richard and John, have been in the business ever since. In 1875 E. S. Fonda began an agricultural implement house on the corner of Main and Sixth streets. He took W. J. Towner, his son-in-law, into business with him about 1893, and retired from active conduct in 1900. Towner continued in the business for twelve years, then sold a share to James G. Casey. The firm is now Casey & Company, composed of W. J. Towner and J. G. Casey.

G. N. Symmes began the grocery business in 1884 in the Sprague Block, with M. A. Sprague as his partner. He is still in the same business at the same place with the Sprague heirs as his partners. J. B. Kingsbury began the hardware business in 1885, with W. B. Kingsbury and N. J. Berger as partners. W. B. Kingsbury and sons still continue the business. H. C. Goplerud helped to open a dry goods and clothing store in 1889. In 1897 his brother, John, became his partner. The two are still doing a good business in dry goods. In 1889, Afton S. Wright began the grocery business here. The same business is now conducted by Wright & Weatherly. In 1901, E. K. Evens began the clothing business here, in connection with Jacob Leuthold, Jr. The firm was Leuthold



BREEDING GROUND OF THE EVERGLAND STRAWBERRIES, ON THE GROUNDS OF THE GARDNER NURSERY COMPANY, OSAGE

& Evens, with Mr. Evens as local manager. O. E. Gallup has been in the furniture business since 1898, with M. A. Sprague as his partner. This list must suffice here.

VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

Osage has never been known as a manufacturing center, it is within a real agricultural section, yet it has had connected with its history a number of enterprises which naturally find place in the annals of this county, hence are here briefly referred to.

The start in the industrial work here was the construction of the saw mill by J. C. Joslin in the spring of 1856. It was run by a sixteen horsepower steam engine. After a short time it was moved to Moore's Ford.

The Appleton planing mill on Seventh Street was established in the latter '70s by Bowman & Griswold, who sold it to M. George & Co. This was a large two story building filled with all sorts of useful woodworking machinery, and also did feed grinding and corn shelling. About a dozen men were constantly employed there. With the change in business lines, throughout the country, and the finished product of great lumbering centers, this mill was abandoned.

Perhaps the most extensive factory that ever flourished at Osage was J. E. B. Morgan & Company's foundry and machine works, established in 1868. It became an incorporated concern in 1873, capitalized for \$40,000 with officers as follows: Henry Kelly, president; Joseph Kelly, vice president; J. E. B. Morgan, secretary; J. P. Brush, treasurer. The works were located on Free (now Chase) between Eighth and Ninth streets. Besides a general casting foundry there was also a machine shop in which were made drilling machinery, pumps, cultivators, plows, mowers and other machinery. In well-drilling machinery alone, these works yearly turned out \$40,000 worth of goods, sent to all parts of the country.

About 1881, Henry and Joseph Kelly withdrew from the firm and went to Waterloo. Later Joseph Kelly returned, but died about 1889. J. E. B. Morgan carried on the business, but on a much smaller scale until near his death, which occurred in the '90s. The general condition of the country made the operation of the smaller foundries gradually more difficult and less profitable.

THE GARDNER NURSERY COMPANY

Possibly no one enterprise that has ever been developed in Osage has grown to the proportions, and has been so universally known throughout the United States, as the nursery business established in a modest way by Captain Charles F. Gardner. Ten acres of land (a part of the extensive grounds) was bought by Mr. Gardner to start with. He had already established a reputation as a nurseryman in Howard County. It was not long before the father and his son, Clark E., purchased 120 acres near the first parcel, and together they enlarged the business. The son is now the general manager of the concern.

The first catalog issued by Charles F. Gardner, at Osage, was in 1869 when it was known as the Osage Nursery. At first it was really owned by W. C.

Gilman and C. F. Gardner, but after several years it changed to Gardner and Harper for four years. The next ten years it was run as the C. F. Gardner Nursery, until 1910, then as Gardner & Son. It was soon incorporated as the Gardner Nursery Company, as it is now known. In 1901 the traveling salesman plan was discarded and all sales since then have been on the "mail order system" put into force by the son, Clark E. Gardner. Their card index with addresses of customers has its tens of thousands of names, and postoffice addresses. They ship their products to all states of the Union, and to many foreign countries. Among the special features of this nursery is the ever-bearing strawberries, of which they grow forty acres, and are selling millions of plants. They carry on a preserving plant for such fruit, also.

A more detailed account of these great nurseries will be found in the biographical sketch of Mr. Gardner in this work. It may be added that this "mail order" nursery concern has about doubled the postal receipts of the Osage postoffice, and advertised the City of Osage as nothing else could possibly do.

OSAGE CREAMERY

An account of the Osage creamery, in detail, will be found in the biography of John Torsleff, secretary of the Osage Creamery Association, in this work—see index.

This is an incorporated concern that does an extensive business, and its history dates back many years. See account also in Agricultural chapter.

The Osage Cement Products Company located between the two railroad tracks, was organized about 1906, and since 1914 has been operated under a lease given to Eleck Paulson, who carries on a general cement drain tile, cement block, cement brick, and construction work to contractors for building and bridge work in the vicinity of Osage and Mitchell County. The market for most of the products from this plant is purely of a local (Mitchell County) character. Excellent blocks for building purposes, and tile for land drainage, are here made in great quantities. Five acres of good sand and gravel suitable for such a factory is owned by this company, situated about two miles to the southwest of the city along the Cedar Valley.

THE "DOVERY"

About 1890 Benjamin Katz established a dovery, or farm, on which pigeons were raised for the market. This at first was located on a block of land where now stands the Osage Electric Light, Heat & Power Company's plant, but in 1879 it burned and within sixty days a new, and larger plant was installed in the southwest part of the city, and comprises sixteen acres, all well fenced and tilled. Aside from the part devoted to the raising of doves, there is a well cultivated onion field which annually produces many hundreds of bushels of onions. On account of the high price of feed stuffs this business is not being carried on as a dovery, but is only devoted to onion growing. It is now the property of the Katz estate, with Max Katz as its manager.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY

What was originally styled "Cora Postoffice" (now Osage), was established in the summer of 1854 with Dr. A. H. Moore as the first postmaster. The "office" was at first kept at More's residence, later it was at the store of Bennett & Mayfield. In March, 1856, Moore resigned and Dr. S. B. Chase was appointed postmaster, the name in the meantime had been changed to Osage. The office was kept at Doctor Chase's house, and the mail was kept in a milk pan. In September, 1857, Doctor Chase was appointed Registrar of the United States Land Office, hence had to resign his postmastership, and Henry W. Small was appointed postmaster. The office had been removed to Doctor Chase's drug store, corner of Main and Sixth streets, in the spring of 1856, and Small continued to conduct it there. He was succeeded in 1860 by George W. Davis, who moved the office to Main and Seventh streets. He was postmaster until released by death in 1862. His immediate successor was Charles Brownell, and following him came J. L. Chase, who built a postoffice building almost opposite the old Merchants Hotel. Chase was postmaster seven years, and was succeeded by A. W. Tallman, who remained in office until 1871, when Hon. William B. Allison caused the appointment of T. M. Atherton, who only held it eight months and was removed through the influence of W. G. Donnan, whom Atherton had opposed for a seat in Congress. Tallman was reappointed and held under his new appointment until March, 1875. Then, upon the recommendation of Senator Allison and Congressman H. O. Pratt, Atherton was again appointed postmaster and held the position until 1884, then resigned in favor of his son, F. G. Atherton. The latter was removed in 1885, and Dr. Sumner B. Chase was appointed and served four years. He was succeeded by Dr. John L. Whitley, who was followed by Augustus C. Tupper in 1898. In 1903 Frank G. Atherton was appointed and held the office until August 10, 1911. He was succeeded by Thomas M. Atherton, Jr., who served until November 15, 1915, when he was succeeded by the present postmaster, Fred H. Moss.

Osage was made a free delivery office June 1, 1903, and the present carriers are: R. E. Harmon, George R. Salzman, A. J. Evans (auxiliary).

There are six rural delivery routes from this office as follows: No. 1, twenty-nine and a fraction miles long, with Fred Bascombe as carrier; No. 2, thirty miles long, with Will T. Morse, carrier; No. 3, twenty-seven and a fraction miles long, with James B. Willis as carrier; No. 4, twenty-seven miles long, with Wesley D. McCabe as carrier; No. 5, twenty-seven and a fraction miles long, with Joseph W. Egan as carrier; No. 6, twenty-seven and a fraction miles long, with James R. Naden, carrier.

The business of the Osage postoffice has increased to about (\$34,000) thirty-four thousand dollars per year, owing largely to the mail order department of the Gardner Nurseries. There are at present seven incoming and five outgoing mails daily. It became a second class postoffice in 1903, and has been located in its present quarters since about 1901.

The present office force is as follows: Postmaster, Fred H. Moss; assistant postmaster, Burt M. Kathan; clerks, Frank D. Moore, Clark E. Lewis, Clarence O. Savre, Robert W. Flack; substitute clerk, Howard Godfrey.

Osage postoffice became a money order office in July, 1872, and the first order was issued to Mary A. Bullard, and the first was paid to Charles Sweney.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY

Osage was incorporated at an election held for determining the sense of the citizens of the place on this subject in the spring of 1871. It was carried by the required two-thirds majority and the first election of the new incorporation was held May 13, 1871, when these officers were duly elected: W. I. Belding, mayor; N. L. Rood, recorder; Cyrus Foreman, W. H. Bishop, D. B. Cotton, G. W. Ferguson and Charles Sweney, trustees. M. Loomis was appointed marshal; Cyrus Foreman, treasurer; E. S. Fonda, street commissioner. The first ordinances were adopted in June that year. Without going into further detail, let it be said that the following have served as mayors since the place was originally incorporated:

W. I. Belding, 1871; Arad Hitchcock, 1872; William Schmedes, 1873; Cyrus Foreman, 1874; H. W. McNabb, 1875; J. E. B. Morgan, 1876; J. E. B. Morgan, 1877; Charles Sweney, 1878-79; J. W. Annis, 1880; J. B. Cutler, 1881-82; Willard L. Eaton, 1883-86; R. F. Judd, 1886-87; Charles Sweney, 1887-89; E. S. Fonda, 1889-93; J. W. Annis, 1893-97; Charles Kathan, 1897-1901; G. F. Humbert, 1901-03; George Chandler, 1903-04; O. E. Gallup, 1904-07; Charles Kathan, 1907-13; A. A. Kugler, 1913 to present date.

The officers of the city in and for 1917 are as follows: Mayor, A. A. Kugler; clerk, A. S. Wright; treasurer, M. C. Sweney; health officer, Dr. R. L. Whitley; assessor, E. Paulson; street commissioner, T. H. Hvattum. The members of the council are as follows: J. L. Friedlund, G. E. Genung, F. J. Cromer; H. L. Stoughton, R. C. Carr, B. K. McNay (to October).

The city now has a bonded indebtedness of about eleven thousand, five hundred dollars, and has recently purchased \$4,000 worth of Liberty Bonds from the United States—partly of the first and partly of the second loan called for by the Government as a war measure.

The present waterworks system was installed in 1899, and all told has cost Osage about fifty thousand dollars. Two wells, 900 feet deep, situated right beneath the standpipe in the heart of the city, furnish an abundance of excellent water. This modern pumping station is on Seventh Street near State, and there the great steel tower and steel reservoir surmounting it stands, giving sufficient pressure to force water to the highest points in the city.

The frame city hall—a two story building—stands to the north of the water plant's office and pumping rooms.

OSAGE FIRE DEPARTMENT

The experiences of fire companies in Osage are many and checkered. The first real department was organized in November, 1878, and consisted of two companies of twenty-six members each. They had a hook and ladder company, and a break engine was in use until 1882, when a steam Button fire engine was provided at a cost of \$3,700. The first officers of the department were: Foreman, John Haight; assistant foreman, J. H. White; second assistant, W. G. Martin.



SPRING PARK, OSAGE



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF NORTH SIDE OF OSAGE

At present the fire company is supposed to have forty members, but just at present it is not fully up to that working standard. By cooperation and encouragement of the work of the "fire laddies," much property can be saved in any given city. It is "penny wise and pound foolish" to cut down the actual needs of a fire company, whose pay is never in proportion with the risk it places its members in, as they go forth to defend the city from the fire fiend's work.

The city obtains its electric light from a private corporation known as the Osage Electric Light, Heat & Power Company, which was organized in 1890 and granted a twenty-five year franchise by the City of Osage. It was during 1890 that the "lights were turned on" and have been illuminating the city ever since. At first the power was from a steam engine, but that plant burned in 1894, when the company purchased the Brush Water Power two miles west on the Cedar River and there installed their new plant, and ran the same by water power until 1912, when it was removed to the city, near the depots. It is now run by steam power. The original officers of this company were: W. L. Eaton, president; James A. Smith, secretary and treasurer; F. W. Annis, manager, and Walter Whalen, superintendent.

The present company is under the Ferris System, and is owned by Messrs. W. J. Ferris, Thomas Ferris, Robert Ferris and James Ferris, brothers. The dam went out in April, 1912, and the city had no lights that month; repairs were made, but the dam again went out in June, 1912; the city was without lights in July, 1912. But since the new plant was installed everything has gone reasonably well.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

The first public library building for the city of Osage was that constructed in 1876—the two story brick structure on Main Street, which cost \$6,000. The principal donor was the man for whom the city was named—Orrin Sage—who gave in cash \$2,000, and a deed to 600 acres of land. The land was retained by the city until better prices obtained, and the city was taxed \$4,000 to secure the funds still needed to build the library building. Later the land was sold and books purchased with a portion of the receipts. This library served well its original purpose but as the city grew and educational and literary interests advanced, the present public library was established, with the first as its "foundation." The present is really the New Sage-Carnegie Public Library, and stands on the corner of Eighth and Main streets; it is a handsome pink brick building trimmed in Bedford stone, and has a green tiling roof. The contract for its construction was let May 19, 1910, to Mason City contractors for \$9,700, the same to be finished December 1, the same season. The cornerstone laying ceremonies took place July 22, 1910, and were conducted by the officers of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Fraternity of Iowa, beginning at 7 o'clock p. m. Doctor Gable was then president of the Library Association, and Judge J. F. Clyde, in an appropriate speech, introduced Grand Master Craig, who explained how the Masons had for centuries taken part in and conducted such events. The cornerstone of this building contains many Masonic papers, both local and state in character, as well as files of the Press and News of Osage; also maps and charts of Osage and of Mitchell County.

The building was opened to the public July 18, 1911.

It should be stated that the liberal iron master, Andrew Carnegie, gave \$10,000, with the understanding that the city furnish suitable lots and tax themselves annually a sum equal to one-tenth of his donation. The total cost of the lots and building was \$12,901. The report made by Librarian Rena Gray to the state authorities shows that at that date this library had 6,238 volumes on its shelves, to which have been added enough to make a total of about seven thousand at this time. This library is as well patronized as any of its size in Iowa.

CEMETERY

The city cemetery at Osage is handsomely located in the northwest part of the city. It has a neat cement chapel; is surrounded by a substantial iron fence, and has hundreds of beautiful monuments erected over the graves of pioneers and their descendants. It has come to be the burying place for many whose homes were outside Osage, and also for many who once resided in the county, and have died elsewhere.

In the '90s this cemetery was turned over to the Ladies' Cemetery Association, an incorporated body, which cares for the same under direction of the city council. Many of the improvements now seen in this "Silent City" have been made by the ladies of the association, aided by the cooperation of the general community.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF 1917

As the years come and go, many of the readers of this work may be interested in knowing in whose hands the business of Osage was at the date of publication, hence we quote largely from Polk's Iowa Gazetteer, for 1916-17:

Attorneys—H. G. Bartlett, A. E. Brown, F. C. Bush, J. F. Clyde, K. J. Johnson, A. A. Kugler, George E. Marsh, A. E. Roberts, William H. Salisbury, C. H. Spaanum, H. L. Stoughton.

Abstract of Title—H. G. Bartlett, secretary Osage Abstract Company.

Automobiles—Benj. Colton, H. N. Gardner.

Banks—Osage National, Mitchell County Savings Bank, Farmers National, Home Trust and Savings Bank.

Cigar Factory—The "Editor Cigar Company," and E. W. Palmer.

Creamery—Osage Cooperative Creamery Company.

Confectionery—Gisleson & Knudtson.

Clothing—Leuthold & Evens, Jean B. Carden.

Clothes Cleaners—B. L. Eldridge, D. A. Jerald.

Drug Stores—William Kane, R. O. Brown, Pohle & Hansen.

Dry Goods—Goplerud Brothers (H. C. & J. C.), Bert Day, Daylight Store.

Dentists—Earl V. Cutler, G. E. Genung, Guy L. Horton, F. F. Taylor, W. B. McCabe.

Elevators—(Grain) Eckford & Gray, John Hovelson, Osage Grain & Supply Company.

Feed Mill—Arthur W. Appleton.

Feed Barn—John Devitt.

Fruit Grower—S. J. Snyder.

- Flour and Feed—William O. Nichols, John Bartle.
Florists—F. B. Sargeant, H. Burditt.
Furniture—Lohr & Champion, O. E. Gallup & Co.
Grocers—G. N. Symmes & Co., Wright & Weatherly, Melson & Gillis, Frank L. Gillis, Ed T. Bilden & Co.
Hotels—The Cleveland and the Travelers Inn.
Hospitals—The William Wood and the Savre.
Hardware—Kingsbury & Co., Gardner & Atherton.
Harness Shop—Richard Levers' Sons (Richard and John).
Hides and Furs—J. F. Austin.
Ice Cream Makers—R. G. Starr.
Ice—M. Merrifield.
Insurance—H. G. Bartlett, Mitchell County Mutual, M. F. McGhan, H. L. Stoughton, A. E. Roberts.
Implements—James G. Casey & Co.
Junk Dealer—Jacob Dousker.
Jewelers—John W. Buehler, Frank J. Frazee, H. B. Gildersleve, Robert G. Anderson.
Livery—Newton A. Page, Arthur L. Hungerford.
Lumber—James A. Smith Lumber Company, L. H. Young Lumber Company.
Laundry—Starr Laundry, D. A. Jerald.
Millinery—Mrs. Sarah Hart, Marie S. Jackson, Frankie Linderman.
Meat Markets—William H. Addington, Huesselmann Brothers, Herman O. Miller.
Nursery—The Gardner Nurseries.
Newspapers—The Mitchell County Press and the Osage News.
Notions—Malone & Daniles, Frank J. Cromer.
Osteopath (doctor)—Matie R. Kitson.
Opera House—Sprague Opera House, M. Katz, manager.
Opticians—Edward J. Buehler, M. Morrison, F. J. Frazee, H. B. Gildersleve.
Physicians—James W. Barrett, William A. Frazer, Maurice A. Hansen, Savre & Savre, R. L. Whitley, Charles C. Wiggins.
Photographers—M. H. Vosburg, Albert C. Carter.
Produce Dealers—Osage Produce Company, Richard C. Carr.
Pianos—R. C. Bowman, Irving Theno.
Planing Mill—G. A. Stoughton, president.
Printers—Wolverton Printing Company, Delta Company (calendars).
Real Estate and Abstracts—Bartlett & Spaanum.
Restaurants—George A. Birum, Trembly & May, Jacob P. Wolf.
Stock Dealers—Eckford & Gray.
Shoe Stores—L. E. Hunt & Co., Daylight Store.
Theaters—The Lyric.
Tailors—E. Larson, D. A. Jerald, G. O. Brager.
Veterinary Surgeons—Wilbur J. Gooder, Charles E. Juhl.
Well Driller—W. E. Skinner.
Second Hand Store—Will Loney.

CHAPTER XVII

TOWNSHIPS OF MITCHELL COUNTY

BURR OAK—CEDAR—DOUGLAS—EAST AND WEST LINCOLN—JENKINS—LIBERTY—
MITCHELL—NEWBURG—OSAGE—OTRANTO—ROCK—SAINT ANSGAR—STACYVILLE
—UNION—WAYNE.

BURR OAK TOWNSHIP

Burr Oak is one of the central townships in Mitchell County and is very irregular in its boundary lines. It contains about thirty-five sections of land, though numerous half sections go into its make-up. It is within the second tier of Congressional townships in the county from the eastern line and comprises parts of townships 99 and 100. Liberty Township is at its north, Jenkins and Douglas at the east, East and West Lincoln at the south and Osage and Mitchell at the west. The Little Cedar River and Burr Oak Creek constitute its principal water courses, both flowing toward the southeast. The Chicago Great Western Railway runs through four of the northwestern sections of the township, but there is no station point within Burr Oak Township, though Buckman's Siding is in the township, having a side-track and one or two buildings.

On the David White farm, in what has many years been known as Burr Oak, is a noted spring of the purest water to be found anywhere. At an early date this made it the center and headquarters for the camping of travelers and teamsters, who took advantage of this excellent spring water. In the central portion of the township the pioneer discovered a large dense grove of Burr Oak timber, constituting about four hundred acres, hence the name of the township when it came to be settled and organized. This is a prairie township aside from the grove named, and some red oaks in the northeastern part. The passerby of today would not imagine the scenes and hardships endured away back in the '50s, '60s and '70s by the men and women who laid well the foundations of this county.

The nearest market place was then at McGregor, on the Mississippi. This was more than 100 miles to the east. The trips were generally with ox teams and the time consumed was usually nearly two weeks. Wheat brought from 35 to 40 cents at McGregor. Waukon was the nearest grist mill for some time after this township was settled.

The winter of 1856-57 was one of the severest of any in the county's history. The snow was so deep and had so many crusts that teams could not be used and hand-sleds had to be run over the crusted drifts with small loads of fire wood and provisions. Those who traveled any considerable distance used skis and snow shoes. Venison and bear meat and other wild game served as meats during that winter.

POPULATION

The United States census reports give the following figures on Burr Oak Township: In 1890 it had 612, in 1900 it had only increased to 622, and ten years later—1910—it had only 548. Many farmers sought cheaper lands in the North and West during these decades, as was the case in most other counties in Iowa.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

Burr Oak, named for the large Burr Oak grove in its center, was organized as a separate civil township at the house of B. F. Rolfe, April 7, 1856. The justices of peace selected were Hugh Sweney and Alfred B. Curtis; B. F. Curtis, assessor; O. F. Tillotson, clerk; William G. Frazer, James Curtis and B. F. Rolfe, trustees. The territory was much larger than the present township and extended clear to the county line on the north, being thirteen miles long, north and south, and eleven miles wide in parts. (See special chapters on schools and churches.)

EARLY SETTLEMENT

The beautiful native groves in sections 9 and 10, township 98, range 16, attracted the early settlers. An old history says: "A Mr. Wilson is said to have been the first settler in the township. He located on the northeast quarter of section 9, township 98, range 16, in June, 1853. He sold out the following year to Job Bishop and moved to Osage, where he died in 1872." We have no further record of either of these men.

Oliver Tillotson and Alfred D. Curtis came in the fall of 1853 and made their selection in sections 9 and 10. Mr. Tillotson's family did not arrive until the spring of 1854. He came from Warren County, Pennsylvania; was a man of affairs and took much interest in the new country. When Cardiff postoffice was established at Burr Oak, he was appointed postmaster, his commission dating December, 1855. He erected the first frame dwelling in the township in the spring of 1857. He located in the northwest quarter of section 10, at a point selected as a village site called "Leo." In 1857 Mr. Tillotson traded his property and returned to Pennsylvania.

It may be stated that the first settlement here was made by people who immigrated from Warren County, Pennsylvania, during the years 1853-54. Among these pioneers were: Oliver Tillotson, Isaac and Thomas Wynn, James, Alfred D. and B. F. Curtis, Hugh Sweney, Eli Shulze, Thomas Phillis, John Johnson, Sr., Orville O. Robbins, James Phillis and James Johnson. Within one and two years their families came on and all remained permanently; those who came from Pennsylvania numbered about sixty persons all told. Very nearly all of them have since died or removed from the township.

Thomas Wynn continued to reside on his farm in Burr Oak Township until 1883, when he removed to Dakota. Walter Willey was a very early settler but after some years moved to Mitchell. During 1855 came in William G. Frazer and entered a half section of government land in sections 15 and 22, township 98, range 16. He and Mr. Steele opened the first general store in the township. That was in the fall of 1856 at what was styled Leo, and there they traded for four years.

Clark Hatfield and his wife Saphira and their children settled on section 14 in 1855. The children were Ann, Jane and J. H. Ann married H. E. Cole, and Jane, O. L. Cole, in an early day. These Coles were not related. O. L. was a long time resident and assessor of Osage. The daughters died in recent years and the son some thirty years ago.

Others who were first to improve this township may be recalled: Harry Davis and sons, William H. Baliff and family and J. B. Allen, commonly called "Tinker Allen," for he was a clock tinker as well as a farmer and stone mason; also George Angell and family and Daniel F. Gilchrist and family.

Soon after the Civil war, J. D. Jenkins, the former receiver of the Osage Land Office, located with his family at Brownville. They remained there for many years and were very prominent in the social, political and religious activities of their vicinity.

George Angell and family were pioneers in the township and they and their descendants have been prominent in the township. J. D. Griffin and family came from Wisconsin in 1855 and settled in the township. He was a shrewd, typical Irishman, well known by all of the early settlers in the vicinity. His son, T. J. Griffin, moved into Douglas Township, was a county supervisor for several years, and now lives in Osage.

Samuel Fay and family, Norman Norton, Milo and Jehial George and their father and Doctor Stockwell, were quite early settlers, well remembered by those of their time.

In the '60s came Harry Counsell, William Barker, William Markham, Osmund Button, John Gammons, J. G. Burtch, Aaron Hadfield, and their families, into the township about in the order named. These families have had a conspicuous part in the life of the township ever since. Barker and Hadfield were Englishmen; the latter was for years a stock buyer as well as farmer. He was married twice, brought up fourteen children in all, and died in 1914, when more than 95 years of age; Button and Burtch were from York State. The latter is living in Osage at the present time. Gammon represented this county in the Seventeenth General Assembly. Counsell came to the county in 1856 and to this township in 1862.

Many more settlers of worth and standing came into the township in the '70s and later, among the number should be named A. M. Walker and family, the parents and family of Hamlin Garland, the celebrated Iowa author. Many more worthy families might be named but space forbids further particulars.

During all the history of the township the English speaking families have greatly predominated.

Social life has always been very prominent and patriotic, religious and educational matters have received constant attention and encouragement.

The township sent twenty-six of her young men into the Union service during the Civil war, and at the close of that conflict had but two or three eligibles remaining in the township. The Sweney family is described elsewhere.

FIRST THINGS

The first claim, taken by Mr. Wilson, has already been given. The first permanent settler was Oliver F. Tillotson of section 10, in the fall of 1853.

The first frame barn was erected by Thomas Wynn in 1857—size 30 by 40 feet. It is still standing.

The earliest postoffice was called Cardiff, established at Leo or Burr Oak December, 1855.

The first school and religious services here were held in 1856 in the school building known as the Wynn Schoolhouse.

The first Sunday school was held and organized by Mrs. Phebe White in 1860 in the Brownville neighborhood.

The first child born was Lafayette Curtis, February, 1856.

The first marriage was the uniting of Damon Ayers and Arlina Curtis, November, 1856.

The first death was that of John Johnson, who died at the house of Thomas Wynn in the winter of 1856-57. Mr. Wynn had to carry on his back, boards with which to make a coffin, six miles over the crusted snow banks from Hart's Grove, because teams could not travel the drifts.

The first threshing machine in this township was brought in by D. F. Gilchrist, who ran it several seasons.

VILLAGES

Burr Oak Township has had two hamlets since it was first settled. One of these was named Leo, situated at the junction of the roads on the section lines between 9 and 10. It was regularly laid out in 1856 by Isaac and Thomas Wynn and Oliver Tillotson. In its palmy days it consisted of a postoffice, a general store, kept by Frazer and Steele; a grocery by Mr. Mason; a tavern by H. W. Jones, and a saloon. About a dozen families made up the village. The postoffice remained until 1881 and was discontinued. A year or two later there was no trace of a village. The neighborhood is known as Burr Oak and now has a church and schoolhouse.

The Village of Brownville is in the northeast corner of the township and was named for Alphonso Brown, who owned the mill site on the Little Cedar in section 1, township 98, range 16, in the fall of 1858, having purchased it from Lyman Amsden. The following spring he put in operation a sawmill and corn cracker and soon after one run of stones for making flour. A. F. Kerr and later Joseph Taylor owned the mill, which, in 1885, was running regularly and producing seventy-five barrels of good family flour daily. Later Mr. Wiggins operated it for quite a time. About 1861 Barney Kerr opened a store at this point and A. F. Kerr built a hotel called the Brownville House, which, after having been run by many landlords, finally, in 1881, forever shut down. In 1857, a postoffice was established here with Joseph Saville as postmaster. The office and general store were still running in 1888. Joseph Hallock and Frank Smith, two young men, were running the store in the '80s. C. H. Wooldridge established a blacksmith shop in 1881.

A local newspaper item in 1865 mentioned Brownville as follows: "The Messrs. Kerr have lately repaired their mills in first rate order and are now prepared to attend to the wants of the farmers in all respects. They have a first class grist mill; also a good saw mill. The village on the Little Cedar is improving as rapidly as any in the county."

A. E. McRovie conducts a store at Brownville at the present time and S. E. Rafferty operates a sawmill there, using water power.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP

Cedar is an irregular shaped subdivision of Mitchell County, situated in the southwestern portion of the county, and embraces about forty sections of land. Rock, Mitchell and Osage townships are on its north, Osage and Lincoln on the east, Floyd County on the south, and Rock Township and Cerro Gordo County on the west. This township embraces a part of Congressional townships 97 and 98, in ranges 17 and 18.

The land is rather level, though in no sense can it be termed flat. The soil is a dark, rich alluvial loam which produces every crop known to this latitude. Clover and timothy have long since superseded the wild prairie grasses of a third and half a century ago. At an early day the principal crop here, as all over Northern Iowa, was wheat, but with the passage of years it was found more profitable to raise corn and look more thoroughly after the stock and dairy industry, which has been in practice many years now. Today the best farmer raises the least small grain and the most stock and poultry.

The township is well watered and drained by the beautiful Cedar River and Rock Creek, with their branches. The Cedar flows along the entire east part of the township, and in places affords excellent waterpower, which at an early day was utilized more than at present. At the time the county was first settled, the Cedar and Rock Creek were densely lined with a heavy growth of most excellent timber, including the oak, elm, bass-wood, maples, butternut and black walnut varieties. While much of the native timber has disappeared by the hand of the pioneer, who was pressed for fuel and fencing materials, yet through conservation of later years, and the many fine artificial groves that were planted by the hand of the hardy pioneer, the tops of which groves now tower up thirty and forty feet, ample shade is had in summer and a good wind-break in midwinter.

There is a large area of lime rock, sand and sharp gravel in this township, and thousands of tons of such material is taken out of the earth here annually and converted into good roads, buildings, etc.

POPULATION

In 1890 Cedar Township had a population of 986; in 1900 it was 983 and according to the 1910 United States census it had a population of only 845.

ORGANIZATION

This township was legally set apart from other territory and made a distinct civil sub-division of the county by an act of County Judge Moore in April, 1857, and the next year Judge Hitchcock authorized James Temple to call a meeting of the voters of the township. An election was held at the house of Charles Nims, in section 12, East Cedar, and organized by electing Nathaniel Tucker as chairman and Lewis Conley, secretary. The judges of this election were: James Temple, James Howe and William Tucker. The first township clerk was

James Dudley; justices of the peace, William Tucker and Lewis Conley; constables, Samuel L. Skinner and Charles E. Smalley; Harrison Smalley, supervisor.

EARLY SETTLERS

John Caton was the first person to live with his family in the township with an apparent purpose of becoming a permanent settler. That was in 1852, near a popular spring in section 12-97-17 commonly known as the Stockwell Farm. The first white child born in the township was their son. But this family sold out in 1856, and moved to Minnesota.

The first permanent settlers in the township were four families of Norwegians who came from Wisconsin in the spring of 1853 with the Clausen party. They were Ole Haroldson Ulen and Lovor (sometimes called Levi) Olson Lindelien, who settled at Walnut Grove, and Helge Johnson Rodningsand and Ole Torger-son Fagerbakken, who settled near White Oak Grove, further down Rock Creek. Lindelien was the son-in-law of Ulen. At one time he owned a section and a half of land in the township, and prospered until his death in 1896. Rodningsand was the father of John H. Johnson, a long time merchant and banker of Osage. In 1854 Lars Olsen Odden and family located in section 16-97-17, and he and his descendants have lived there ever since. About the same time Peter Larson and his son-in-law, Peter Nelson, spent one winter in temporary dug-outs on the north side of the public road extending due west from Osage and west of the river, and Nels Johnson lived in the same manner across the road to the south of them. In 1856 Johnson moved farther west in the township and located permanently. He was the father of John N. Johnson, so long and well known in the township. Larson and Nelson did not remain in that locality long. Lars Mikkelson and another Norwegian located early opposite Spring Park. But they sold before very long and moved away. Ebenezer Temple and his son, James, came to the township and took land in 1854. They settled permanently that fall or the next spring and remained for the rest of their lives. Herman Lesch and family settled in the township south of Osage in 1854 and lived on his claim until Mr. Lesch's death in 1878. There were several children in this family, one of whom, Henry, was born on the place in 1855, and now lives in Osage. In 1855 Harrison Smalley and family settled in the township. He was born in Vermont. The family was large, including two grown sons, George H., and Charles, who preceded the rest of the family several months. George and Theodore were Union soldiers during the Civil war, and now live in Osage. The same year two Germans and their families located in the township, Fred Hartwig and Conrad Lohr. They were brothers-in-law and in the course of two or three years were joined by their father-in-law, John Kneisel, and a blacksmith from Osage, named G. W. Weinrehe. Hartwig held many offices of confidence and trust in the township and county. He was chairman of the Board of Supervisors at one time and chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. The government land office was brought to Osage in 1856. That fact and other causes brought many additional settlers into the township that year. Among the more prominent were Nathaniel Tucker, S. R. Tucker, Albert Temple, Jesse Harris, Willis Rice, Thomas Conley, and his

sons, Lewis, Benjamin, and George, Mr. Dudley and his son, J. N., and other members of the family, Mr. Hutchins and his son Barton, Charles Nims, Samuel Nims, William Rogers, and James S. and Ed McGrath, and doubtless others. Nearly all these had families. Rogers now lives in Osage. Benjamin Conley was living in Kansas when last heard from. So far as known the others of this list have passed away, but many of their descendants live on or near the old homesteads. The name of Ingebret Knudson appears in the early history, but little is known of him. Some of the pioneers of 1857 and the following years were Herman Muller and family and Herman Dietrick and family, natives of Germany. The latter still lives in the township. Muller died many years ago, but some of his children live in the township, and one, at least, in Osage. Other early settlers were Thomas Clark and family, Daniel Lombard and family, Mike Kildee and family, Byron Leighton and family, and many other Norwegian and German families.

George B. Mayfield lived part of the time in Osage and part in this township in an early day. It is said that he and Isaac Large and John Hensley kept bachelor's hall in a cabin in the woods near the southeast corner of this township in the winter of 1853-4.

FIRST EVENTS

The first death in Cedar Township was that of the wife of John Maakstad, who was buried at St. Ansgar, on the west side of the river.

The first birth was a son to Peter and Sarah Nelson, born September 6, 1854. He died in September, 1860.

The first marriage was that uniting James Temple to Caroline Smalley, March 17, 1857. Elder Curtis performed the ceremony. One account says that the marriage of Ole O. Fjeld to Ingeborg Halvorson was in June, 1856, which would make it the earliest in the township.

MILLING

David Batchelder and others built a sawmill in 1855 on the Cedar River, at the mouth of Sugar Creek. N. C. Deering finally purchased the property. A freshet a few years later ruined the property.

In 1857 a sawmill was built by the elder Dudley on Rock Creek, in section 17, township 97, range 17. A little later a bolting machine was added and a coarse dark flour was produced. In 1858 the mill was burned and not rebuilt until 1882, when William Dudley, Jr., erected a feed mill with one run of stones.

In 1867 Rice Brothers—Dennis, Frank and Gilbert from Riceville, constructed a flour and sawmill on the Cedar River in section 35. The building was thirty by forty feet in size and three stories high. The flour mill had two runs of stones at first, but later was enlarged to seven runs and two sets of rollers. In 1882 Bell Brothers purchased the mill and remodeled it to a modern roller mill with a daily capacity of fifty barrels of flour. This mill finally closed down on account of the great expense necessary for annual repairs on the dam.

Another flour mill with one run of stones was owned and operated by Ole O. Fjeld, in section 1, township 97, range 18, on Rock Creek, but this mill has

virtually gone out of commission as so many of the mills throughout the state have in the last quarter of a century, for one cause and another.

R. H. Pierce conducted a brewery and saloon not far from the Rices' mill for many years prior to 1884. But the prohibitory law caused it to be closed about that time.

MEROA POSTOFFICE

This postoffice was located in Cedar Township and was established in 1870, with Eli Hutchins as postmaster, and he had the same at his residence in section 17. Mail was brought three times a week from Orchard by William Skinner who received twenty-five dollars per year for his services. Hutchins was succeeded by G. B. Mayfield, and he by Ole M. Johnson. Since his time other postmasters have been, Ole J. Maakstad, N. K. Syverud, Even Hegg, Levi Olson, Schulze brothers and Nic Peterson. Upon the establishment of the rural free delivery system this office, with scores more, was discontinued in this section of northern Iowa.

About 1885 another postoffice named Drammen was established at the home of Ole O. Haugerud in section 12, township 97, range 18. When the postmaster moved to Dakota, the office was discontinued.

What is styled Meroa Village, is on the west bank of Rock Creek in section 12, township 97, range 18, and it had a general store, blacksmith shop and the postoffice (until discontinued) and a good creamery.

DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP

Congressional township 98, range 15, except one eighty acres in the extreme southwest corner, is known as Douglas Civil Township. It is bounded on the north by Jenkins Township, on the east by Howard County, on the south by East Lincoln and on the west by Burr Oak and East Lincoln townships. The Little Cedar River flows through the western part of its territory with its tributary, Soap Creek. The Wapsipinicon River touches sections 1, 12 and 19, thence out into Howard County. Originally, considerable timber was found along the streams, but the general surface is beautiful level prairie land, possessing a wonderful productive soil.

POPULATION

In 1890 this township had a population of 695; in 1900 it had 689; and in 1910 the census reports gave it only 645.

ORGANIZATION

October 11, 1859, the first township election was held in Douglas Township at the home of John De Ford. The township then composed fifty-four sections of land and was known as Richfield. The first set of officers were: Merrill W. Cummings, Milford Hunt and G. N. Holbrook, trustees; A. Hunt, clerk; S. J. Morris, assessor; John Marshall, and F. A. Sprague, justices of the peace; Silas

Yount, and Counsell, constables; S. J. Morris resigned and Milford Hunt was appointed assessor.

THE FIRST SETTLERS

This township was settled in the spring of 1855 when F. A. Sprague and M. W. Cummings came in. Eben Cummings had entered land in section 29, township 98, range 15, while the land office was still at Dubuque. The first night they camped in Burr Oak Township and the night was cold and frosty. The following day they took possession of the old Brink House in the northern part of the township and then the only house within the township, far as now known. F. A. Sprague and family remained there one year and his humble place was a resort and resting place for many a weary traveler. The next spring Mr. Sprague preempted land in section 31, and built a house of logs sufficiently large to accommodate the travelers and land seekers. Beavers were then plenty and one of the logs in this house twenty feet long was felled by the beavers and hauled from Jenkins Township on Beaver Creek.

The next settlers to invade the township were John De Ford and family and the brothers, Alexander and Milford Hunt and family; also A. M. and Henry A. Goodrich all from New York State. They bought a large tract of land from Reverend Ladue, a preacher who had come to the township. After ten years F. A. Sprague sold and went to Wisconsin where he formerly resided. Eben and M. W. Cummings went to Chickasaw County, remained for three years then returned to Mitchell County and became permanent citizens. At that date the country between the "Wapsie" and Little Cedar was one vast "green glad solitude"—a prairie wilderness—and the first comers often sighed and asked one another whether that section would ever be settled up.

Both Eben and M. W. Cummings were famous hunters and killed many deer in this part of the county in the '50s and '60s. Prairie chickens were shot and trapped in large numbers and made excellent meat for the pioneer tables; quail were also thick for a number of years. While out deer hunting one time, just at dusk, M. W. Cummings shot a large deer and aided by another dragged it to his home. The following morning it was discovered that the prairie wolves had been on his trail in large numbers, having caught the scent of the blood from the wounded deer.

Without going too far into detail concerning the early settlers many of whom have long since passed from earth's shining circle, let it be recorded that among the pioneer band in Douglas Township were the following: Aside from the first comers already named, were Caleb Maxham, who purchased land in section 6, in 1856. Frederick Stark, a native of Prussia, settled here in 1859, and John and James Murphy (the latter born in France in 1816), son of an English officer who was wounded at the famous Battle of Waterloo. When grown to manhood he made an overland trip to California being 136 days on his journey. In 1863 James settled in section 17, of Douglas Township.

Charles Murray settled in section 7, in 1864. Peter Carroll, of York State, located first at St. Ansgar in 1856, remained there till 1867, then moved to his land in section 8, this township.

Other settlers of an earlier date were: Messrs. Richard Pritchard, P. J.

Griffith, David Marley, John Murray, J. B. Schultheis, William H. Keefe, Edgar T. Mosher, John A. Mosher, Daniel H. Eagle and many more whose names are unknown to the writer of this narrative. The largest land owner in this township is Robert J. Murphy, son of John Murphy. He owns 1,160 acres of fine farming land in the center of the township.

G. N. Holbrook and family settled in the northern part of the township in section 15, in 1855. He kept tavern there several years. His son, A. N., moved to Charles City, in 1857, built a saw mill there and in 1862 moved upon land entered by his father in section 15. He was a soldier in the Civil war and fought Indians in Dakota and Minnesota. There were five daughters in the family: Jane, Chloe, Carrie, Annie and Emma. Annie married Charles Sweeney, and now lives in Osage; Emma married E. P. Foster, and now lives near Orchard; Chloe recently died in California. The son and all his sisters, except as stated, are now deceased.

The Goodrich brothers were capable, college men from Buffalo, N. Y. A. M., who was usually called Gus, joined the Second Iowa cavalry, did heroic service all through the Civil war and became an officer of his regiment. He died in the South not very long after the war while on important Government service there. His brother, Henry A., became a lawyer, located in Cresco, Iowa, and died there not many years ago.

FIRST EVENTS

Frederick A. Sprague broke the first land in the township in section 19, in 1856. The first marriage was that uniting Walter B. Talcott and Chloe S. Holbrook, July 4, 1856. They were married by Squire Hugh Sweeney. Mr. Talcott was a member of the Seventh Iowa infantry, went to the frontier and was killed by the Indians in 1864.

The first death was that of a child of Richard Pritchard, 1863, who was buried at Burr Oak. The next was a child of John De Ford in 1865.

The first birth in the township was Henry R. Jehial George, born October 4, 1857.

The first postoffice was established in section 15, and called Nelson. G. N. Holbrook was the earliest postmaster. The office was supplied by stage and continued until railroad days when mail was obtained from Osage. New Haven postoffice was established in 1878, with John Eshwiler as postmaster.

NEW HAVEN

The Town of New Haven in this township is located on the east side of the Little Cedar River in section 20. It was settled in 1883 by a few families. There had been a general store operated by Postmaster John R. Berger, as early as 1878. There was a blacksmith shop and Catholic Church established soon after the commencement of the village.

EAST AND WEST LINCOLN TOWNSHIPS

Up to 1904, what is now styled East and West Lincoln Townships was all included in one civil sub-division of Mitchell County, the original territory com-

prising parts of Congressional townships 97 and 98, in ranges 15, 16 and 17, and contained forty and one-half sections. It is bounded on the north by Osage, Burr Oak and Douglas townships, on the east by Howard County, on the south by Floyd County, and on the west by Cedar Township. Its water courses include the Little Cedar river and Spring Creek, and their numerous tributaries. Another streamlet is Fish Creek. The soil is exceptionally fertile, and the land is, for the greater part, prairie. Considerable timber grew originally along the streams, but much of that has been cut off since the settlement was effected.

SUB-DIVIDED

By an act of the county supervisors in 1904, the above territory was divided into East and West Lincoln townships. West Lincoln now comprises almost nineteen sections in township 97, ranges 16 and 17, while East Lincoln has twenty-two and a fraction sections in the southeast corner of the county, with parts of Douglas and Burr Oak townships at its north.

POPULATION

West Lincoln Township had, in 1910, a population of 385, while that of East Lincoln Township was placed at 359.

ORGANIC

The original Lincoln Township was organized and the first election held at the house of John Marshall, in section 6, in 1858. Among the first officers elected were, William H. Walling, and John Wright, trustees; John Marshall, supervisor; Lewis Shepard, clerk.

SETTLEMENT

The Hart family were the first to locate within Lincoln Township. They were not permanent there, but moved to Osage Township—as shown in that township's history. The first permanent settler in this township was Moses Orchard, for whom the pretty village was named. He came in from La Porte, Ind., in August, 1852, accompanied by his wife and children. They moved with two yoke of oxen, bringing their tools and provisions with them. After a month's constant exploring, he finally located a claim in the southwest quarter of section 8, township 97, range 16. Their covered wagon served as a dwelling place until a cabin could be constructed. This house was covered with shakes and floored with thick puncheons. Mr. Orchard claimed, in all, 480 acres in sections 7, 8 and 18, and purchased a half section when the land came into market, borrowing money and paying 40 per cent interest with which to pay for the same.—He evidently saw a great future in Mitchell County! Thirty-one years after he came the station on the railway known as Orchard was built about eighty rods from where he first set stakes in 1852.

L. S. Cutler was next to invade this township for settlement. He was a York State Yankee, who arrived in 1853, claiming land in township 98, range 16.

where he built a cabin and remained a year, sold and purchased other lands in township 97, range 16, making his permanent settlement in 1858. The same year came Horatio and Erastus Huntington, brothers, who claimed land in sections 10 and 15. Other pioneers here are recalled as George Colton, 1854; John Skinner, 1854; John Backus, 1854; L. Rood, 1855; John Lewis, 1854; Daniel Felky, 1854; Harvey Miner, 1854; Isaac Large, 1854; John A. Wright came in 1855, as did also W. D. Murray.

In 1856 the settlers who came included James H. Clark, J. B. Worseldine, Nelson Lewis, Silas Yount, George M. Stoughton and Aaron Thornburg.

In 1857 these came, and possibly others, Gustav A. Wright, M. L. Keefe, John Marshall, Franklin W. Westfall, John B. Caswell and Danford W. Butterfield.

In 1858 the new comers included, William Tupper, Edward M. Thornburg, George W. Gray, E. C. Gallup, Jacob M. Hoyt, W. H. Page, Joel Whitcomb, P. Case, Z. H. Upham, George B. Cheney, Henry Coonrad, Peter Fox, and Edmund Woodward.

IMPORTANT FIRST EVENTS

The first marriage in the township was Newton Seward and Sarah J. Orchard, April 12, 1856.

The first death in the township was John Orchard, son of pioneer Moses and Sarah Orchard, who died January 27, 1857. His remains rest in the Orchard cemetery at present, having been removed from his first burial spot in section 13, township 97, range 17.

In an interview with George M. Stoughton several years ago he stated that among the common early-day hardships encountered, he recalled his trip to Le Roy, Minnesota, for seed wheat in company with Mr. Nims. The snow was melting and a big rain set in and continued twenty-four hours. By morning everything was afloat. They went nine miles north of Le Roy, having sleds and large loads. They were all day getting over the nine miles tipping over some twenty-odd times and getting "set" in sloughs many more. Wading in icy currents of water, unloading and re-loading their loads, etc. One of the mules became entangled in the harness and was in danger of drowning. But Mr. Stoughton plunged into the icy water and held his head up until the harness could be cut. Such were some of the hardships gone through in settling the Township of Osage.

STILLWATER POSTOFFICE

This postoffice was established in 1871, at the home of Z. H. Upham, who was appointed first postmaster. It was on the mail route from Charles City to Cresco. A year or two later it was changed to the village of Orchard.

AN EARLY MILL

In 1856, David Cutler constructed a sawmill in section 8, township 97, range 15. The engine and boiler were hauled from Dubuque by five yoke of oxen, driven by John Skinner. The mill was started up in 1857 and for a term

of years did excellent business in furnishing lumber to the pioneer who had become sick at hewing out boards with the axe.

THE VILLAGE OF ORCHARD

When the Illinois Central Railway was constructed through the county in 1869, a station was established in what is now West Lincoln Township, in the northeast quarter of section 18. It took the name of the pioneer, first permanent settler (Moses) Orchard. W. D. Murray erected the first building on the plat in 1870; later this, with an addition, served as a hotel. E. F. Atherton had the first general store, and Dr. Henry Rulison was the pioneer physician; he also had a drug store in 1877. G. A. Wright bought the first grain shipped out of Orchard station, in 1869. A postoffice was established here in 1869. In 1883 the village was not as far advanced as it was in the first years of its history. But as the years went by it again resumed its growth, and today the business interests are as follows:

Blacksmithing—"Sig" Harlis.

Confectionery and Books—John Eldridge, also postmaster.

Drugs—William Constantine.

Farm Implements—"Sig" Harlis.

Garage—Frank Morse.

Grain, Lumber, Coal and Seed—J. M. Roe.

General Dealers—H. L. Morse & Co., Farm Supply Company.

Hardware—Morse Brothers.

State Savings Bank—See Banking chapter.

Meats and Groceries—O. H. Evans & Sons.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY

The postoffice in Orchard was established in 1869 with G. A. Wright as postmaster. He was succeeded by a general merchandise dealer named George H. Worseldine (now residing in Osage), next came Postmaster Ira Davis, in the President Cleveland administration. He was followed by William R. Flint, and he in turn by Miss Jessie Thornberg and she by Miss Catherine Bryant. In 1915, the postoffice was turned over to the present postmaster, John Eldridge.

The office has one rural free delivery route extending over a circuit of almost thirty miles in length; the present carrier is Linton Blanding. The Orchard office has been robbed twice, but only a small amount of cash was lost.

INCORPORATION, ETC.

Orchard became an incorporated town in 1913, and is now making several much needed improvements on its streets, etc. The present mayor is "Sig" Harlis, and the clerk of the incorporation is Verne Evans.

About twenty years ago Orchard met with a great loss by an incendiary fire, by which every business house in the village was burned, except one at the extreme eastern end of the place. It was in the night and in the fall of the year, and without fire apparatus and water nothing could be done to save the place

from destruction. Side towns were asked to aid the citizens in rebuilding, and they responded liberally and speedily, so the village was again built and is a good place today. Its present population is about one hundred and fifty.

JENKINS TOWNSHIP

On the eastern line of Mitchell County and the second from the north line of the county, is situated Jenkins Township, comprising all of Congressional Township 99, range 15, thus being six miles square. It is bounded on the north by Wayne Township, on the east by Howard County, on the south by Douglas Township and on the west by Liberty and Burr Oak townships. It has two railway stations, Riceville and David. Its railways are two lines of the Great Western system, one of which enters Osage and the other Riceville. The Wapsipinicon River flows through the eastern part of the territory of this township, entering in section 3, and leaving the township from section 36. Other streams are Beaver Creek and Soap Creek. The general surface is undulating and the soil is rich loam, with a clay sub-soil. The township is well watered and has numerous small streams and spring brooks, many of which at an early day were much more filled with running water than at present. The timber skirting the streams is made up largely of red, jack and burr oak, hard and soft maple, red and water elm, bass-wood, with poplar groves through the central portion of the territory. At an early day much timber was cut to build log houses and stables and to use for fuel. The heaviest belt of timber is found on the east side of the Wapsipinicon River, where it is about a mile wide and extends down the entire length of the stream. The eight or nine hundred acres of timber in the Beaver Creek Valley, in sections 30 and 31, was utilized to great advantage by pioneers. The streams were originally well stocked with fish including pickerel, bass, rock-bass, red-horse and suckers. Prairie chickens, a few elk, many deer, thousands upon thousands of ducks, geese and brants remained most of the summer season here. Of fur bearing animals, the wolf, wildcat, mink, weasel and coon, the beaver and muskrat all were here in goodly numbers, and made trapping profitable in the first and second decades of settlement.

POPULATION STATISTICS

The United States census compendium gives these figures at the three last enumeration periods; in 1890 the township had a population of 860; in 1900 it had 1,081, and in 1910 it was placed at 1,132, including parts of Riceville and McIntire villages.

ORGANIZATION

Jenkins Township was organized in April, 1857, receiving its name in honor of Col. James Doran Jenkins, registrar of the United States Land Office at Osage at that date. It comprised Congressional townships 99 and 100 in range 15. The first election was held at the house of S. Brown Scott, in section 3, township 99, range 15. The early records of the township have been lost, but it is known among

old settlers that Robert Foster was elected justice of the peace at that time. The affairs of the township have been usually well conducted by men who have had the interest of the whole township at heart while administering the affairs of the township government. The schools and churches of the township are treated in special general chapters on such topics.

PIONEER SETTLERS

The first man to settle in township 99, range 15, now included in Jenkins Township, was S. Brown Scott (commonly known as Brown Scott), who made his claim and located in section 3, in the spring of 1853, moving his family to their new frontier home in July that year. This was on the east bank of the Wapipinicon River. They were accompanied by Mr. Scott's brother, Joseph, with his son, James. Joseph located in the northwest quarter of section 3. Both Scotts filed on land which they purchased in 1857 at the Osage Land Office.

Brown Scott remained in Mitchell County until 1860, then moved to southern Iowa. His wife was the first white woman to make a home in this township. When she came she was the fond mother of five children and several more were born to her here. James Scott continued a resident here until 1875, then moved to Minnesota. His father, Joseph Scott, was the original explorer of this county, paid the county annual visits, looking after his lands, and finally, in 1863, moved here, settling on the exact site of his original camping ground.

The next to become settlers in Jenkins Township were James Foster and Daniel Woodsworth, from Michigan, locating in sections 14 and 23, township 99, range 15. They arrived and set first stakes October 1, 1854. They flattered themselves that they were the first in the township, the timber along the river not allowing them to discover the cabin of the Scott family on the east side of the river. These two men hastily made improvements enough to show good faith in taking a claim and then returned to the pineries east of the Mississippi River and came down in the spring "drive" and returned to Mitchell County. During the time of their absence the Scott family, not knowing these men had built a "shack" and intended to hold down a claim, partly finished a log cabin on the same tract, and only in the spring time did they discover their mistake. There was no attempt at claim jumping and the house was finished up for the Foster-Woodsworth party, who were ever fast friends of the Scotts.

Robert Foster, born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, 1809, came to Iowa in 1855, locating in the southeast quarter of section 15, Jenkins Township. He was one of the township's organizers and ever active in township and especially in school matters. The case wherein was had the first conviction within the township, was tried before him as justice of the peace.

John B. Rhyndes was another who aided in organizing the township. He preempted in 1855 in section 31, served in Company K, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry during the Civil war period. Politically, he was a staunch republican.

John Robins came to the township in 1855, making his home in section 1, township 99, range 15, until his death many years later.

The Rice family, headed by Mrs. Rice with her three sons, Dennis, Franklin and Gilbert, located in the northeast quarter of section 25, township 99, range 15. Mrs. Rice conducted a hotel at that point many years and was highly respected

and widely known far and near. The Fink & Walter Stage line stopped there to change horses and eat their meals.

Another settler of 1855 was L. B. Dunton, and a year later he preempted the northeast quarter of section 21; he assisted in the organization of the township, was clerk of the first board, and hired the first school teacher.

Edmund Burke arrived in the township in 1855, claiming land in section 36, where he erected a log house in 1856, bringing his wife there a year later. He it was who drove the first team of horses into the township. After his death in 1889 his son, Thomas, occupied the old home farm.

Thomas D. Moss, a blacksmith, located at Riceville in the spring of 1856; also Jacob M. Graves, George T. Brunson, Edward Burke, N. W. Moss, O. W. Willett and Luke Wells—all came in 1856. Later in the same year came L. B. Dunton, A. F. Tyrrell, Charles Zilk and sons and J. F. Young. Mr. Willett attempted to start a town in the center of the township. Lots and streets were platted, a small store was opened, two or three houses built and the spot was named "Jenkins Center." His object seems to have been to have a town site to take advantage of a law by which he might enter more public land at government price. The scheme failed and the town exists only in the memory of a few pioneers and a few lines in the county record books. All that marked the spot in later years was a liberty-pole to which travelers were sometimes sent when inquiring for "Jenkins Center."

James C. Simpson came from Indiana in 1856, locating in section 33. He remained until 1864, when he removed to Kansas and was thus a pioneer in three states—Indiana, Iowa and Kansas.

Another settler in 1856 was Joseph Watts, who erected a log cabin on the southeast quarter of section 26, lived through pioneer times and then wended his way to Kansas.

Joshua Pilcher, a pioneer of Iowa, settled first in Van Buren County in 1836—ten years prior to the admission of Iowa Territory into the Union. He moved to Jenkins Township, Mitchell County, in 1856, and conducted for many years the tavern known as "Pleasant Hill House." He introduced the culture of sugar cane into this section of Iowa, and for a term of years made hundreds, if not thousands of gallons of sorghum.

Chauncey Carpenter, a Vermont Yankee, cast his lot with the first band of Jenkins Township settlers in 1856, locating in section 34, living in a tent during the first winter—the "hard winter" of '56-'57, at that. At the advanced age of eighty-eight years, he died in 1901. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln as postmaster at Doran office, this county. He presided at the first township meeting to organize a school board, of which he was made president, serving many years.

The Moss family were also early settlers, all coming in 1856. They included Messrs. Nathaniel W., William C. and Edwin N. Moss. William C. Moss was county treasurer one term, served in various county offices as deputy, and died in 1901.

Daniel Schoonmaker, another settler in 1856, was a native of New Jersey. He took land in section 26, where he died in 1905. He assessed this township for thirty-five years. Politically, he was a republican.

Matthew L. White came in 1856, claiming land in section 31, where he con-

structed a substantial stone residence. He organized a Methodist Sunday School and was a great church worker.

Thomas J. Young, born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, 1834, was one of the 1856 settlers in Jenkins Township, taking a preemption claim in section 27, township 99, range 15. He was a soldier in the Sixth Iowa Infantry, having command of a detachment of seventy men, in Civil war days. Had the war not ended as soon as it did, he was to be commissioned captain.

George Tyrrell, from Jo Daviess County, Illinois, settled upon his claim near Jenkins Center in 1856, receiving his title from the government. He developed his land and reared a large family of school teachers, then known as "school ma'ams," who became prominent in educational work in this township and county. He served on many school boards and erected some of the first schoolhouses in this township. He owned and operated this farm just referred to the remainder of his life, which was many years.

Enoch Brown, a typical Yankee from Herkimer County, New York, settled in 1855 on a claim three miles west of Riceville. After receiving his title he developed this place into an excellent farm, but, becoming discouraged with pioneer hardships, sold and returned East.

Robert T. St. John, ex-sheriff and ex-Representative from this county in the Legislature, now proprietor of the Spring Park Stock Farm, resides at Riceville. He was born in Illinois, and with the family immigrated to Mitchell County in 1859. He was educated at the common schools and at the Cedar Valley Seminary. He served as a soldier in Civil war days in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, under General Hatch, and saw hard service. After the war he returned to Mitchell County and was married in 1865. He is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. He was commander of the Iowa Department of the Grand Army of the Republic at one time. See biography.

IMPORTANT EARLY-DAY EVENTS

The first postoffice in the township was established at Jenkins Center and was called North Bend—this was in 1857; O. Willett was postmaster and carried the mail. The next office was at the house of N. W. Moss, who received his commission from President James Buchanan. Later this was known as Doran postoffice. In 1861 the office went to C. Carpenter, who was appointed by President Lincoln. Riceville postoffice was also established in the spring of 1861, with Dennis Rice, postmaster. A. F. Tyrrell was postmaster there from 1869 to 1883, possibly much later.

The first birth in Jenkins Township was that of Willis Fuller, who died at Mr. Rice's in the spring of 1856.

The first marriage was that of George Gilman to Kate Downs, September, 1856.

Hattie Graves, daughter of J. M. Graves, was the first child born in the township—the date was 1856. She became the wife of M. A. Sprague, of Osage.

THE TOWN OF RICEVILLE

The incorporated Town of Riceville, in Jenkins Township, was settled in the '50s. It is situated on the east line of the county, a part of the platting being

in one county and a part in the other—the county line dividing Mitchell and Howard counties dividing the Town of Riceville also. Both parts are included in the Independent School District of Riceville. It has one government, has waterworks and electric lights and three large school buildings. Its present population is (or was in 1915) 945.

On July 20, 1901, the town met with a loss of sixty buildings by a sweeping fire, amount of loss on buildings and contents about \$200,000, on which there was only \$75,000 of insurance carried. But, Phoenix-like, it rose from the ashes and has been rebuilt, and mostly by good, almost if not perfectly, fire-proof structures.

The reader may be interested to know something concerning the early business beginnings here, and perhaps no better account can be obtained at this late day than to quote from a History of Mitchell and Worth Counties, published in 1883, which says:

"Riceville has a population of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. It is partly in Mitchell and partly in Howard County. On the Mitchell County side there is a general store, operated by L. B. Dunton; a grocery and provision store, by J. J. Sloan; a dry goods and grocery store, kept by Weaver & Vaughn; a grocery and market place, by J. S. Potter; a harness shop, run by Enos Ricker; a shoe shop, by Howard Armstrong; a drug store, by Dr. M. J. Skiff; a flouring mill, by Nelson Pierce; also three blacksmith shops and a good creamery. On the Howard County side was the hotel, feed mill and hardware store.

"Riceville was platted in the spring of 1855 by Rice Brothers—Dennis, Franklin and Gilbert—who, with their widowed mother, settled that year. They built a hotel on the northeast corner, at the junction of Main Street and the county line.

"The first store was opened on the Howard County side in 1856, by Kerr & Fellows. Thomas D. Moss ran the pioneer blacksmith shop in 1856. Frank Rice and Smith Seeley were among the first merchants.

"In the summer of 1858 Rice Brothers and Samuel B. Sherman purchased a steam saw mill that had been erected four miles east of this point, and moved it to Riceville. It was soon burned. Then the town site proprietors threw a dam across the river, and thus secured a splendid water power. They soon added grain grinding machinery. The plant finally became the property of Nelson Pierce."

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS—1917

In the summer and autumn of 1917, the following comprised the business and professional interests of the sprightly Town of Riceville:

There is at this date about one thousand population in Riceville. Its postmaster is John E. Dargan.

Attorney—Bert N. Hendricks.

Agricultural Implements—O'Connor & Hauersperger, Wood & Lauman.

Automobiles—Hinchliffe & Mosher, R. S. Warburton, C. S. Wilbur.

Blacksmiths—Charles Hauersperger, V. G. Montonya, Otto Bessman.

Barbers—R. A. Carpenter, George W. Miller.

Banking—Farmers & Merchants Bank, First National Bank.

Clothing—F. F. Blandin & Co.

Creamery—R. J. Gimer.

- Cattle and Horse Breeder—Thomas Burke.
 Cement Workers—Clark & Swancut, Fred Ganirow.
 Drayage—C. A. Bowers, Eugene Bowers, A. H. Christian.
 Drugs—Ed C. Richmond, J. W. Roche.
 Dentists—Dr. Manley Lappin, Dr. V. G. Palmer.
 Furniture—William Hubbard, A. F. Kannengeiser.
 Feed Mills—J. A. Wentworth, John Burke, James Leary.
 Feed Barn—Mark Sidenberg.
 Garage—Jay Schultheis, Hinchcliffe & Mosher.
 Groceries—J. P. Servoss, Charles E. Adams.
 General Dealers—F. J. Carpenter & Son, G. Weaver.
 Grain Dealers—John Burke, J. J. Leary, A. M. Davison.
 Hardware—F. A. Brown & Son, Robert M. Noble.
 Harness—George C. Hazlett, John McIlrevey.
 Hotel—John Burke, The New Wilkes.
 Ice—W. J. Tyrrell.
 Job Printing—"Recorder" job department, Matt McCook, and The Stillman Printing Company.
 Jewelry—Oliver P. Yager, J. W. Griswold.
 Livery—Eugene Schrode.
 Live Stock Dealers—Hiram Martin, R. J. Wilks, G. L. Griffin, Jerry Cashman.
 Lumber—Chapman Lumber Company, James A. Smith Lumber Company.
 Meat Market—Fessenmeyer Brothers.
 Millinery—M. Ure & Company, Mrs. M. Martin, Katherine Burke.
 Music—John Kessell.
 Moving Pictures—F. A. Brown & Son.
 Notions—Charles A. and Frances Smutney, Mayme Ure.
 Newspaper—The Riceville Record, H. A. Yager, proprietor.
 Poultry and Produce—John Burke.
 Physicians—Dr. A. W. Harold, Hugh L. and T. S. Walker.
 Photographs—Charles E. Rositter.
 Restaurants—Fred Brooking, Maxwell & Tanberg.
 Riceville Equity Shipping Association.
 Shoe Repairs—A. R. Walter and John McIlrevey.
 Veterinarians—R. C. Kruger, A. W. River.

POSTOFFICE

Riceville Postoffice was established in the spring of 1861, with Dennis Rice as postmaster, under President Abraham Lincoln. Next came Smith Seeley. A. F. Tyrrell was postmaster from 1869 to 1883, possibly longer. Since then the postmasters have been: J. J. Sloan, Mrs. Amy Thorson, J. J. Sloan, P. M. Mosher served sixteen years, then came the present postmaster, John E. Dargan, commissioned August 18, 1913.

The four rural routes are operated as follows: No. 1, carrier, W. J. Tyrrell; No. 2, Roy Holbrook; No. 3, W. E. Babcock; No. 4, M. H. Swift.

The office transacted a business of \$4,606.25 in 1917, and in October, 1917, had savings deposits amounting to \$2,051.

The postoffice building was burned July 21, 1901, but no mail was lost.

MILLING

In the early years of the town's history considerable milling was done in Riceville, the water of the river at this point being dammed, thus giving a fine water-power which was utilized for milling purposes. As the years went by and the milling business took on a different phase in the country, and owing to the other fact that the dam frequently needed costly repairs, the waterpower was abandoned. Now what was once a large flour-making plant has been reduced to a mill where coarse farm feeds are manufactured, and the power used is that derived from a gasoline engine.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY

Riceville became an incorporated town in 1892 and its first elective officers were: N. M. Jewett, mayor; T. J. Henderson, clerk; P. M. Mosher, G. Weaver, C. C. Earnist, W. S. Burke, J. H. Chandler and J. C. Coles, councilmen. The present (1917) town officers are: W. H. Greeley, mayor; C. G. Potter, Robert Falteisek, T. S. Walker, R. C. Kruger and M. R. Lappin, councilmen; E. C. Willis, assessor; E. R. St. John, treasurer; H. A. Yager, clerk, appointed by the council.

The subjoined is a list of the mayors to the present date: N. M. Jewett, T. J. Henderson, D. P. Sayles, T. J. Henderson, N. M. Jewett, S. R. Ure, C. C. Arnold, W. E. Peavey, J. P. Servoss, W. H. Greeley.

The town has a good waterworks system provided at an expense of \$15,000. Municipal bonds are outstanding to the amount of \$14,400, due from 1920 to 1936—waterworks and sewer bonds. The supply of water comes from a well situated within the corporation limits, and is pumped to an elevated steel tank upon a tower overlooking the place.

The electric lights of Riceville are now supplied by the Consumers Electric Company, on one of its transmission lines.

The town is the home of numerous churches and lodges, mentioned in special chapters on such topics. Here one finds the the Catholic, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist and Free Methodist and the Adventist denominations all represented by societies. A part of these are in Mitchell and a part over the line in Howard County—the town being divided by the county line. The secret orders represented include the Masonic and Woodmen of America.

VILLAGE OF DAVID

This village is located on the line of the Chicago Great Western Railway, in Jenkins Township. In 1892 David E. McLaughlin gave the right of way across his land for depot and stockyard purposes, and as a compliment to him the company, E. S. Fonda and Mrs. Simpson, called the station "David." A postoffice was established the same year, with Mr. McLaughlin as postmaster. In the summer of 1917 the following were the business interests of David:

Its population was about seventy-five.

Creamery—The David Cooperative Creamery Company.

Coal and Grain Dealers—Frank Griffin, Western Elevator Company.

Blacksmith—F. G. Steele.

Farm Implements—R. D. Nicholas.
General Store—A. W. Harris.
Live Stock Dealers—C. Hanson.
Lumber—Chapman Lumber Company.
Poultry—H. A. Atkinson.
Bank—Farmers State Bank.
Postmaster—F. G. Steele.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

Liberty Township comprises thirty sections in Congressional township 99, range 16. It is bounded on the north by Stacyville Township, on the east by Jenkins and two sections of Burr Oak, on the south by Burr Oak Township and on the west by St. Ansgar, Stacyville and Mitchell. Its only village is Little Cedar, of which later mention is made. The Chicago Great Western Railway traverses its territory from southwest to northeast. The Little Cedar River courses through this township from section 5 to section 35, and has several small tributaries coming in from the north. The soil is a rich, sandy loam and the surface rather level.

ORGANIZATION

Prior to 1869 part of this township was in Burr Oak Township and another portion belonged to Stacyville. April, 1870, the first election was held. The following persons were elected township officers: Arthur Penney, Henry Hill and James Kearney, trustees; Charles Penney, county supervisor.

SETTLEMENT

The first settler in the township was B. F. Rolfe. He settled in section 15, in 1855, and lived there until his death in 1858. He was followed by William Sabin, who located in section 8, in November, 1855, and lived there till the next spring, when he sold to George Decker, the grandfather of our present sheriff, and moved away. The next family to settle in the township was that of William Penney, Sr., June 20, 1856. This was an English family and had a remarkable experience. Six brothers came with their parents and settled in the northern part of the township at what has often been called Penneyville. They were Frank, William, Jr., John, Alfred, Henry and Charles. Some of these were married and brought their families with them. Two years later a seventh brother, Arthur, and his family, joined the Penney Colony. The Penney family multiplied greatly and most of them prospered. Many of them have been conspicuous during all our county's history. In March, 1911, it was computed that there were living 242 descendants of the original ancestors, counting the husbands and wives of the direct descendants.

Daniel Wallace and wife came into the township with the Penney Colony. Mr. Gilmore came in 1856. Those, together with J. W. French and family and James Kearney and family, comprised the principal settlers in the township in the '50s.

Henry Hill and family, John Reeves and family and others made up the early

settlement. Also these were very early in the township: William Gardner, B. S. Hammond, William T. Roberts, William M. Myrick, J. M. Haun, and many others.

This township has come to be one of the finest agricultural sections in this part of Iowa. The hundreds of fine homes and well tilled fields bespeak intelligence, refinement and contentment among a prosperous people.

FIRST EVENTS

The first marriage in Liberty Township was that of Mrs. Rolfe, widow of the first actual settler, to Frank Aiken.

The first birth was Hattie, daughter of Frank and Caroline Penney, born August, 1857.

The first death was F. B. Rolfe, in 1858.

The first school was taught in section 5, in a log house, by Lydia White.

The first creamery in the county was started by the Penney Brothers in section 22.

MYRICK'S MILL

A flouring mill was erected in 1881 on the Little Cedar River by Samuel B. Myrick, the cost of which was near eight thousand dollars. It contained three run of stone and had what was then the best known system for making flour. It passed into the hands of T. P. Evans and is now operated by his estate. No family flour has been made here since about 1900, but a large business has been carried on in grinding feed and buckwheat for the farmers surrounding the place. The waterpower is still excellent, and the stone dam built years ago is still in fine condition.

VILLAGE OF LITTLE CEDAR

The only town or village in the township above described is Little Cedar, in section 22, a station on the Chicago Great Western Railway. It was platted in 1891 and named "Wheeler" for the chief surveyor of the company. But there was another town in Iowa named Wheeler and after considerable delay the village name was changed to Little Cedar, to correspond to the name of the post-office at that point.

The land on which the place was platted was formerly of the Charles Wolfe Estate. In the summer and fall of 1917 the business and other interests of Little Cedar were as follows:

It has a population of 108 persons.

Its bank is the Citizens Bank—see banking chapter.

Creamery—John Christianson.

Confectionery—J. R. Pontenberg.

Elevator—Farmers Cooperative, H. G. Houghton, manager.

Feed Mill—The Evans Estate.

Garage—F. W. Kruger.

Hotel—L. Mussetter.
Livery—C. H. Sweet.
Lumber—J. A. Smith Lumber Company.
Live Stock—George Wolfe.
General Dealers—Sanborn & Company, John Wolfe.
Meat Market—C. H. Penney.
Postmaster—W. T. Roberts.
Restaurant—L. A. Leeman.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY

Little Cedar Postoffice was established in 1873 and the first postmaster was Levy Laughlin, who kept the office at his home, near where the present mill is situated. He was succeeded by Henry Hill and he in turn by Lester Coonrad, then Frank White and later Frank Henderson was appointed postmaster and moved the office to the newly platted village in 1891. The other postmasters named kept the office at their respective homes. The sixth postmaster was C. F. Hawkins, who was followed in turn by Messrs. J. J. Kindshuh and George Hammond, who was succeeded November 1, 1902, by the present postmaster, W. T. Roberts.

This is a fourth class office and it had a business during the year ending July 1, 1917, of \$490.60. One rural route extends from the village over a route of 26½ miles in length. The present carrier is F. W. Martin.

The water feed mill and the creamery are the only manufacturing plants of the village. These do a good business in their lines.

The consolidated school building, recently erected, cost completed, \$27,000. There are seven transportation wagons run to bring the pupils in from their country homes.

For the history of the churches and lodges, see special chapters.

MITCHELL TOWNSHIP

Mitchell, one of the central subdivisions of the county, is in the second tier from both the north and west lines of the county, and is bounded by St. Ansgar on the north, by Liberty, Burr Oak and Osage on the east, Osage and Cedar on the south, while Rock and St. Ansgar townships are at the west. Originally this township embraced a part of what is now within Rock Township, comprising parts of townships 98 and 99, in ranges 17 and 18, but now is confined to range 17, of townships 98 and 99. Here one finds a rich, productive loam soil, well suited to the growth of all the grains, grasses and vegetables known to this climate. Tame grasses do well, hence grazing has become a profitable branch of farm industry. Many farmers here are extensive stockmen.

The Cedar River flows through the southwestern portion of the township, it being the only waterway in the township of much note. Along this stream the early settlers discovered a belt of fine timber, varying from a quarter of a mile to a mile or more in width, and considerable has been preserved until the present. Stone abounds in unlimited quantities. One variety resembles the Scotch granite used so much in making monumental work. However, capital has thus far never



WOOLEN MILL AT WEST MITCHELL
Built in 1865-6, by C. C. Vanderpoel.



WEST MITCHELL FLOUR MILL
Built in 1856-7 by Chambers & English.

been induced to develop these quarries, but the time will come when this formation will be worked and the vast amounts of this valuable stone be utilized.

POPULATION

The United States Census reports give figures on the population of Mitchell Township as follows: In 1890 it had 995, in 1900 it was 938, and by the last Federal Census it was given as only 738—showing a marked decrease in the last two decades.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIP

April 2, 1855, was held the first election in this township, and the officers elected were as follows: Jacob Becker, George J. Cummings and George Morrison, trustees; Levi Shepard, Jr., clerk; Cheater Crowell, assessor; A. T. Cady, justice of the peace. From that day to this the township has been administered in its local affairs, generally speaking, by men who have had the best interests of the community at heart in all things they have done.

FIRST SETTLERS

This township was first settled in 1852 by Josiah Cummings, a native of New York, born in 1804. He entered his land at the Des Moines Land Office and moved onto the same in 1853, remained until 1857 then moved to Kansas and from there to what was then known as Washington Territory where he died in 1879. He was a staunch whig in politics, a firm believer in the Baptist Church faith; and a strong advocate of the temperance cause, when that cause was not as popular as it is today.

During the year 1854, the main settlement effected in Mitchell Township was by the following: J. N. Cady, Abner T. Cady, John D. Chambers, J. L. Tibbetts, George and Ellis Cummings, John D. Aller, C. C. Prime, Judge A. S. Faville, Dr. D. G. Frisbie, John Wilson, David and Abraham Beckner, Charles Bell and Robert Budlong. In 1884 there were only six of these fifteen pioneers living.

Without going into great detail, it will be well to make the following record of some of the men who first settled this goodly part of Mitchell County.

John D. Chambers, one of the proprietors of the town site of West Mitchell, arrived in 1854. He was born in Vermont in 1820, clerked in a store in Janesville, Wis., in 1845, entered general merchandise there and remained until about 1854 when he came west with G. E. Newman, locating in this county. In 1855 Chambers and Newman built a sawmill. He was for many years connected with the milling interests of West Mitchell and was also a leading hardware merchant of that place.

J. N. Cady came to this country in 1854, and did the first blacksmithing and set up the first forge in Mitchell County. He located in section 10. He was born on a raft on the Ohio River, while his parents were en route to Indiana, in 1834.

Abner T. Cady another 1854 settler claimed land in section 9, where later

stood the Mitchell railway depot. He was one of the proprietors of East Mitchell. He was born in Rhode Island, in 1801, and had lived in New York, Indiana, Wisconsin and other states before settling here. He only remained a short time, but removed to Kansas in 1858 and there died the following year.

Lewis Butters bought land in section 16 about 1855. He was from Maine, born in 1828.

During 1855 came in: John Abbott, H. I. Stacy, Asa White, Daniel Tubbs, J. P. Davis, John and Charles Sweatt, Horace Bedell, Sidney Powell, I. B. Parker and two sons, Howard and Henry, James Tobin, E. P. Williams, C. C. Tubbs, Chester Crowell, Thomas Wardall and Lewis Butters.

Daniel Sheehan came to this county in 1856 in company with Mr. Tibbetts and Samuel Coon. He bought a steam sawmill, which they ran a few months, but it burned down and the site was abandoned. Soon afterward they rebuilt, ran a while and Mr. Sheehan sold out and bought a half section of land in this township and was ever afterward a farmer and stock raiser.

Among the 1855-56 settlers are now recalled: Leroy Grout, who bought the George Cummings farm in 1856 and became a permanent resident. He was a Vermonter. Sanford Thomas from North Carolina, born 1817, moved to Ohio and then to Indiana, from which state he moved to Mitchell Township.

John W. Lindley in 1856 came in and began improvements. He farmed and paid special attention to bees and produced large amounts of honey.

Others of the 1856 influx to this township that should be named are: Levi Farnham, H. P. Nelson, Charles Wardall, E. H. Howe, Henry Chambers, J. P. Hatch, William Senior, Jerry Hepworth, Francis Coop, W. B. Jones, J. P. Knight and I. B. Parker.

The settlement was added to in 1857 by too many to here be noted. Then came the panic of 1857-58 and there was but little more settlement effected until after the Civil war period.

The schools and churches of Mitchell Township, in common with other townships in the county, are treated in separate chapters for such subjects—see index.

Thomas Wardall lives with his son, Alonzo, in Seattle, Wash. August 9, 1917, he celebrated his 102d birthday. He is fairly well.

FIRST EVENTS

The first marriage in this township was that uniting William E. Cummings and Sarah Adams, in 1854, and it was also the first within the county.

The first death was that of Orin Hart, son of Stephen Hart, in the autumn of 1854.

The first child born in the township was a son of George Morrison, an 1853 settler.

The earliest physician was Dr. D. G. Frisbie, who practiced from 1854 to 1870.

Jerry N. Cady was the pioneer blacksmith in both township and county. His shop was on the east bank of the Cedar River, where later West Mitchell stood.

The first Fourth of July celebration in the township was that of 1854, and it may be stated that it was Mitchell County's first celebration. Judge Faville



EARLY FARM HOME OF JUDGE A. S. FAVILLE, ONE AND A HALF MILES
NORTH OF MITCHELL

delivered the oration and C. S. Prime read the Declaration of Independence. A live eagle that had been captured in the county made itself heard midst the lusty cheers of the spectators.

The first religious services in the county were held in this township, July 1, 1854, by Rev. John Webb, a Methodist minister, from Fayette County.

Judge Faville taught the first school in a log house in 1855.

The first creamery established in the county was the "Mound View Creamery" in 1880—this was two miles east of the Village of Mitchell.

THE TOWN OF MITCHELL

Around Mitchell has been woven an early day history of the county, which must of necessity ever be cherished and valued by whoever undertakes to write a history of Mitchell County, be it now or in future years. It was here the original county seat was located; it was here that many of the first and important events of the county had their scenes located. Various chapters in this work will mention several interesting things concerning persons and events having to do with schools, churches and industries of Mitchell.

Originally, this town was divided into two distinct villages—"Mitchell" and "West Mitchell." The railroad divided the two places and sometimes, years ago, Mitchell was styled East and West Mitchell. The original platting was at "East" Mitchell, the present site of Mitchell. It was surveyed, March 4, 1854, by C. C. Prime and Amos Cummings. It was located in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 9, township 98, range 17. It derived its name "Mitchell" from a friend of Mr. Prime, one of the proprietors, and who at that date resided at Lockport, N. Y.

The shop and "glowing forge" of J. N. Cady's blacksmith shop, in 1854, was the first attempt at making a town at this point. A hotel was opened by C. C. Prime, in 1854, and Amos Cummings opened the pioneer store. John Abbott was the first shoemaker of the village. A postoffice was established in 1855 with Dr. D. G. Frisbie as postmaster. He was followed by Levi Shepard and he by Mr. Binford. John Abbott was appointed in 1861 and was still holding the office in the '80s. Since his administration the postmasters have been: John Wentworth, Mrs. Cara Graham (short term); J. H. Banford, nine years; Mrs. Lydia Tesch, from July, 1904, to the present date—1917. The office is now the only one in the community as the office at West Mitchell has been discontinued. One rural delivery route extends out from Mitchell a distance of 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in its circuit. L. R. Rockerty is the carrier. The postoffice safe was blown open in 1912 and \$300 taken, but the burglar was never captured.

The first money order issued from this office was payable to R. Hubbard of McGregor, Iowa, and the first paid was to Sarah Manchester.

There was also the following: The Commercial Hotel, owned and conducted by J. H. Wall; a blacksmith shop, by Hess & Indra, and one by John Bartle; a millinery store and boot and shoe shop, by Mr. and Mrs. Weiss; marbleworks, by J. H. Wall, and a flouring mill, woolen mill and brewery.

MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES

As one passes through the quiet Village of Mitchell on the train today, he can scarce realize the scenes taking place daily at this point in the years away back

in the '50s, '60s and '70s. But few points in Iowa afforded a better waterpower than that found on the Cedar River at West Mitchell. The West Mitchell Mill was built in 1856-57, by John D. Chambers and John F. English. It was a 40 by 60 foot, two story structure, and at first had two run of buhrs, but soon another set was added for corn grinding. In 1884 the plant was owned by English, Glover & Kellogg, and had a capacity of seventy-five barrels daily. The mill cost in excess of \$18,000.

One old settler says: "It was the only flouring mill for many, many miles around. I have seen ox teams turned out and feeding that had come 100 miles with the grist to that mill."

The West Mitchell Brewery was built in 1858 by Frank Coap, who ran it till 1861, when he enlisted in the Civil war cause as a Union soldier, and let his brewery stand idle. Subsequently this brewery was in the hands of William and John Wall, but later became the property of John Fey, who, in 1876, added to it largely. He increased the capacity to 1,800 barrels of beer annually. But changes in business, from small towns to large city centers, together with the growing disapproval of the use of all kinds of alcoholic drinks, caused the brewing interests to be suspended forever in West Mitchell.

The Paragon Woolen Mills of West Mitchell were built in 1865-66, by C. C. Vanderpoel. The building was of stone and was 40 by 60 feet, four stories high. It was placed just above the flouring mill and used the same waterpower. There was produced there all kinds of woolen cloths, yarns and red blankets and in addition to using all the home-grown wool, also consumed many thousands of pounds annually from other states. This plant, in common with hundreds of like concerns, went out of business in the '80s, when such industries were either bought up by larger ones, or crowded to the wall by great capitalists.

The Mitchell Iron Works was another feature of the line of factories that were in operation in the early and palmy days of Mitchell. This foundry and machine shop was established in 1872 by Anton Schulte, in a stone building forty feet square. Beside this was a large engine room and blacksmith shop. Every modern machine for carrying on such a foundry and machine shop was installed and in operation for a number of years. A thirteen-horsepower engine propelled the machinery and the capital invested in the plant was upwards of \$13,000. Schulte took in as a partner T. F. Williams. This partnership obtained six years, when Williams purchased the entire plant, and later he sold an interest to J. A. Wentworth, who soon owned the entire shop. In 1878 these works closed on account of litigation which hung fire in the courts for many years. The foundry never reopened, and there remains nothing to tell the history of hissing steam and clanking machinery at Mitchell save the reading of its history from the printed page.

SPIRITED RIVALRY

From the days when Mitchell was the seat of justice for Mitchell County between the years 1857 and 1870, there was a bitter rivalry between East and West Mitchell. A part of this trouble arose over county seat contests and a part was due to railway difficulties between the two ends of the town. The population of the two places in 1884 was placed at about eight hundred. In 1890 East Mitchell had 309 and West Mitchell 232; in 1900 West Mitchell had 207 and



OLD BLACKSMITH SHOP, WEST MITCHELL
Built in 1859.



HOUSE IN WEST MITCHELL WHERE THE OLD "DUNLAP ACADEMY" WAS STARTED
"BEFORE THE WAR"

East Mitchell 245; in 1910 West Mitchell had 126 and East Mitchell, or Mitchell proper, had 231.

West Mitchell was incorporated in about 1869. One set of officers took their seats, but no more were elected until 1879, when East Mitchell sought to become an incorporated place. The first mayor, under the original incorporation was A. Vanderpoel. Under the revived or second incorporation, W. W. Blackman was the first mayor. He was followed by C. S. Prime, and he by John F. English.

The stone building now in use as a schoolhouse was built by the citizens in 1860 for a courthouse.

COMING OF THE RAILROAD

The long-looked-for railroad finally passed through Mitchell in 1869. It was then known as the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad, but later passed into the hands of the Illinois Central system, as today. Its right-of-way divided East and West Mitchell, and business naturally centered near the depot. Fourteen years later—1883—the place had six good stores, two large round grain elevators, various shops, a boarding house, a bank and a livery barn. The principal merchants were Abbott & Son, E. P. Stacy & Son and G. W. Stillman. The last named purchased the store from Cole & Prime. At that date (1883) the hardware business was in the hands of Graves & Bartle, and furniture was handled by Mrs. E. Geig.

The first grain elevator of the place was erected in 1869, by Mr. Spalding, patentee of the round elevator, for T. C. Tyson. Its capacity was 30,000 bushels. It was burned in 1875 and another built on its site by White & Glover, at a cost of \$3,500. C. Stock erected a second elevator in 1878.

The Exchange Bank was established at West Mitchell in the spring of 1872, under Swcatt & Prime. In 1880, when C. S. Prime was sole owner, the bank was moved to the depot and located on the west side of the track.

MUNICIPAL INTERESTS

In 1879 Mitchell became an incorporated town. The first officers were: G. W. Stillman, mayor; Wilson Martin, Samuel Nofsinger, Thomas Phillips, Howard Cady and John Z. Lewis were councilmen; W. G. Smith, recorder. The following have served as mayors: (No record before 1882) E. P. Stacy, 1882-83; J. D. Crowther, 1884; Homer P. Branch, 1889; J. A. Wentworth, 1890; J. B. Tabor, 1891; J. A. Wentworth, 1893; A. N. George, 1895; H. M. Farier, 1896; George Saalmiller, 1898-1901; Fred D. Cady, 1901-1906; George Saalmiller, 1906-09; F. D. Cady, 1909-12; George Saalmiller, 1912-15; M. J. Godfrey, 1915-16; F. H. Chandler, 1916, and still serving as mayor.

In 1917 the officers of Mitchell corporation are: F. H. Chandler, mayor; A. W. Parkhurst, clerk; and the members of the council are: R. F. Cordes, C. G. Voigt, F. West, E. J. Stokes, L. Sedlacek.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF 1917

The business and professions at Mitchell in the autumn of 1917 are:

Postmaster—Mrs. Lydia Tesch.

Banking—Mitchell Savings Bank.
Lumber and Coal—F. D. Cady & Co.
General Store—Castle & Sanders.
Grocer—John Klinger.
Grain—Kung Grain Company.
Garage—Lincke Brothers.
Furniture—F. Lohr.
Hotel—Hans Madsen.
Restaurant—A. W. Parkhurst.
Hardware—J. T. Ross.
Livery—Lewis Sedlacek.
Meats—E. J. Stokes.

The churches represented here are the Methodist, Christian Science, Lutheran and Congregational. (See chapter on Churches.)

WEST MITCHELL

The part of the Town of Mitchell formerly known as West Mitchell was platted by John D. Chambers and John F. English in the summer of 1857. Mr. Chambers furnished the means and Mr. Newman entered the land in 1854. Chambers, English and Newman constructed a sawmill on the Cedar River. The first store was opened here by John D. Chambers and John Sweatt. This was a very small store, and the goods were brought from Rock County, Wisconsin, by teams. Chambers sold out to Charles Sweatt, after which the firm was Sweatt & Sweatt, who continued until 1870, then sold to their brothers.

A postoffice was established at West Mitchell in 1859, with T. M. Atherton as postmaster. This became a money-order office early in the history of such postal regulations. In the early '80s the postmaster was W. W. Blackman. Other postmasters were Charles Voigt, Louis Strouse, Mrs. Lydia Tesch and David Horner, after which it was discontinued.

In 1883-4 the business of West Mitchell consisted of John Williams' hardware store; Shanks & Coats, dry goods store; Blackman & Peterson, drugs and general stock of goods.

The present mayor of West Mitchell is George Walters and the village clerk is George Wiess.

NEWBURG TOWNSHIP

In the second tier of townships from the northern line of Mitchell County, and directly east of Worth County, is the civil Township of Newburg, comprising a portion of congressional township 99, range 18. It has about thirty sections of land. Otranto Township is at its north, St. Ansgar on the east, Rock Township on the south and Worth County on the west. A dark, rich loam, with a mixture of sand, is what makes this township such an exceptional farming section. The two chief water courses are the Cedar River and Deer Creek. The Cedar passes along the eastern boundary of the township, while Deer Creek flows from section 6 in a southeastern direction, leaving the township from section 23. Along both of these streams were originally found growing large groves of excellent

timber. Naturally the pioneer settlers cut off much of this native timber, yet a goodly amount still remains and is being well conserved by the present-day owners. Besides the native timber, there are to be seen today many beautiful artificial groves which are a cooling shade in summer time and a good wind-break in the winter months.

POPULATION

The population of this township in 1890 was 767, including the Village of Carpenter. In 1900 it was 670, and in 1910, 637.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

Newburg originally belonged to the territory of St. Ansgar Township, but in 1858, S. R. McKinley headed a petition for a division, and the formation of a new civil township. After much skirmishing about to secure a sufficient number of names, the County Court decided to make the new township, and the first election was held in Louis Snyder's store, at which place twenty-five votes were cast, and the officers elected were as follows: George McKinley, A. Erickson, and William Snyder, trustees; William Snyder, assessor; Aaron Snyder, clerk.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT

The first settlement in what is now Newburg Township was effected by a few families in 1853. These were of the Rev. C. L. Clausen Norwegian colony from Wisconsin. They entered land along the Cedar River and on Deer Creek. The names and location of many of these people will be found in the article on the Norwegian colony, elsewhere in this work.

In 1856 the Americans commenced coming into this township. Among the first of this nationality were S. R. McKinley and W. D. Fulton. These families proved to be of much value to the struggling little colony who settled in the township before the Civil war. McKinley settled in what became the Village of Newburg; Fulton a mile or more further north. About the same time the three Snyder brothers, George McKinley and brother, Hunter, settled in the village and a little later John Revell. Henry Lubiens and his brother, E. C., had a good general store in the village, and also McKinley Brothers and Kay.

Before 1859 there were located in the township: John and O. K. Lee, who came in 1854; E. and P. Gunderson, 1854; Andrew Erickson, 1856; and Hans Halvorson, H. Knudson, K. Kittleson, J. Helgersen and Ole O. Haugerud, who made settlement a few years later in various parts of what is now Newburg Township.

Men who came in the '50s and at a much later date, and who have not been mentioned above, included these: N. Severson, born in Norway, in 1832, came to Wisconsin in 1852 and located in Mitchell County in 1854. His brother, Ole Severson, built the first log house in the township, and was drowned in the township in the summer of 1854. N. Severson served in the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry in the Civil war. He died only a few years ago.

George Lubiens arrived in Mitchell County in 1863, and built the first frame

residence in what is Newburg Township, west of Deer Creek. He was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1840, and came with his parents to America in 1849. In 1868 he settled in this township permanently. Other members of this family were prominent in the early days of the township.

David Hylden settled here in 1868. He was among the first Norwegians to locate here.

M. H. Meyer, a native of Hanover, Germany, located in this township in the fall of 1869; he came here from Wisconsin.

Henry Groner came in September, 1871. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1840. Another settler in 1871 was William Walk, born in Germany, came to America in 1853, first located in Wisconsin but later settled in this county.

FIRST EVENTS

The first birth in Newburg Township was a daughter of Charles and Harriet (McKinley) Ferris, born in the spring of 1857.

The first death was that of Alsen McKinley, who died January 12, 1858.

The earliest marriage within the township was that uniting A. B. McKinley and Catherine Allen, July 5, 1856.

The first sawmill in Mitchell County was built in Newburg Township by Rev. C. L. Clausen, on the east side of the Cedar River, near the place later known as Newburg Village.

The first wagon bridge in the county was also in this township, across the Cedar River. It was finished December 31, 1856, Captain McKinley being the first person to cross over it.

The first preacher was Rev. W. P. Holbrook, who organized nearly every early Methodist class in Mitchell County and whose name is revered by every old pioneer family.

The first flour mill was owned by Holmes and Keeley; it was burned down.

The schools and churches will be treated in special chapters on such topics, elsewhere in this volume (see index).

VILLAGES OF THE TOWNSHIP

This township has had two villages started in its history. The oldest was Newburg, platted and recorded in 1855 by G. W. Sowle. It was a rival of St. Ansgar and quite spirited times were had over the settlement of the two town sites, Newburg being on the west side and St. Ansgar on the east side of the Cedar River, but when the railroad was built through the county in 1869, the question was settled in favor of St. Ansgar. Newburg had at one time developed into quite a good business point. In 1856 a good hotel was erected by S. R. McKinley. Most all common branches of trade were represented, including shops and the mill. There were also schools and churches. As the years went by, one business after another was removed or went down, and many of the buildings were removed. The plat has been vacated. The unclaimed land constitutes a small part of Lyman G. McKinley's fine 500-acre farm. The schoolhouse was moved to a new site northwest of the village. The only present village of the township is Carpenter, which is situated in sections 6 and 7 of township 99,

range 18. It was the result of the building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in 1871. This company caused a village to spring into existence at once. Stores, hotel, grain warehouses, lumber yards, shops, etc., came as if by magic. A postoffice was soon established and the beer saloon also was in evidence for many years in the history of the village. Hosea Dow was the first man to operate a store, which was opened in the early spring of 1871. In the autumn of that year a large general stock was opened up by E. C. Lubiens, who was appointed postmaster and kept the office many years. In 1877 this office became a money-order office. In 1879 Carpenter was incorporated. The first election was held at the schoolhouse and those elected were: J. L. Dow, mayor; W. H. Brooks, recorder; George Fiddler, Andrew Starr, Lewis West, D. H. Somers and E. C. Lubiens, councilmen.

By reference to old files and historical sketches, it is learned that in 1883 Carpenter had two general stores, one by E. C. Lubiens and one by Christian Larson; a hotel by Andrew Starr, and a creamery.

CARPENTER IN 1917

In 1917 the population of the Village of Carpenter was 150, and its business and other interests are as follows:

Banking—Carpenter Savings Bank.

Coal Dealer—Durkee & Priem.

Grain Dealers—Farmers Elevator Company, Hunting & Co.

Hardware—Carl M. Golberg.

Meats—Joseph Seichter.

Livestock—S. F. McGillivray.

General Dealers—Alfred Stein, G. A. Hurd.

Hotel—Mrs. A. Thone.

The Modern Woodmen of America have a lodge at this village and the Methodist Episcopal and German Lutheran denominations worship in one church building there.

The postmasters at Carpenter have been as follows: William C. Frank, Robert Jensen, Mrs. M. E. Groner, Leonard Knudson, Mrs. Sarah E. Graves and Edith O. Jensen, the latter having been commissioned in January, 1917. It is a fourth-class office, with one rural route, extending to the outlying country. Its total length is about twenty-seven miles.

FLOUR MILL

In the '60s and '70s spring wheat was the most important crop raised in this county. For that reason, the milling business was very important and a good flouring mill was a paying proposition. About April, 1865, Devillo Holmes and T. W. Keeley bought an interest in the Newburg water power and erected a fine stone flour mill on the west side of the Cedar River, opposite the sawmill. They operated the mill until the spring of 1882, when it passed into the hands of Mr. Holmes' son, Henry G. Holmes, who continued its operation until it burned in October, 1892. It appeared to do a good business until the wheat crop failed

in 1878. There was a small feed mill erected on the site and operated for a couple of years, until the dam went out. It was then torn down and removed.

OSAGE TOWNSHIP

Surrounding the City of Orange is the civil township of Osage, the smallest sub-division of Mitchell County. It is situated south of Mitchell Township and part of Burr Oak, is west of Burr Oak Township, north of West Lincoln and Cedar townships, and east of Mitchell and Cedar townships. It embraces about ten thousand and twenty acres in township 98, ranges 16 and 17. The topography of this portion of Mitchell County is generally rolling and toward the river is somewhat broken. The general rule is that all the available land in the township is highly cultivated and yields its annual harvests which have enriched the owners and tenants thereof.

Along the river there is abundance of good limestone for lime and general building purposes. This was much utilized for such purposes by the early settlers. The soil is, as a rule, a rich dark loam except along the streams, where a more sandy mixture is found. The sub-soil is almost clay, which material has for years been manufactured into brick of an excellent grade. The Cedar valley skirts the western part of Osage Township and is often spoken of as one of Iowa's most charming sections. The river is a real gem—a pure crystal stream flowing over a lime rock bed. Beautiful scenery lies along the Cedar in and near this township. Sugar Creek flows through the township from north to south, forming a junction with the Cedar just south of the township line.

POPULATION

The population of Osage Township for the last thirty years has been as follows: In 1890 it had (including the City of Osage) 2,345; in 1900 it had 3,002; but in 1910 the United States census gave it only 2,728. It has increased somewhat since that date.

ORGANIZATION

In the winter of 1855-56, County Judge A. H. Moore ordered Osage Township set off and organized. The first election was held at the house of Benjamin C. Whitaker, the spring following. It then embraced a large scope of territory, but as years passed other townships were carved from its original territory. The city and township were named in honor of a wealthy Massachusetts capitalist, Orrin Sage, as more fully explained in the chapter on the city. (See City Chapter for details.)

FIRST SETTLEMENT

The first to locate in this township were members of the Hart family who came from New York State in the years 1852 and 1853. The party consisted of L. S. Hart, Sr., L. S. Hart, Jr., Hiram, Orin, Charles and Joseph. L. S. Hart and son Orin arrived from Michigan July 5, 1852. The son claimed land in sec-

tion 31, township 98, range 16, where they erected a log cabin, with a roof of prairie grass.

In the spring of 1853 L. S. Hart, Jr., came with his family, including his mother, sister and brother. It is claimed that the Hart family was the first to make permanent settlement in what is now Mitchell County. L. S. Hart the younger built a log house of poles with the bark taken off and using bark for roofing. It had a genuine puncheon floor. His house was in section 36, township 98, range 17. It was here that Maj. W. Hart was born December 13, 1853, the first white child born in the township.

L. S. Hart, Jr., was the county's first sheriff, and was elected August 7, 1854, served one year and in 1855 was re-elected and again in 1857, serving five years in all. He lived on his claim until 1870, then moved to Osage where after a long illness he died March 25, 1882.

L. S. Hart, Sr., made a claim in section 32, township 98, range 16, and built on the south side of Spring Grove where he died in 1869. He was an excellent farmer and a noted hunter. Orin Hart died at his father's house of congestive fever October 12, 1854, his being the first death in Mitchell County among the white settlers.

Charles Hart settled on the southwest side of Spring Grove and remained until the time of his death in 1898. The son Charles lived at the north of the grove. Joseph Hart settled on a claim at Spring Grove, remained about seven years and moved to Kansas.

Following the above settlers came Harlow Gray and Dr. A. H. Moore, in June, 1853. They came on foot, the families following later. The Doctor claimed 400 acres south of and partly within the present limits of Osage. Gray claimed 480 acres. He was a native of Meadville, Penn., born in 1816.

In the winter of 1853-54 came George Colton, a single man, from Galena, Ill. He finally located in Lincoln Township.

In the fall of 1854 came John Lewis from Illinois. He bought over four hundred and eighty acres of land in Douglas and Lincoln townships. The family arrived the following spring. He bought the George Colton and Orin Hart claims in section 31, giving the first real estate mortgage in the county. In order to have good drinking water, Mr. Lewis had to haul water from one to two miles for more than a year.

Charles Lower, from Michigan, came about the same date; he remained on his land ten years and moved to Osage. In 1882 he was residing in Dakota.

Joseph Lower settled on his land east of town in the summer of 1854. After a number of years he became a merchant in Osage, but later moved to California.

O. E. Tripp came with Moore and Gray in 1853, settling on land now within the City of Osage.

Another settler of 1854 was Benjamin C. Whitaker, who claimed a quarter section of land later platted as a part of Osage. He was the first treasurer and recorder of this county—elected in 1854. He was a much esteemed citizen and moved to Dakota in 1882 and died there. Four sons and two daughters are still living.

Tyree Doran came in the winter of 1853-54, settling north of Osage at the big spring on the Mitchell road, remained a few years and moved to Minnesota.

Theodore Wilson came from Fayette County in 1854, locating in section 1,

but had lands in sections, 23, 26 and 36, township 97, range 17; also lands in range 16. He was a permanent settler and large farmer.

William Wright came from Indiana in 1854, locating just north of the Town of Osage. Frank M. Nixon came the same year and located east of the Town of Osage. He became a prominent citizen and influential man, and is still living in Osage.

In 1855 David and William Bachelder came from Lyons, Iowa, with the Downs party. He located on what was later known as the Deering mill place.

William Murray came from Nova Scotia in 1855, locating upon a farm in this township, west of the Gray place. Five years later he removed to the Town of Osage. He lost his wife and enlisted in the Union Army and after his return married again and settled at Orchard.

William Fessenden came in from Illinois in 1855, settling on a farm north of the town. After fifteen years he moved to Ottumwa, where he died.

Shortly after the coming of the settlers already mentioned William and Stephen T. Doyle, James K. Crocker, L. H. Montgomery, John Van Wye, Charles M. Owen and H. S. Grinnell came. These all became well known citizens of the county.

Another family which should not be overlooked was that of Mrs. Mary McCurdy Nixon, with her daughters and one son. They came in the fall of 1854, settling on the west side of Spring Grove. She was a good neighbor, a true Christian and gentlewoman. She died in 1878. Mrs. A. H. Moore, Mrs. Harlow Gray, Mrs. S. W. Hastings, Mrs. Dr. Blakeslee and Mrs. Schmedes were her daughters.

C. C. Prime settled in 1853 near Harlow Gray's place but soon moved to Mitchell.

MILLS AND BREWERIES

The Rice Brothers' and Deering mills were near the border of what is now Osage Township and were usually considered as Osage mills. They have been described in the Cedar Township chapter.

In 1856 Heckert & Strayer built a dam across the Cedar almost due west from Osage and put in a primitive sawmill there. It was operated by water power. The dam was constructed of logs and long poles covered with brush, stones and the gravel found near by. The lower part of the structure was nearly perpendicular and made of logs; the poles had their large ends built into the logs with the small ends stretching up stream and dropped as near the bottom as they would go. A nearly horizontal apron was attached to the base of the dam proper, and all timbers were fastened together and down as safely as possible. But high waters and especially those carrying huge chunks of ice played havoc with these dams all along the streams in the county. About 1858 the mill and power were sold to J. H. Brush. He put them in repair and built a good flourmill near the sawmill. This was rented to Mr. Fox and afterwards to S. J. and S. S. McKinley and did a good business. It was afterward sold to the McKinleys and about 1879 burned to the ground without insurance. Long after the fire the Osage Electric Light, Heat & Power Company bought the property, repaired the dam and used the power for lighting Osage for several years.

But there was not sufficient power when the water was low. So when the dam was taken out that company built a power house in the city and the water power is not used.

Theodore Wilson operated the first brewery in the county for several years on Spring Creek, southeast of Osage.

OTRANTO TOWNSHIP

The northwestern civil township of Mitchell County is known as Otranto. It contains twenty sections of land, embracing all of the territory north of range 18, in township 100, and is bounded on the north by Minnesota, on the east by Union Township, on the south by St. Ansgar and Newburg townships, and on the west by Worth County. The Cedar River and its tributaries flow through this township, giving a natural drainage to the land. The rich loam is underlaid by lime rock. Aside from a narrow skirting of timber along the streams, this is a prairie township where agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants.

The railway lines of this part of Mitchell County are the Illinois Central, from Cedar Falls to Albert Lea; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago Great Western lines. Mona, Stacyville Junction and Otranto are the villages, or hamlets within the township. The towns of Lyle, Minnesota and Meltonville, Worth County, get their full share of the trade from Otranto Township.

POPULATION

According to the official census reports the following is found concerning Otranto Township: In 1890 it had 845; in 1900 it was 840; and ten years later, in 1910, it had decreased to 602.

ORGANIZATION

Otranto Township was organized under the old county judge system in 1857. The first election after organization was held in the land office of Shedd & Moore, in old Otranto. This territory at one date was included in Stacyville Township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

In the fall of 1852, Lorenzo D. Merry and family located in section 22, in this township, and later moved to section 21, near where the ordinary wagon road crossed the Cedar River a little below where the present Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad crosses the river. There was a good ford there which was long known as "Merry's Ford." That makes him the first settler in the township and probably in the county. Orlando Wilder and Andrew J. Wilder and Lewis West found Merry at this place in May, 1854, when they made their second trip to that locality. He then induced them to settle near, that he might have some American neighbors. A. J. Wilder and West located near the Minnesota line where the village of Otranto was afterward laid out. Orlando Wilder located over the line in Minnesota. Merry was a typical frontiersman. In a few

years he moved into Minnesota. Later he is said to have made his fortune carrying freight and passengers on the Red River of the North.

The next settlers in this township came with the Clausen colony or about the same time, in the spring of 1853. Some of them were Ole O. Grovo, Tollef O. Grovo, Ole Lee, Ole O. Blackstad, Torsten Reiersen, Thomas Osmundson and Stangrim H. Rust. Lee located in a grove west of the present Otranto station. He remained some two years and then moved to Worth County. His daughter was the first white child born in Mitchell County, as stated elsewhere. Blackstad located west of the river, a little north of Merry's Ford; the others named were on the east side of the river.

Early in 1854, Abijah Mack and family settled just north of Otranto station. The same season Thore Thompson and family, Halvor Anderson and family, Mr. Severson and family, Mr. Everson and family, and probably others settled on the east side of the river. The Wilder and West settlement, already mentioned, was made in the spring of 1854. In 1855 William Ogden and E. A. Thomas settled on the west of the river in section 28 and Andrew Torson, Ole Larson, William Moore, William Kelley and their families, and doubtless others, settled on the east side of the river. Of those named, Ogden died before the Civil war. His descendants still own and occupy the old homestead. Thomas moved to Kansas soon after that war. Moore and family moved to Mitchell Township early and Kelley to St. Ansgar. Most of the others named lived all or most of their lives as honored citizens of the township and many of their descendants now live in the township.

Land was thrown on the market in the fall of 1854 when those who had squatted on their claims might pay \$1.25 an acre and obtain title to their land, much of which is now worth far more than one hundred times as much per acre. At that date the land office was at Des Moines, but in 1855 was located at Decorah, and in June, 1856, was located at Osage. Much of the land was bought up by non-residents. It will be remembered that Iowa had not a mile of railroad in 1854 and as late as 1860 excellent wild land could have been purchased and in many instances was purchased at \$5 per acre within Otranto Township, which has come to be the home of so many railways.

HEAVY SETTLEMENT

The heavy settlement set in about 1856, and it was not long until all available land was taken up either by actual settlers or by speculators. In 1856 Henry M. Alexander and family settled near the big spring, in section 28, just east of the river. He had a large family of boys who are mostly living though badly scattered. Mrs. Alexander was an unusually energetic and capable woman. Besides her other duties she taught school many terms near their home. About 1870 the family moved to Mona where they conducted a general store for several years. Later the parents moved to California. This sketch would not be complete without the names of others of the early settlers to whom attention has not been called. Some of these were: Stephen, Charles and Hattie Douglass, David West, James Gordon, William West, Israel Philip, Avery Strong, John and George Van Camp, Lon Fairbanks, Charles Dickernan, A. Akens, Mr. Greer, Mr. Woodworth, I. N. Musser, Michael Teeters, James Van Pelt, Solon Shedd,

Robert Moore and David Pickell. While most of the early settlers have long since passed away, their offspring and newcomers from other places have kept on improving this township. It is now the scene of many local industries, towns, villages and railroads, and contains the choicest farming land. Thrift is manifest everywhere, and the people all seem prosperous and contented.

FIRST EVENTS

The first birth in the township (after that of Anna Oline Lee, already described) was Eloise C., daughter of A. J. and A. C. Wilder, born April 22, 1855, died March 4, 1859.

The first death in the township was that of a child of L. D. Merry, in 1855.

The first store was conducted by Wilder & Lacy, in the spring of 1857.

The first physician in the township was A. R. Barnes, in 1857.

The first minister to hold services in the township was Rev. W. P. Holbrook, Methodist, at the home of A. J. Wilder, in 1855.

The first school was taught by Miss Hattie Douglass, in the old log cabin of Ole Lee.

MILLS

In 1855 William Moore and William Kelley built a dam across the Cedar not far from the old Village of Otranto, expecting to build the following season a saw and a grist mill. The high waters the next spring greatly injured the dam. The proprietors became discouraged in their enterprise and sold the property to the Cedar Valley Land Company. This company repaired the dam and built the mills contemplated. They operated the mills about two years, when there was another high water, which took out the dam and carried away most of the machinery.

In 1875 Sinion Alderson erected a second mill. This mill stood on the same property, but a little farther down stream from the first mill. A large frame building was erected, a good dam built across the river, and five run of buhrs were placed in use. After two years Alderson sold the property to others, and it was again sold to McClellan, Smith & Chase, and Williams & Hall. It was changed into a modern roller process mill in the early '80s. In 1882 or 1883 it was burned, and was not rebuilt. The proprietors brought suit on the insurance policies covering the property, but were defeated in the action.

The Crescent mill was built in 1876 by Nelson, Frank and E. A. Wilder. It was situated on the Cedar River, in section 28, near Otranto Station. It commenced operation January 1, 1877. It was three stories high, and derived its power from a large turbine water wheel, under a seven-foot head of water. It was equipped with two sets of rolls and four run of buhrs. Later more modern equipment was provided. N. M. Wilder died in 1878. Later O. J. Fluent became a partner in the property. In 1888 Frank Wilder sold his interest to H. D. Holmes. In 1890 the mill burned. Later O. J. Fluent bought out the interests of the other parties, rebuilt the mill, and is still doing a thriving business there.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

In 1856 what is now known as the "Old Town of Otranto" was platted in sections 7 and 8, by Solon Shedd and Robert Moore. The promise for a good

sized town was backed by the fact that the Cedar River here afforded an excellent mill power. In the early months of 1857, Wilder & Lacy, John Crandall and others opened stores and shops, all of which flourished for a number of years, but when the railroad came through and established another station in 1871, the old place soon vanished from the map and is now known only in the memory of the few surviving settlers. But before leaving the site of the old village let it be said that a postoffice was there established in 1855, under the name of Orville, with Louis West as postmaster. One Philo Cady used to carry the mail back and forth in a sack, and again in a market basket. Years later its name was changed to Otranto and then J. C. Van Camp was appointed postmaster.

Otranto Station (so called to distinguish it from the old town) was platted in 1877 by Mrs. Mary Bartlett as "Bartlett Grove," but the railroad company named their depot Otranto Station, and the postoffice was given that name, so by common consent the legal platting name has been dropped. This place is a station point on the Austin branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; is on the Cedar River; has a good water power. David West was the first postmaster at the station of Otranto.

In the early '80s the following made up the business interests of the place: Theodore Voigt, blacksmith; Andrew St. John, proprietor of a drug store; Lubien & West, Bassett, Hunting & Co., warehouses for grain; Anthony Woodley, hotel proprietor; A. Mack, boots and shoes; W. M. Jost, furniture.

BUSINESS INTERESTS OF 1917

The present postmaster, F. A. Gleason, received his appointment in 1912, and the postmasters before him were the following: David West, A. George, J. D. Kelly, A. H. Nash. It is still a fourth-class office, was the first in the county to make application for a rural route service, but owing to certain other routes which were established at St. Ansgar, Otranto has been deprived of such route thus far.

A general store is being operated at this point by A. W. Buerher; a hardware store by W. F. Lutz; grain dealer, J. H. Huber; flour mill, by O. J. Fluent.

There is one church building in the village—the frame church erected many years ago by the Universalist people, but it is now used as a union church by any denomination that cares to worship therein.

There are two beneficiary lodges at Otranto Station—the Modern Woodmen of America and the Modern Brotherhood of America. (See Lodge chapter.)

TOWN OF MONA

In sections 11 and 14 on both sides of the right-of-way of the Illinois Central Railway in Otranto Township is Mona. It is also a junction point for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. It was platted soon after the railroad arrived in 1869, the land for the townsite having been owned by speculators—George Briggs and C. H. Gregory. Just before the railroad reached this point, Charles Hughitt and J. P. Farley purchased the land and platted it into town lots.

The first store building was erected by a Mr. Clark, who used it until 1880, when it burned down. The postoffice was also in this building.

In 1870 Henry Alexander erected a good store and opened a stock of general goods. His building, too, was later destroyed by fire.

In the spring of 1871 the third general store was opened by a railroad contractor who sold to Charlie Cole, who later moved the stock to Lyle.

Mona's first hotel was conducted in 1869 by Mr. Crowell, it being later styled the Farley House. In 1883 the two hotels of Mona were being conducted by Mrs. A. A. Merrick and Mrs. E. M. Wheeler.

The early grain dealers of Mona were S. A. Sanford, P. K. Everson and A. B. Pike. Farley & Penney were lumber dealers, while Frank Penney and J. P. Farley represented the general merchandise trade.

The record shows that in the '80s Mona had a saloon called the "Dew Drop Inn."

The most important business factor of the place for years was the Mona Creamery, established by Penney Brothers in 1883. It made 1,000 pounds of butter per day.

With the passing years, the change in trade centers, the abandonment of saloons, and other causes, which shifted the business from Mona to Lyle, Minn., one mile to the north, the business houses finally all disappeared and today there is one small store located there, but quite a number of residences. Lyle being the junction of three railways, it naturally has absorbed the former trade held by Mona.

ROCK TOWNSHIP

Rock Township comprises congressional township 98, range 18, hence is a six-mile-square tract containing thirty-six sections of land, in the southwestern part of Mitchell County. It is a rolling prairie country of exceptional fertility, and is well settled and carefully cultivated by an industrious, thrifty and intelligent class of honorable citizens. At its north is Newburg and a small part of St. Ansgar townships; at the east are both Mitchell and Cedar; at the south is Cedar, and the west is on the Worth County line. Rock Creek flows in an almost direct southeastern course from section 6 to section 36, with small branches coming in from the west. Cedar River flows through section 1, in the extreme northeastern corner of the township.

POPULATION

Rock had a population of 745 in 1890; in 1900 it had decreased to 676, and in 1910 the census reports gave it 583.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

This subdivision of Mitchell County was organized into a separate civil township in 1868, the first election being held November 8, which was known as the "Grant, Colfax and Peace" political campaign, when General Grant was elected president the first time. The election was held in the schoolhouse in section 22. The following were elected: Colben Seaver, Warren Van Hooser and A. Stillwell, trustees; Paul E. Meier, clerk; G. B. Lovejoy, county super-

visor; A. D. Bevier, justice of the peace; T. H. Lovejoy, assessor; J. H. Phelps and Colben Seaver, constables.

EARLY SETTLERS

A son of Norway had the honor of becoming the first settler in Rock Township. He was E. Meier, who immigrated from Winneshiek County, Iowa, with his family in 1853 and purchased land in sections 14, 22 and 23. He remained there until called by death, April 27, 1872. His son Paul was county auditor one term, and afterwards became a well-known merchant in Osage.

Other early settlers in the township were: Joseph Hobkirk, John R. James, William Weinberger, A. D. Bevier, A. K. Lewis, John Glassel, Hover Hoelson, William Horton and Jesse Jeffries.

Peter Nelson came to the township in 1854, locating in section 2.

George B. Lovejoy, a sturdy son of Vermont, came in 1855, entering the southwest quarter of section 15, and there built his log cabin. In the spring following he was joined by his brother Jason. A cousin of George B. Lovejoy also came in 1855 and entered eighteen eighties of wild land in the township. In 1856 he sold to Jason Lovejoy.

The 1857 settlers included these: Colben Seaver, a Norwegian, who settled in section 1; Thomas Henry Lovejoy (brother of George B.), who bought land in section 22. At first he moved to his brother's house in section 15, and there he lived until 1863. This was on the wild, unsettled and very broad expanse of prairie away from all settlement, and it served as a sort of tavern for passers by.

In 1859 John Roberts, another Vermonter, came here from Dane County, Wisconsin, and located in section 16. From this date on until after the close of the Civil war there was little done toward further settlement of this and other townships within Mitchell County.

Among the 1866 settlers may be recalled such men as Emery Garfield, of Massachusetts, locating in section 9. He died in Clay County in 1878. Joseph F. Hews settled in section 8, and died in 1880. Warren Van Hooser, from New York State, purchased land in the southwest quarter of section 15, of G. B. Lovejoy.

After about 1866 the township was largely settled by German people, who belong to the Lutheran Church.

EARLY EVENTS OF INTEREST

The first human habitation in Rock Township was the cabin built in section 22 by a hunter and trapper named Clark. It was only eight feet square, built of small poles. There its owner resided two seasons.

The marriage of George B. Lovejoy to Mary Skinner, December 4, 1864, was probably the first marriage performed in the township.

The first death was that of Nels, son of Peter and Sarah Nelson, September 5, 1860.

The first birth in this township was that of Annie Marie, daughter of Peter and Sarah Nelson. The date was 1857. She married John Halverson, the photographer at St. Ansgar at one time.

ROCK CREEK POSTOFFICE

This was established in 1867. T. H. Lovejoy was first postmaster and had the office at his home in section 22. Mails came twice each week from Mason City and Mitchell.

ST. ANSGAR TOWNSHIP

St. Ansgar was one of the first townships in the county to be settled. It contains almost twenty thousand acres of land, in township 99, ranges 17 and 18, and is the second tier of civil subdivisions of the county from the northern and western borders. The incorporated Town of St. Ansgar, spoken of elsewhere, is the only town in the township at present. The western edge of this township is within the far-famed and ever charming valley of the Cedar River, whose waters furnished the pioneers with ample water power, and still drive some of the mills of the county. A tributary of the Cedar is Turkey Creek, which finds its source in section 5, in the northern part of the township, uniting with the Cedar just west of St. Ansgar. Here, as in most places in this county, the soil is rich and fertile. Except the rough land as one approaches the Cedar Valley, this township is a rolling prairie land which produces all kinds of grains and grasses, fruits and vegetables known to this latitude. St. Ansgar Township was spoken of forty years ago as "second to none in the county." It still holds that merit, and lands are rapidly increasing in value. The thrifty Norwegian settlers who formed the first colony, with other foreigners of a later date, and the large number of enterprising, intelligent men of American birth, all combined to give this township the best of all that was good, away back in the '50s, '60s and '70s.

The railroad, which has aided in the development of this part of Mitchell County, is the old Cedar Falls & Minnesota, now the Illinois Central Railroad Company, with the Town of St. Ansgar in this township as one of its best shipping points in the county.

St. Ansgar churches and schools are all treated in special chapters on such topics, hence need not be named here.

ORGANIC

This township was organized under the order of Judge Moore, dated March 5, 1855, and at that time included most all of the northwestern portion of Mitchell County. Among the earliest township officers elected are now recalled: Mikkil Tollefson Rust, Jacob Asselson and G. C. Clausen, trustees; Rev. C. L. Clausen, justice of the peace; Knud Tollefson, road supervisor. (See County Government chapter for present township officers.)

FIRST SETTLERS

The first permanent settlers in what is now St. Ansgar Township were members of the "Norwegian Colony" described in another chapter. Clausen and family lived in a new log house built near the southwest corner of the plat,

where S. V. R. Smith long lived. Gilbert Gilbertson and family settled near a fine spring in section 31, township 99, range 18. Mikkel Tollefson Rust, Jacob Asselson, Assor Knudson, Hans Olson Rust, Erick H. Espedokken and Erick O. Stovern (who joined the colony at Calmar) settled along the edge of the timber north of the village. About the same time Ole O. Sando and family and the Reiersen brothers and sisters came to the township and located claims in sections 11 and 12. Sando lived in sections 1 and 2 until after the Civil war. He then sold to Nels H. Nelson and moved to Emmet County, where he was accidentally killed.

In the fall of 1855 the Reiersons sold their claims to S. A. Clyde and removed from the township. In the fall of 1853 Peter Emerson (sometimes called Ammundson) came from Wisconsin and settled a short distance north of the village. John H. Johnson, now of Osage, came into the county with Ammundson. An Ohio man by the name of James L. Camp came to the township the same fall. He was a "mighty hunter," and divided his time between hunting and clerking in the village. It is claimed that he killed sixty deer that winter. Some time later he started for what is now Colorado, but fell into the hands of Indians and was killed and scalped. A Danish trader named C. G. Classen came into the village very early, and conducted a general store, as hereafter stated. In the spring of 1854 other Norwegians came into this township and settled, among whom were Helleck Benson and family, and Christopher Hanson, who made their homes just south of the village; Narve Colljohanson and family, Andrew (or Endre) Olson and family, and Assor Halstenson, who settled north of the village, and Knud Tollefson and family, who settled on the creek in section 18, township 99, range 18. About the same time Knud O. Rauk settled in section 2, and Jonathan Allen in the village. Rauk was an energetic, capable man, was a blacksmith and stone mason by trade, and did some carpenter work. With other help he built the Norwegian Lutheran Church in St. Ansgar, the stone schoolhouse in the present "Clyde District," and his own stone dwelling. He and his family removed to North Dakota in the '70s. Allen kept a tavern in a log house situated on the northwest corner of the block in which R. C. Lubien lives. He did not stay in the village very long.

In the fall of 1855 A. G. Owen and S. V. R. Smith visited the village and bargained for a large amount of land, including much of the present town plat, and beyond. The next spring they brought their families and became permanent residents here. With them and about the same time many families came into the village and became prominent in the '50s. Among these were Levi Cornick, Samuel Sweet, A. R. Jones, D. B. Cotton, C. K. Martin, William Kelley, F. J. Starr, Andrew Starr, James Marcey, Daniel Boomhower, William Flynn, Robert Townsend, Patrick Dermody, John Fritchner, M. F. Tucker, E. G. Rice and a German named Krauser. In the fall of 1855 Samuel Clyde and family came from Jefferson County, Wisconsin. He bought the Reiersen place two miles north of the village, and lived there until his death, August 4, 1868. His family consisted of the parents, two boys and two girls.

In the year 1856 Samuel Burroughs and family came from Connecticut and settled at the big spring in section 8, township 99, range 17. About the same time Burroughs' relative, M. M. Sorenberger, settled on the adjoining farm, on the west. Several years later Sorenberger sold to a Mr. Knudson, whose son



KEYSTONE HOTEL AND FLAG POLE, ST. ANSGAR

Built for A. G. Owen in 1857 by D. B. Cotton and C. K. Martin. Burned in 1883.

now lives on the place. Somewhat later T. W. Thurston, a Methodist Episcopal minister, settled on the northeast quarter of section 31, township 99, range 17. He moved a frame house from St. Ansgar upon this place. For many years the Thurston house was the only one on the Mitchell road between St. Ansgar and the Tibbetts home in section 4, township 99, range 17, in Mitchell Township. That distance was covered by a straight road and the country very, very bleak during the winter storms.

INTERESTING EVENTS

The first school taught in the township was in 1855 by Rev. C. L. Clausen. It was held in his home. It was a private school for the benefit of the Norwegian Lutheran young people.

The first white child born in what is now St. Ansgar Township was Edward E. Clausen, son of Reverend and Mrs. Clausen, born September 21, 1853.

The first birth in an American family living here, where the child grew to maturity, was Ella Owen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Owen, born August 26, 1857.

The first death of an American adult in the township, so far as known, was Mr. Lackey, who died in the spring of 1858.

It is said Mikkel Tollefson Rust planted the first corn in the township. But others very soon followed his example.

Among the incidents related by pioneers are the following:

"Before railroad days in this county, H. Benson hired a man named Lund to haul wheat to McGregor for sale. Lund received 30 cents a bushel for drawing it and Benson sold the wheat in McGregor for 35 cents per bushel." Let the complaining farmer today consider this bit of early history.

In 1860 Knud Tollefson hauled a load of thirty-five bushels of fine wheat to McGregor and exchanged it for a barrel of salt. It is said he had to pay \$2 "to boot."

Quite early Gilbert Gilbertson was made to fear that the fine spring near his cabin was not on the land included in his claim. Though there was lots of snow on the ground, he called in Amos S. Faville and had his claim surveyed. The survey showed the spring was not on his claim. But this information was not made clear until late in the day of the survey. Gilbertson prepared himself, put on his skis and was at the Des Moines Land Office the next morning when the office opened. He then entered land containing the coveted spring.

The first reapers used in the township were owned by Assor H. Groth and by T. M. Tollefson and others, about 1860. Groth bought a McCormick five-foot cut and the others bought a McCormick six-foot cut. They cut not only their own grain but much for their neighbors. One of the operators rode backwards astride a wooden "T" and raked the grain from the platform.

THE BOHEMIAN SETTLEMENT

About 1868 a Bohemian settlement, or colony, located in the east central part of this township. This colony was headed by John F. Peshak, who was a man of much ability. Others of his nationality who came in at about the same date

included these: Messrs. Frank Mederia, Vincent Zemanek, W. J. Krulish, Frank Bohach, Joseph Cherny, Frank Machacek and Joseph Specht.

Some of the older members of this colony still remain here and many of the descendants still hold the original lands taken up by this people. The colony was made up of men of energy, intelligence and integrity. The work they performed here has made their part of the township the equal in improvement of any other. As farmers these people have few equals, and they also adapt themselves to American customs, and desire that their children should be educated in English.

MILLS

At a very early date a steam saw and lath mill was built on the west side of Turtle Creek a short distance south of the road between St. Ansgar and Newburg. For many years it was conducted by Levi Cornick and perhaps others, and did a flourishing business. The sawmill built by Clausen was just across the township line, in what is now Newburg Township. It was run by water power. The two sawmills did business during much the same period of time. During that time pine lumber had to be hauled from McGregor or Cedar Falls, and so the native timber was used for the greater part of the buildings constructed, and the sawmills did good business. About 1865 Michael Olson built a wool carding mill on Turtle Creek, nearly opposite the steam sawmill, and conducted the same for several years, and until there was no considerable demand for wool carding.

In the spring of 1861 S. V. R. Smith owned the water power on the river southwest of St. Ansgar. He then sold it to G. W. P. Bowman, who sold a part of it to Mr. Fife. They immediately commenced the erection of a dam and a fine stone flour mill. The property soon went back to S. V. R. Smith. He gave H. D. Van Campen a bond for a deed to an undivided part of the mill and power. This bond for a deed was finally canceled by order of the court, after prolonged and bitter litigation between the parties. The mill was operated by different parties until it was sold to D. F. McCarthy about February, 1871. He operated it successfully until July, 1887, when he sold to Emily J. Haines. While Mrs. Haines owned the mill it was operated by tenants. March 14, 1894, it suffered the fate of so many of the flour mills of the county. It was burned. The tenant in possession at the time of the fire fled the country after threatening a slander suit against one of the insurance agents who had placed insurance on the grain supposed to be in the mill. In August following the fire Martin Klindt bought the dam and power and built the mill now in use upon the premises. He very soon sold to R. Helfritz, who operated the mill until March, 1914, and then sold to the Boening Brothers, who operate it at the present writing.

SALOONS

Saloons were common in St. Ansgar from the later '60s until put out of business, about 1884. Down to the time of the incorporation they were often the cause of much drunkenness and disorder. After the incorporation they were under better control.



ST. ANSGAR MILLS AND DAM



MAIN STREET, LOOKING EAST, ST. ANSGAR

TOWN OF ST. ANSGAR

The only town or village within the township is the incorporated Town of St. Ansgar. The federal census of 1910 gave it a population of 757. The state census of 1915 gives it 852. These figures make it second only to Osage in the county. It is a very important station and shipping point on the Illinois Central line of railway. It is said that C. L. Clausen had 120 acres included in the present plat surveyed and platted as early as 1855, but no such plat is on record.

The site of the town is one of great beauty. Its western limit was about a mile east of the Cedar River, and where the timber and prairie joined. The present town slopes gently from east to west—just sufficiently for the best of drainage. The fertile prairie, the splendid timber and the excellent water power on the Cedar were the principal elements that induced Mr. Clausen to settle in this particular place. He built his log house, as stated, a little southwest of the present plat. It is claimed that C. G. Classen was the first actual settler on the plat. He bought of Mr. Clausen's brother, Peter Clausen, a small stock of goods kept by him for sale in the C. L. Clausen home, in the spring of 1854, built a log house on the northeast corner of the block in which T. H. Hume now lives, and conducted his store there for quite a time. He built other houses and was a prominent citizen until his death about 1861.

Other stores operated in the village in the early days were those of C. L. Clausen and Solner, Park and Marcey, Tenure, Crowell, Marcey & Burt. All of these were on the east of and across the street from, the south portion of the public park. Two store buildings constructed there were afterward moved to the south side of the intersection of School and Fourth streets. Stubbs & Harmon occupied one of these buildings as a general store, and John Vacha the other as a harness shop. Larsen & Irgens conducted a store for some time east of the park. About 1859 Stephen Bates opened a small general merchandise store on the Allen corner. He was postmaster and justice of the peace, and remained in business on that corner until his death, about 1880. With the advent of the railroad in 1869 Henry Lubiens and Lars Moe opened general merchandise stores on the north side of Fourth and Mitchell streets. From this time forward nearly all the business houses were on Fourth Street, between the depot and George Street on the west. A man named McDonald was one of the earliest grain buyers. A little later George Walkup and Henry Lubiens were engaged in that business. P. A. Hjorth carried on a general store on the south side of Fourth Street for many years.

The first hardware was sold from the C. G. Classen store, but the first exclusive hardware stock was put in by Peter Smout in 1869. He soon sold to Jorgenson & Bundy. John Smith started another hardware store in 1872, and operated it many years. Others who handled such goods were Messrs. Moody and Olsen, Asperheim and Golberg and Otto Helfritz.

The first "village blacksmith" at St. Ansgar was a Norwegian named Olson, who set up his glowing forge in the autumn of 1855 in block No. 19, ran a few years and left the country. The next blacksmiths were Messrs. Fisher and Dailay in 1856 and 1857, respectively.

The first barber shop in St. Ansgar was that conducted by Martin Hulse.

The earliest regular lumber dealer was John N. Rhames, who commenced

in 1869, continuing until his death in June, 1883, when he was succeeded by Julius Koch.

The first exclusive drug store was established in 1869 by R. Helfritz.

Hatton Brothers started the first exclusive furniture store at St. Ansgar in 1872. Ten years later they sold to John Olsen.

The first hotel in St. Ansgar was started in the fall of 1854 in block No. 20, where later S. Bates lived and did business. Jonathan Allen conducted it. The Keystone House was erected in 1857 by A. G. Owen. At the time it was the largest and finest hotel in Northern Iowa. It was forty feet square, two stories high and finished throughout in black walnut. It cost about eight thousand dollars. Landlord Owen conducted the hotel until his death in 1863, and his widow as long as she lived. Then came others, including Samuel Sweet, Hanford Owen, George Walkup and T. D. Green. It was finally burned to the ground in 1883, at which time Cyrus Foreman of Osage was its owner.

When the railroad came in 1869 the Dykeman House was erected by Turner & Dykeman.

BUSINESS FACTORS IN 1883

The general dealers in trade at St. Ansgar in the summer of 1883 included Henry Lubiens & Son, P. A. Hjorth, Lars Moe, August Rennebohn, F. J. Williams, T. J. O'Connor and T. C. Miller & Son.

At that date the harnessmaker was John Vacha; the blacksmiths were J. Thompson, O. K. Berg and Charles Tesmann.

The drug business was in the hands of Rudolph Helfritz and F. J. Williams. The photographers of the early '80s were J. R. Halvorson and A. J. Clausen. The newspaper was the Enterprise (see Press chapter).

The lodges now active in the town of St. Ansgar are the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. (See Lodge chapter.)

POSTOFFICE MATTERS

A postoffice was established at St. Ansgar in 1854 and the postmasters who have served to the present time are as follows: C. G. Clausen, Stephen Bates, Peter A. Harmon, C. A. Woodward, S. McIlwain, A. E. Olson, A. D. Bundy, A. T. Tollefson, A. N. Lund, Isaac Patterson, Martin Klindt, commissioned in 1914 and still in office.

INCORPORATION HISTORY

St. Ansgar was incorporated in the spring of 1876, the first election being held in March, that year. The first officers elected were as follows: Henry Lubiens, mayor; S. R. Moody, recorder; P. O. Asperheim, A. D. Bundy, T. W. Owen, L. Moe and D. F. McCarthy, trustees; L. Cole, marshal; P. A. Hjorth, treasurer, and W. Caswell, street commissioner.

Since that date the mayors have been in the following order: C. A. Woodward, 1879; A. D. Bundy, 1881; Henry Lubiens, 1883; Martin Moe, 1887; Henry Lubiens, 1888; A. D. Bundy, 1893; O. O. Donhowe, 1895; A. N. Lund, 1896; C. J. Colbertson, 1897; Martin Moe, 1898; T. H. Hume, 1900; M. K. Culver,



ELEVEN THOUSAND CRATES OF ONIONS IN A FIELD OF THE GILBERTSON
NURSERY COMPANY, ST. ANSGAR

1902; Martin Moe, 1904; C. T. Tollefson, 1905; G. C. Mather, 1910; M. R. Odegard (fall), 1910; H. A. Rosel, 1911; M. A. Klindt (spring), 1914; H. A. Rosel, 1915 to the present time.

The present, or 1917, elective officers of St. Ansgar are as follows: Mayor, H. A. Rosel; clerk, T. H. Hume; treasurer, A. N. Lund; marshal, B. A. Laabs; health officer, J. C. Westenberger; councilmen, G. A. Lott, H. Mielke, F. Wilke, E. R. Tessman, J. H. Hume; street commissioner, B. A. Laabs; assessor, O. E. Olson.

In 1903 a fine water plant was installed at a cost of \$12,000. The supply of water is from a well about two hundred and forty feet deep. It is pumped to an elevated tank 100 feet in height. There are twenty-four street hydrants and five miles of mains. A volunteer fire company consisting of twelve men, under Chief E. R. Tessman, make the town comparatively safe from the fire fiend. The tank pressure, hose, hook and ladder company make up the apparatus.

The present indebtedness of the municipality is \$8,863 in water bonds—\$500 due each year until paid off. A private company furnishes the place with electric lights.

St. Ansgar is located in one of the richest farming and truck growing districts of the United States. Here one finds the largest ginseng arbors in the world. It is the greatest Irish potato shipping point in all Iowa, and the second largest shipping place for home-grown onions. A general summing up of the place in 1917 would be: St. Ansgar has three banks, four churches, a modern hotel, two fire-proof garages, automobile repair shops, municipal water works, electric lights, flouring mills, cooperative creamery, machine shop, newspaper, sixty business houses, a live commercial club. The town has for its slogan: "St. Ansgar Does Things."

DIRECTORY OF ST. ANSGAR—1917

The population of St. Ansgar in the fall of 1917 was about eight hundred and fifty. It then had a newspaper, four churches and business interests as follows:

Auctioneer—Martin Moe.

Bakery—George Gutman.

Citizens State Bank. (See Banking chapter.)

City Hotel—F. Bristol.

Creamery—The Cooperative Creamery Association.

Dentists—Dr. Andrew N. Echburg, Charles A. Steusweald, D. D. S.

Dry goods—Falk Company, Sponheim & Rosel.

Furniture—Bratz & Dahl, J. H. Olsen & Co.

Farm Implements—Tessman & Simmering.

First National Bank.

Groceries—A. M. Dodge, A. F. Hartwig, Schmidt & Halvorson, Groth Brothers.

Hardware—William Bernstein & Co., A. H. Kuehl & Co.

Harness—Syverud Brothers.

Insurance—Robert C. Lubiens, George W. Toeter.

Seeds—Gilbertson Seed & Herb Company.

Lumber and grain—C. E. Kittleson, manager for company.

Meat market—Brogmus Brothers.
Milliners—Matie Brandt, Florence Luther.
Newspaper—The Enterprise, by Rush Culver.
Physicians—G. A. Lott, Joseph C. Westenberger.
Photographer—L. M. & T. T. Rossiter.
Restaurant—R. C. Miller.
Tailoring—Joseph Hegel.
Tinsmith—Lewis Moe.
St. Ansgar Bank.
St. Ansgar Electric Light Company.
St. Ansgar Opera House Company.
St. Ansgar repair shops—George B. Carroll.
St. Ansgar Telephone Exchange.
Western Electric Telephone Company.
Real estate—Tocter & Meyer.
Mills—St. Ansgar Roller Mills.

The value of the truck crop in the vicinity of St. Ansgar in 1917 was \$196,000. This business is spreading over Mitchell County at a rapid rate. Osage and vicinity are producing immense quantities of onions, potatoes and cabbage yearly. Recent reports given out by shippers and railway companies show that during this autumn there have been shipped from St. Ansgar 22 cars of onions, 101 cars of potatoes and 49 cars of cabbage, while the warehouses there still have on hand 37 cars of onions and 16 of potatoes. This makes a total of 325 cars forwarded and in store at the one shipping point of St. Ansgar. This nearly two hundred thousand dollars worth of produce was grown on less than one thousand acres, making the average value of the crop per acre in excess of two hundred dollars.

STACYVILLE TOWNSHIP

Stacyville civil township is the second from the eastern line of Mitchell County, is bounded on the north by Minnesota, on the east by Wayne Township, on the south by Liberty Township and on the west by Union Township. It comprises Congressional township 100, range 16, except the northern tier of sections which are lacking, leaving it only thirty sections. The western portion of the territory is watered and drained by the Little Cedar River, which enters the township in section 9 and leaves it from section 32. A small creek rises in section 23, flows northwest, uniting with the Little Cedar in section 16.

POPULATION

The last three census enumerating periods give these figures on Stacyville Township: In 1890 it had 915; in 1900 it had 1,185, and in 1910 it had 1,080.

ORGANIC

Stacyville Township was legally organized in 1856, at which time it embraced part of the territory now known as Liberty and Union townships. Among the

first township officers were: Homer I. Stacy, justice of the peace, and D. Kelley, constable. Union Township was cut off in 1868, and Liberty later, leaving far less territory than when first organized.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT

Nicholas Hemann and Adam Blake effected the first settlement in this township. It was May 31, 1855, when they set their stakes in section 19, coming in from McHenry County, Illinois. June 1, that year, Mr. Hemann broke the first furrow in the township. The only other settlers in 1855 were G. S. Johnson and H. I. Stacy. It was in December, 1855, that H. I. Stacy arrived from Bureau County, Illinois, purchasing land of the Government where Stacyville now stands. In 1856 he built his residence and store. In August that year a postoffice and sawmill were established.

The settlers of 1856 were chiefly as follows: N. Hemann, J. P. Emery, Dr. B. F. Rolfe, Charles Rolfe, Charles Fitch, W. H. Dyer, M. McCall, Daniel Hill, E. A. Donaldson and Martin Decker.

Those who found their way into the township in 1857, included these: Stephen Heimer, John Schumaker, Jacob Schumaker, Matthey Schumaker, Simon Weingert, J. C. Pelton, E. H. Donaldson, John Parlin, W. H. Dyer, M. McCall, and others.

In 1861 Fitch B. Stacy and family located near the village and he very soon became prominent in this and neighboring counties as a breeder of fine stock. He was a pioneer in that line and made a decided success of it. He was also prominent in fairs and agricultural societies, as well as in pioneer Sunday school work. His wife was one of the most successful Sunday school teachers the county ever had.

He was a brother of Homer I. Stacy, who founded Stacyville.

THE GERMAN SETTLEMENT

Families of German birth and descent began coming to Stacyville Township in the '70s and that immigration has continued until nearly the entire township outside of the Town of Stacyville has been settled by them. They are nearly all farmers, and have been industrious and thrifty in a marked degree, so that the township is one of the most prosperous in the county. Nearly all these settlers are Roman Catholics. They have churches at Stacyville and Meyer which are among the best and finest in the county.

FIRST THINGS

The first white child born in the township was Lucy Dyer, in 1856.

The first marriage was that uniting Mr. Donaldson and Lucretia Merrell.

The first death was that of J. P. Emery, in 1858.

The first blacksmith shop was operated by J. T. Spearman.

The first store was opened by H. I. Stacy, in 1856.

The Illinois Central Railroad was extended to Stacyville, in 1897.

THE TOWN OF STACYVILLE

Stacyville is situated in section 31, on the western bank of the Little Cedar River, about twelve miles north of Osage, and five miles from the Minnesota state line. It was platted by H. I. Stacy, in June, 1856. One year later, an addition was made to the original platting and this is known on the plat books as "Townsley & Dyer's addition to Stacyville." The postoffice was established in August, 1856, and a sawmill commenced. Daniel Hill operated the pioneer hotel in a building erected by H. I. Stacy. Henry Schieu conducted the first drug store and Stacy Brothers & Rolfe were proprietors of the first mill. In 1882 the village had a population of about four hundred. The United States census reports give these figures: In 1890 it had 480; in 1900 it had 490; and in 1910 it was only 407. The state census for 1915 gives it 606.

The history of schools, churches and lodges is given in separate chapters describing these topics for the entire county—see index.

THE POSTOFFICE

A postoffice was established at Stacyville in 1856 and the list of postmasters, in the order of serving, as near as can now be ascertained, is as follows:

Homer I. Stacy, Benj. Loring, Mr. Orcutt, Mrs. Orcutt, L. W. Baldwin, H. P. Schoonover, Fred Bascomb, Tilla Bascomb, Mrs. Edith Spensley, George H. Kinney, who was appointed in 1914 and is still postmaster.

This office has one rural route extending out into the outlying country; it is 28¾ miles in length. The present carrier is Ren. Anderson.

A few years ago the office was robbed of more than one hundred dollars' worth of cash, and stamps amounting to several hundred dollars. No trace of the burglars was ever had. The Government finally made good the loss which at first was charged to the postmistress, Mrs. Spensley.

INCORPORATION

Stacyville was incorporated as a town in April, 1900, and the original officers were as follows: Nicholas Pitzen, mayor; Fred Bascomb, clerk; councilmen—W. H. Gardner, Michael Mower, Andrew Weber, Alfred Penney, Ed Falk and A. I. Stacy.

The following is a list of all mayors and clerks since the place was incorporated:

- 1900—N. Pitzen, mayor; Fred Bascomb, clerk.
- 1902—N. Pitzen, mayor; G. M. Spensley, clerk.
- 1904—W. H. Gardner, mayor; G. M. Spensley, clerk.
- 1906—John Faas, mayor; G. N. Wolf, clerk.
- 1910—John M. Hemann, mayor; G. N. Wolf, clerk.
- 1912—Charles Woodwiss, mayor; G. N. Wolf, clerk.
- 1914—John Faas, mayor; G. N. Wolf, clerk.
- 1916—Joe C. Kinney, mayor; G. N. Wolf, clerk.

The officers of the town in 1917 are: Mayor, Joe C. Kinney; clerk, G. N. Wolf; treasurer, F. C. Pritchard; marshal, John P. Weber (he is also assessor

and street commissioner); health officers are the councilmen and Dr. J. C. Smith. The present council is as follows: John Faas, George Kinney, B. F. Hartnell, George Penney, William Renz till October, Peter Mayer by appointment.

The town bonded itself for \$11,000, on a \$12,000 water works plant, in 1915. These bonds run from 1920 to 1940 at 5½ per cent interest. The water supply was obtained by sinking three deep or "flowing" wells of the artesian type. One of these wells is 10 inches in diameter and 114 feet deep, while the others are respectively 6 inches in diameter by 70 and 90 feet deep. This water is of the best, purest quality to be found anywhere. The larger well flows on in an undiminished amount—its capacity being sixty gallons per minute. Two large tanks receive this water for the use of the town. These tanks hold 26,000 gallons each.

A volunteer fire company has been organized and provided with a good apparatus of hook and ladders, 800 feet of excellent hose, and the usual fire fighting appliances. The present chief is F. C. Pritchard. The town has built a fine hall by the tanks and flowing well, in which there is a good fire department room, council chamber and village jail.

PUBLIC PARK

H. I. Stacy, founder of the town, generously donated a block of ground lying along the main street for public park purposes. This ground included the lots where now stands the Veterinary Hospital, opposite the Commercial Hotel. Trees were planted to some extent, but otherwise no improvements were made. A few years since, after the death of Mr. Stacy, the heirs consented to give this up, and in exchange deeded to the town a block just to the south, which is the present park, about a dozen years old, and which has many fine shade trees and a band-stand, seats, etc.

MILLING

At one time the milling interest here was considerable. The old flour mill erected in early days and rebuilt into a full process roller mill, stands on the river yet, and is now being used for grinding farmers' feed. But for a number of years no family flour has been manufactured here. A new cement dam is now being constructed at this mill-site. The property is now owned by Joe Kinney.

STACYVILLE IN 1917

The subjoined is a list of the business and professional interests of Stacyville in the autumn of 1917:

The population is about five hundred and ninety; the churches are the Catholic and Methodist Episcopal.

Apiarist—H. G. Farley.

Banks—German Savings Bank and The Stacyville Bank.

Drugs—J. H. Huber.

Dentist—Dr. L. T. Fillenwarth.

General Stores—Joseph Falk, Ginsterblum & Mauer, H. H. Stehn, E. P. Halbach.

Grain and Coal—Speltz Grain and Coal Company; Stacyville Grain and Coal Company.

Hardware—Heimer & May, M. Morson.

Harnessmaker—Joseph Bawek.

Hotel—Commercial House, Henry Stephani.

Feed Mill—J. C. Kinney.

Furniture—Kettner & Heman.

Groceries—George H. Kinney.

Farm Implements—W. H. Gardner & Son.

Newspaper—The Monitor.

Physicians—Drs. W. G. Brown, John C. Smith.

Live Stock Dealers—J. W. Eckford, Joseph Pitzen.

Restaurants—Matt Diedrich.

Millinery—Mrs. Allen.

Stacyville Creamery.

Stacyville Lumber Company.

Stacyville Opera Hall Company.

Stacyville Telephone Exchange, Peter Halbach.

Veterinary Surgeon—B. T. Hartuell.

Postmaster—George H. Kinney.

INCORPORATION OF MEYER

This incorporation was effected under the general laws of the state. In court proceedings, the boundaries of the corporation were fixed. It extends into Liberty and Wayne townships, and includes nearly seven thousand acres of land. The church and school are situated on the southeast corner of section 23, township 100, range 16.

It now has a postoffice; a general store, by H. H. Adams; wagon-shop, by Joseph C. Meyer; the Catholic Church, and school.

REMINISCENCES

The following full-of-interest reminiscence is a true copy of a manuscript of Homer I. Stacy, found among his papers after his death. It is replete with interesting historic facts concerning the early settlement in and around Stacyville, hence naturally finds a place in this connection. It was undoubtedly written during the winter of 1857-58:

"The country along the banks of the Little Cedar at the present site of Stacyville was first explored by H. I. Stacy and G. S. Johnson in November, 1855. Attracted by the extreme beauty of the country—apparent healthfulness of the climate and the delightful appearance of the groves, the rivers, springs and rivulets with which the country abounded, they, after spending several months in exploring western states and territories, decided on locating in this vicinity. They immediately proceeded to the purchase of lands and the commencement of a settlement but were soon checked by the coming on of winter, and obliged to defer operations until spring. In the month of May, 1856, the site for a town was agreed upon and a dwelling house and a store erected by H. I. Stacy. In

the month of June a hotel was built by Charles Fitch. Early attention was paid to the establishment of schools. A large school district was organized, contract let for the erection of a good substantial schoolhouse, which was duly completed the coming fall. In July, Dr. B. F. and Charles G. Rolfe, joined by the original proprietors, commenced the erection of a sawmill on the river, which affords a good water power adjoining the village plat, which was completed and is now in successful operation. Late in July Rev. William L. Coleman, Deacon James H. Beebe and Deacon J. P. Emery, with several others, after exploring the whole western country, were attracted here by the early prospects of schools and a seminary of learning, good society and the surpassing beauty of the country, and purchased lands and made preparations for removal, which was duly accomplished the coming fall. During the following winter a Congregational Church was organized by Rev. William L. Coleman, consisting of twenty-three members, which has since been augmented by new additions. The Methodist Church is also composed of about an equal number. A most beautiful site, consisting of about forty acres adjoining the village plat, has been donated by the proprietors, and about four thousand dollars subscribed by the citizens for building an academy. In the spring of 1857 two hotels and two stores were put in operation. Building has been steadily carried on during the summer. There are now over twenty frame buildings in the village, and preparations are being made for more extensive building the coming spring. There are now two clergymen—Congregational and Methodist—no lawyer, and although there is no objection to the profession, yet little encouragement could be given to the practice, for among seventy voters we have yet to hear of the first lawsuit.

"There is one physician, whose professional ability and skill would entitle him to more business, yet he assumes to himself little credit from the fact that out of seventy or eighty families settled along the banks of the river, the prairie sod has never yet been moved to receive a lifeless from amongst them. Sickness has hardly been known amongst us here.

"There are two surveyors—one practical engineer, eight carpenters and joiners, and more wanted the coming season; two wheelwrights, two cabinet-makers, one blacksmith, one millwright. Two railroad routes have been surveyed to the place and favorable reports have been made. The Northwestern and the Dubuque & St. Paul companies are referred to. There is no doubt of the ultimate completion of both.

"There are two springs forming rivulets, one running through and the other near town, from which the best of spring water could, with a light expense, be taken onto every lot in town. Arrangements are being made for an early commencement of building in the spring. A heavy emigration is expected. Over thirty families are now making preparations for removal to this settlement. Some rare chances are now offered to settlers; a tinsmith and a harnessmaker are much wanted. Also thorough energetic farmers could here find a home on beautifully situated lands, where their labor will be rewarded, their prospects fair for early advantages of an eastern home. Between two and three thousand acres of prairie were broken in this immediate vicinity last season. There are now between two and three hundred thousand acres more in this and adjoining counties, of unsurpassed fertility and beauty, awaiting the onward movements of civilization. We have now in cash subscription and lands over seven thousand dollars secured

for the building of an academy and feel the utmost confidence in the ultimate success of our enterprise with our present help; but believing there are others who would like to join us in the enterprise, we cordially invite you all to come."

UNION TOWNSHIP

Congressional township 100, range 17, except sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, constitute Union Township. It is bounded on the north by the state line, on the east by Stacyville Township, on the south by St. Ansgar and Liberty townships, and on the west by Otranto Township. In this township the pioneer found no native groves or running streams, such as were found in other parts of the county. The hand of the sturdy pioneer, however, commenced at once to set out and plant seed for artificial groves. Many of these add to the beauty and value of the township to a wonderful extent. The surface is undulating and the soil is deep, dark and very productive of all that is grown in this latitude. Owing to the particular kind of soil, as far back as 1882 there were hundreds of fields of heavy red clover in this county, and especially was this true in Union Township. With the passing years other grasses have been experimented with and introduced in this part of the county. The Stacyville branch of the Illinois Central Railroad runs through the southern part of this township, and has a station known as Toeterville, situated in sections 31 and 32.

POPULATION

The federal census reports give the following concerning the population of this township: In 1890 it had 557; in 1900 it was only 538, and in 1910 it was 485.

ORGANIC

Union was formed by an act of the board of county supervisors at the January, 1868, term. The first election was held November 8, 1868, when officers were elected as follows: Trustees, Joseph Scott, Stephen Taylor and D. C. Moore; clerk, James Parlin; assessor, James H. Beebe; constables, James H. Palmer and David Nicol; justices of the peace, A. A. Wilson, Stephen Taylor.

With the passing years the citizens and taxpayers of Union have seen to it that none but good business men have been allowed to hold township offices, hence the administration of local affairs has usually been excellent in this part of the county. Schools and roads have been well looked after.

FIRST EVENTS

The first birth known to have occurred in this township was that of Hattie Forbes, born in December, 1856. Lewis Bargsted was the first male child born in the township. His birth was in the spring of 1857.

The first marriage was D. Kelley and Elizabeth Thommason, in 1860.

The first death in the township was the wife of Charles Fitch, in July, 1861; she was buried a few rods north of the present Stacyville cemetery.

The first house in Union Township was built in 1856 by Evenhart Vitts, in

the southwest quarter of section 35. He also plowed the first ground in this township, and the date was the summer of 1856.

An account of the early schools and churches will be found in the chapters on Education and Churches (see index).

SETTLEMENT

To have been a settler in Union Township, Mitchell County, Iowa, in pioneer days meant that such a person must have braved the dangers and hardships of frontier life and deprived himself of many of the comforts of the older counties and states in the West. He must have wended his way to this section before the great Civil war. The first to have such hardihood was Evenhart Vitts, a German, who claimed land in section 35, in the month of April, 1856. He remained until 1859, then moved to Missouri, where he was still residing in the '80s.

The following all came to this township in the year 1856: Charles H. Forbes, Stephen Taylor, Jacob Decker, William Langrock, Fred Hambrecht, H. C. Boyd, Samuel Woolworth, John C. Henry, E. P. Rand, D. Kelley and J. H. Beebe.

Of these pioneers it may be stated, in brief, that Samuel Woolworth settled in section 22, remained until 1860, sold and moved away.

D. Kelley settled in section 26, remained until 1876, and moved to Stacyville, where he embarked in the hotel business, being in 1883 proprietor of the Commercial House.

John C. Henry settled in the northeast quarter of section 23, where he died in 1881.

E. P. Rands located in the northwest quarter of section 36, remained till 1876, then removed to Oregon.

J. H. Beebe came from Illinois, located just west of the Village of Stacyville, but later moved to near the center of this township.

Halsey C. Boyd came to this township in August, 1856, claiming land in section 15. He was a native of New Jersey and became a prominent man in his township and county after settling in Iowa.

Jacob Decker came here November 28, 1856, settling in section 13, and in the '80s he had prospered so that he owned 700 acres of excellent Mitchell County land. He was a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, born in 1831. His son, George J. Decker, now owns much of his father's former land.

Levi H. Fountain was one of the later settlers in the township. He came in during the spring of 1864, and resided seven years at Mitchell, and in 1870 moved to section 21, Union Township.

J. H. Palmer settled in the township in the spring of 1865 and in the early '80s had nearly one thousand acres of land in this county and over the line in Minnesota.

Stephen Taylor still lives in Libertyville, Ill. He is enjoying a beautiful old age.

VILLAGE OF TOETERVILLE

This is a station point on the Stacyville branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, situated in sections 31 and 32, which was platted by Henry and Mina

Toeter, January 21, 1898. In 1917 its business interests were about as follows: Population, seventy-five; postmaster, F. H. Bruggeman; general dealer, F. H. Bruggenan; lumber, Central Lumber Company; hardware, Simon Clipper; grain and coal, H. D. Mundt; banking, the Union Savings Bank.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP

In the extreme northeastern corner of Mitchell County is found Wayne civil township, comprising all of Congressional township 100, range 15, the northern tier of sections being 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, sections 1 to 6 inclusive being in Minnesota, which borders on the north, Howard County, Iowa, on the east, Jenkins Township on the south and Stacyville on the west. It has thirty sections of excellent land, nearly all being prairie land originally, and now a well-tilled and very valuable agricultural district. It is watered and drained by the Wapispinicon River and its tributaries. This stream enters the township in section 7 and flows south and east to section 34, then flows into Jenkins Township. The heaviest tract of timber within the township was found growing along this stream in sections 27 and 34. The soil is fertile like that in most of the county.

The Chicago Great Western Railroad has two branches crossing Wayne Township—one from Osage to Le Roy, Minn., and the other running from Oelwine to Riceville and on into Wayne Township, making a crossing of the Osage line at the Village of McIntire.

POPULATION

The population of the township in 1890 was 593; in 1900 it was 894, and according to the United States census returns in 1910, it was placed at 724.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIP

Wayne Township at first was organized into a civil subdivision, which included that now called Jenkins Township. The first election was held in August, 1856, to vote on the county seat question in Mitchell County. It was held in a log house built by William Brown in section 24, and at that date was being used as a schoolhouse. Jenkins Township was set off by the county judge in the winter of 1857; and April 6, following, an election was held at the Foote schoolhouse. The following township officers were elected: O. E. Hale, L. G. Munson and John Bailey, trustees; George W. Barker and William Bachelder, justices of the peace; J. A. Wentworth, clerk; S. L. Woodman and Stewart Kennedy, constables. The township has been governed by just and prudent men from that day to the present; and the internal improvement such as roads, bridges, schools, etc., have been made in a manner suitable to the times, and have been as good as in other townships of Mitchell County.

FIRST SETTLERS

To William Smith, who came to the township from Winnebago County, Illinois, must be given the distinction of having been the first settler in Wayne

Township. It was in July, 1853, that he settled in the southeast quarter of section 34, and there built for himself a log house 14 by 18 feet, which he covered with the only available shingles of that day—"shakes." The family remained until 1859 and returned to Illinois, where both Mr. and Mrs. Smith died within a few years. They left three children. This was the only family in Wayne Township until 1855, when there came in for settlement S. L. Woodman, who located in section 36, remained till 1880, and moved to Dakota. Another was John F. Grace, who claimed land in section 36, and John McIntire in section 35.

George Gilman and Douglass Knight came either in 1855 or 1856. After a few years Mr. Knight removed to California and Mr. Gilman to Webster County, Iowa. Others included Charles Converse of section 34, who remained a few years, moved to California and died there; E. Quinn came from Indiana, settled in section 33, lived there three years and returned to Indiana. Stewart Kennedy located about 1856 in the northwest quarter of section 27. P. A. J. Dobbs settled in the northwest quarter of section 34, remained till 1857, then moved to Charles City. Levi Munson, Rufus Amimon and G. Krafft came early in the spring of 1855, and John Bailey during the summer. The last named located in section 23 and died there in 1882. Another settler at about that time was Thomas Corbett, in the northeast quarter of section 28, and C. Mulverhill in the same section.

The pioneers of 1856 included the following: D. W. Kimball, brother of the famous "Kimball parlor organ" and "Kimball piano" man, in the southwest quarter of section 25; Ed Proctor, of section 23; J. E. Bissell, section 24; Colonel Sheldon Crockett, section 25, remained a year and returned to New Hampshire, his native state; Joseph Mooney, in the northwest quarter of section 36; George P. Robinson, of section 36; Charles Rich of the northeast quarter of section 26, and Charles Wentworth, from New Hampshire.

Others were Isaac Carter in section 22; S. H. Munson; Le Roy Foote, of section 21; Isaac Lambert, of the southwest quarter of section 14, who died in the township in 1880; Elder Abraham Griffin and Hiram Griffin; also M. Clark Gardner, father of Charles F. Gardner of Osage, and Moses Page, who located in section 22, and George W. Barker in section 26.

In 1857 the settlers who came to Wayne Township included Thomas J. Wheeler and wife, who located on a preemption claim in the southeast quarter of section 14; William I. Hall, of the same section—both were from New England; J. G. Proctor, brother of Mrs. T. J. Wheeler, entered land and later enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Iowa Regiment, serving through the Civil war.

EVENTS OF PIONEER TIMES

The first settlement was effected in 1853 by William Smith and family. D. M. Kimball and George W. Baker built the first house in this township in 1853, the same being their claim shanty. Thirty years later this was being used by Mr. Kimball as his henhouse.

The earliest marriage was that uniting George Gilman and Kate Downs. The date was August 11, 1856, and the ceremony was performed by Robert Foster, a justice of the peace.

The first birth in the township was that of William, son of Thomas and Julia Corbett, born in 1856.

The first death, that of an adopted child of Thomas Corbett, who died in June, 1855, caused by a bite from a mad dog. The child was buried on the banks of the Wapsipinicon River.

In 1856 Leroy Foote opened the first store in this township; it was on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 21, in a log building erected for a residence, and was only 14 by 20 feet, and one story high. Here Mr. Foote kept a small stock of groceries, tobacco and whisky. The last named commodity sold at 25 cents a gallon, and was used for medicinal purposes in developing the country, one writer has said. Certainly in recent years that part of Mitchell County has been strongly opposed to intemperance.

Mr. Foote sold his stock in a few months to J. M. McIntire, who moved the goods to his residence in section 35.

The first religious services held in the township were held by Rev. William Holbrook, a Methodist minister, at the house of Leroy Foote, in 1856.

EARLY POSTOFFICES

Durea Postoffice was established in this township in the spring of 1856, with Leroy Foote as postmaster. He kept the office at his house in section 21, and the mail was brought from Stacyville. In the autumn of 1856 the office was removed to the southeast quarter of section 35, and M. Clark Gardner was postmaster, and the office went from one part of the township to another. G. W. Barker was among the postmasters and under him the name of the postoffice was changed to Wentworth, when John A. Wentworth received the appointment as postmaster in 1861, and held the office until 1869, and was succeeded by Anson Brown, who held it until 1876, when George W. Barker again accepted the appointment as postmaster, under Congressman Deering's administration. The office was then held at his house, in the southwest quarter of section 26.

Wapsie Postoffice was established in section 22, in February, 1883, with Edgar Lewis as postmaster. The first mail was received at this office April 14, 1883, over a tri-weekly route from Riceville to Leroy. With the settlement of the township, the construction of railroads, the location of villages and the establishment of the rural route system, these pioneer mail facilities have all been done away with, and the villages and railway stations, together with the fine free rural delivery system, give almost every farmer in the township a daily mail service.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

The towns or villages within Wayne Township are McIntire and Bailey. McIntire is situated in the east half of section 34, near the crossing of the two lines of the Chicago Great Western Railway, in the southwest corner of section 35. It was platted in May, 1891, by John and Sarah McIntire, and now has a population of about six hundred, and has business and professional interests as follows:

Banks—The Aetna Savings Bank.

Blacksmith Shops—James Rapach, Samuel Pederson.

Barbers—F. V. Doran.

Coal (also feed, etc.)—American Society of Equity, J. J. Steiert, agent.

Cream Station—W. A. Leslie, agent; B. C. Diffenburgh.
 Drugs—F. P. Martin.
 Elevator—Cargill Elevator Company.
 Garage—Walsh & Nicholas.
 Hardware (and implements)—N. L. Weigen.
 Harness—Charles French.
 Jewelry—L. E. Gooder.
 Lumber—J. A. Smith & Co., Joseph Hallock, manager.
 Livery—Roscoe E. Griffin.
 Meats—J. P. Wentworth, Vandernower & Lewis.
 Milliner—M. W. Wentworth.
 Newspaper—The McIntire Advocate, by A. Gray.
 Physician—Dr. Frank L. Anderson.
 Postmaster—L. E. Gooder.
 Racket Store—E. P. McCloud.
 Hotel—George Nodine.
 Restaurants—W. E. Greer, J. J. Nedd.
 General Dealers—J. Fitch & Son, George W. Griffin, W. A. Leslie.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY

McIntire was legally incorporated as a town September 5, 1894, and the first set of elective officers were as follows: W. G. Griffin, mayor; C. O. Woodman, John McIntire, O. J. Balcock, A. N. Johnson, H. Waters and G. W. Barker, councilmen; recorder, Robert Templeton. The mayors and clerks since the date of incorporation to the present year have been as follows:

1894-97—W. H. Campbell, mayor; S. W. Grace, clerk.
 1897-1901—H. Gould, mayor; John R. McCollum, clerk.
 1901-03—J. A. Wentworth, mayor; J. A. Vaughn, A. N. Johnson, clerks.
 1903-06—H. Fesenmeyer, mayor; A. N. Johnson, clerk.
 1906-10—Arriet Hall, mayor; A. N. Johnson, clerk.
 1910—A. H. Fesenmeyer, mayor; James Vaughn, clerk.
 1911-13—F. L. Anderson, mayor; James Vaughn, clerk.
 1913-14—A. Fitch, mayor; James Vaughn, clerk.
 1914—B. D. Sergeant, mayor; James Vaughn, clerk.
 1915—to present date—1917—J. J. Dowling, mayor; James Vaughn, clerk.

The 1917 officers of the Village or Town of McIntire are: Mayor H. J. Dowling; clerk, James Vaughn; treasurer, R. D. Williams; councilmen, V. L. Duryee, J. C. B. McIntire, George Errington, B. B. Johnson, A. Blanchard; marshal, F. W. McCloud; health officer, Dr. F. L. Anderson; street commissioner, J. W. Errington; assessor, E. F. Grace.

So far, McIntire has not invested in, nor taxed itself for water or light plants, but is saving up a fund and agitating the enterprise. The town provided a large well in the center of the main street and has several street lamps paid for by subscription plan.

A fire of incendiary origin (it is thought) on the night of July 5, 1916, burned an implement house and the postoffice building—both frame structures.

POSTOFFICE

The McIntire Postoffice was established in 1892 and is still a fourth class office. One rural route extends out to the surrounding country, making a circuit of 30½ miles. The present carrier is Melvin Horgen. The postmasters here have been: C. O. Woodman, G. W. Griffin, from 1898 to 1914, since which date the present postmaster has served—L. E. Gooder, appointed October 1, 1914. This office has been robbed and destroyed by fire during the present postmaster's administration, but without heavy loss either time.

BAILEY

The Village of Bailey, in section 22, was platted November 26, 1886, by J. Austin Bailey and Isaac Carter. It is a station point of the Chicago Great Western Railway and has a population of about two hundred and twenty-five. The commercial and other interests of the village are as follows: It was incorporated as a town in 1901 and today has the following factors in trade, etc.:

The postoffice is under charge of Postmistress Jennie E. Frisbie; a bakery and grocery by Jennie E. Frisbie; J. J. Hall, an apiarist; grain and coal handled by W. F. Jordan, and a dry goods store by P. M. Wheeldon.

The village has a population of about sixty, and is situated on the main line of the Chicago Great Western Railway. A rivalry between this village and McIntire has hindered the substantial growth of both.

CHAPTER XVIII

MISCELLANY

DAYS OF MOURNING—LINCOLN MEMORIAL SERVICES—GARFIELD MEMORIAL SERVICES—THE MC KINLEY MEMORIAL SERVICES—MEMORIAL FOR PRESIDENT GRANT—HISTORICAL AND PIONEER ASSOCIATION—ORIGINAL VILLAGE PLATS—POPULATION—IMPORTANT FIRST EVENTS—EARLY EXPERIENCES—WINTER OF 1856-7—PRAIRIE FIRES—FIRST AND EARLY INSTRUMENTS RECORDED—TELEPHONES OF MITCHELL COUNTY, 1917—MARKETS, THEN AND NOW—PRICES IN OSAGE IN 1879—CHANGE IN TEN-YEAR PERIOD—PRESENT (1917) QUOTATIONS—DATES OF FIRST AND KILLING FROSTS.

DAYS OF MOURNING

Every locality has its deaths and funerals—death is at all times dreaded by mankind—but there are deaths wherein a whole nation, if not indeed the whole world, mourns for the departed. In Mitchell County the citizens have been called upon to mourn the death of the beloved Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, all of whom died at the hands of assassins.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL SERVICES

In April, 1865, T. M. Atherton published the Mitchell County Press at West Mitchell. He then wrote concerning the memorial to be held on the death of President Lincoln:

"Today is one set apart by Governor Stone to be observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, by the people of Iowa; and it is earnestly hoped that they will close their places of business and assemble at their various places of public worship to appropriately testify their sorrow over the great national calamity in the death of our beloved president. Services will be held at the Brick Church at East Mitchell, this forenoon, and at the schoolhouse in West Mitchell in the evening.

"Never in our experience have we witnessed such universal unaffected sorrow, and almost uncontrollable mourning, as were exhibited by the people of this community for the great crime that has been perpetrated at our national capital. People could scarcely believe it real. 'How can it be?,' 'I cannot make it seem real,' were expressions that often greeted us.

"Lincoln was the people's idol. His plain, simple, sensible, penetrating character enraptured his friends and admirers, and confounded and won his early enemies. His name will live, and his influence and works will endure while time

lasts. He died with his cup of glory and honor full. No mourning will be necessary on his account."

"Wear as ye will your weeds,
Telling of heart that bleeds—
Lo! on to his noble deeds
Points a dead finger."

GARFIELD MEMORIAL SERVICES

The Osage News of September 29, 1881, gives an account of the largely attended memorial services for the lamented President James A. Garfield, who died September 19, 1881, as a result of the wound inflicted on him by his assassin July 2nd, that year. Osage, as well as other places in this locality, held memorials to this beloved president. Governor J. H. Gear and Mayor Cutler of Osage requested that all business places be properly decorated and draped on that day, which was the one on which the last funeral rites were had at the cemetery at Cleveland, Ohio.

A procession formed in Osage at the city's headquarters under Colonel McCarty, headed by the Mitchell Cornet Band, then came Company B, Iowa National Guard, the Masonic bodies, etc. The academy had been draped and decorated. Every available foot of space was occupied and hundreds were turned away for lack of standing room—more than one thousand persons must have been present at these exercises. "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" was rendered by Mrs. Brand. Prayer was offered by Rev. T. O. Douglas, and short speeches were given, feelingly, by Messrs. H. F. Tucker of Mitchell, Cyrus Foreman of Osage, and Reverend Douglas, Professor Abernethy and John B. Cleland, all eulogistic of the illustrious dead. Following these exercises came the impressive burial services of the Masonic fraternity, in which the whole audience by request joined with the Knights Templar. Following this part of the program came the reading and final adoption of appropriate resolutions, which had been prepared by the following committee: F. F. Coffin (chairman), L. M. Ryce, A. C. Ross, William C. Moss, M. J. Robinson. The meeting was closed by singing President Garfield's favorite hymn—"Nearer My God To Thee." The demonstration throughout was entered into in a manner which told how well the people had come to love and respect their martyred president, and how sincerely they grieved his untimely death.

THE MC KINLEY MEMORIAL SERVICES

For the third time in the history of this country, the people were called upon to mourn the death of a President, at the hands of an assassin. Intelligence came from the great Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York, in the month of September, 1901—"President McKinley was shot today." The nation waited in suspense for a few days, when "President McKinley has passed away," was wired from coast to coast, and throughout the world.

In Osage a befitting memorial service was held at the opera house Wednesday, September 18th, when the place was heavily draped in mourning emblems.

Mayor G. F. Humbert had issued a formal proclamation to the city of Osage in accord with others issued by President Roosevelt, and Governor Leslie M. Shaw. It was asked that all places of business be closed as a mark of respect to the deceased President, which was generally complied with.

Speeches were made by Hon. James A. Smith and others, as noted below. Senator Smith spoke on "McKinley the Patriot," and wound up in a paragraph containing these befitting words:

"My friends, I fancy that the great McKinley looks down upon this country today, his eye brightened, his perception sharpened, his great intellect broadened by his entrance into the eternal life; and I can almost hear him say 'my countrymen be not cast down or saddened, but turn hopefully to the future; I perceive an American greater, grander and better than was ever conceived in the mind of man. Would you honor yourselves and me, then prove yourselves noble, sincere patriots, lovers of your fellow men, defenders of your country.'"

"McKinley as a Statesman" was responded to by Hon. W. L. Eaton.

"McKinley as a Soldier" was responded to by Professor Alonzo Abernethy in a most masterly and truly touching manner. He gave an account of the late President as he enlisted when a very young man, of his gallant deeds, of his promotions, beginning when made commissary sergeant, and at the battle of Antietam—the bloodiest day's fight of all the four-year Civil war—he personally, after the long day's fight, carried the members of his regiment coffee and hot meat until all had been provided for under his direction. This act was then an unheard of thing in warfare.

"McKinley in his Home," was responded to by A. B. Lovejoy, and "McKinley as an Example to American Youths," by B. C. Preston.

The opera hall was finely decorated by the Woman's Relief Corps, and the floral tributes were never better in design and were in great profusion.

Appropriate resolutions were presented and adopted.

MEMORIAL FOR PRESIDENT GRANT

Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, all fell at the hand of assassins and in each event the citizens of this county held appropriate memorial services. These presidents all died in office. This seemed sorrow enough, but still another day of mourning was observed upon the death of ex-President U. S. Grant, that great Civil war commander, the President of the United States from 1868 to 1876. In times of peace, after the honors of the whole world had been lavished upon him, the cool, far-sighted commander of great armies, finally was conquered by disease. After months of severe pain, endured patiently, he was finally released from his sufferings the first week in August, 1885. His death was mourned throughout the nations of the earth, as but few others have been.

At Osage services were held on the day his remains were deposited in the tomb in New York City. The day—August 8, 1885—was Saturday, and during the night before dark clouds lowered overhead and during the forenoon frequent showers gave the face of nature a most funereal aspect. Still, with scarcely an exception, the business men along Main Street in Osage decorated business places appropriate to the occasion, many of them showing great skill and taste. Men, forgetting petty differences in politics, seemed only to remember that the

nation had lost a great soldier, a statesman, a citizen and benefactor, and united in sincere manly sorrow.

At 2:30 P. M. a procession formed at the Academy of Music. The order was: Osage Sixth Regimental Band, Company B, Sixth Regiment Iowa National Guard, Osage Lodge 102, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Grand Army of the Republic Post. The Academy was crowded to its utmost capacity by the large audience that assembled to hear the services. "I Cannot Always Trace The Way" was touchingly rendered by a double quartette. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. M. Duboc. Then Mayor W. L. Eaton with a short speech, introduced Hon. N. C. Deering who made the oration of the day. Major John R. Prime also spoke, as did Hon. J. H. Sweney, who delivered the closing remarks. Another day long to be remembered in Osage and Mitchell County.

HISTORICAL AND PIONEER ASSOCIATION

March 4, 1869, was held the first meeting of the Mitchell County Historical and Pioneer Association, meeting at the old American House, at Osage. Many came from all quarters of the county. N. L. Rood acted as the secretary and H. Huntington as chairman. Judge A. S. Faville presented a constitution which he had drafted, and it was accepted. The following permanent officers were elected: A. S. Faville, president; A. H. Moore, vice president; Rev. C. L. Clausen, chaplain; N. L. Rood, recording secretary; C. S. Prime, corresponding secretary; Charles Sweney, treasurer.

The following is a list of the original members of this society, those who signed the constitution, together with the date of their arrival in Mitchell County:

Isaac S. Large, came to the county in October, 1852.

A. S. Faville, came to the county in June, 1854.

James Foster, came to the county October, 1854.

Esther D. Faville, came to the county in the autumn of 1855.

W. W. Hess, came to the county in February, 1854.

Hugh Sweney, came to the county in August, 1855.

N. L. Rood, came to the county in July, 1854.

L. W. Converse, came to the county in October, 1854.

R. K. Crum, came to the county in October, 1855.

J. F. English, came to the county in April 1855.

It is resolved: "That all persons who bought land in the county prior to January 1, 1856, with the intention of making this county their home, be admitted to membership of this society."

Notwithstanding the fact that about forty heads of families became members to this association, it did not long exist.

In the early '90s the association was revived for a few years, with the date of settlement in the county fixed much later than at first. At one of these meetings General Eaton had as a guest his friend Hon. George W. Jones of Dubuque. The latter gave the association a very interesting talk recounting some of the experiences in the United States Senate with Daniel Webster, Thomas H. Benton,

Henry Clay and others of that day. The association died a second time after holding three or four meetings and has never been brought to life again.

ORIGINAL VILLAGE PLATS

The subjoined is a list of the various village plattings executed in Mitchell County, since its organization. These descriptions (as a rule), refer only to the original plats and not to the many additions and subdivisions which have been made.

Bartlett Grove (Now known as Otranto Station)—Was platted by Mrs. Mary Bartlett November 1, 1876, in the southeast corner of section 20, township 100, range 18.

Brownville—Was platted in section 1, township 98, range 16, and a post-office was established there in 1857, with Joseph Saville as postmaster.

Bailey—Platted by J. Austin Bailey and Isaac Carter, November 26, 1886, in section 22, township 100, range 15.

Dudley—Was platted April 24, 1857, by James N. Dudley, in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 17, township 97, range 17.

Carpenter—Was platted January 3, 1871, by Charles K. Gracie and John Sunderman in sections 6 and 7, township 99, range 18.

David—Was platted by David E. McLaughlin and wife, January, 1893, in section 7, township 99, range 15.

Mitchell—Was platted in October, 1854, by Josiah Cummings, in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 9, township 98, range 17.

Mona—Was platted May 30, 1870, in sections 11 and 14, township 100, range 18, by Mary C. Agard, Benajmin Agard, Charles Gregory and Edward Gregory.

McIntire—Was platted in section 34, township 100, range 15, May 2, 1891, by John and Sarah F. McIntire.

Newburg—Was platted in the southwest quarter of section 14, township 99, range 18, by S. R. McKinley, Eliza McKinley and William Snyder, May, 1857.

Otranto—Was platted in sections 7 and 8, township 100, range 18, by the Cedar Valley Land Company, November 6, 1857.

Orchard—Was platted in the north half of the northeast quarter of section 18, township 97, range 16. It was platted by the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company, August 1, 1870.

Osage—Was platted first as "Cora," and was a tract of land platted by Dr. A. H. Moore in November, 1854, but for some reason was never recorded, although it had been named in honor of Doctor Moore's eldest daughter. The next plat was that executed by Messrs. Downs, Gibbs, Board and Company of Lyons, Iowa, in the autumn of 1855, but this was not recorded either. It was not until the spring of 1856 that a legally recorded plat of Osage was in existence, the same being executed February 25, 1856, under an order given by Judge A. H. Moore. The proprietors' names as shown by the county plat books were: Edmund M. and Caroline L. Downs, Frederick and Betsey Hess, Mary and John M. Bennett, Sumner B. and Almira B. Chase, Jane and Theodore Wilson and Adam Heckart. This was in sections 23, 24, 25 and 26, township 98, range 17.

Riceville—Original Riceville was platted in the south half of the northeast

quarter of section 25, township 99, range 15, by Dennis Rice and wife with twenty others. The date was August 15, 1867, before C. Carpenter, justice of the peace; filed for record August 17, 1867.

St. Ansgar—the original plat of St. Ansgar included 360 acres of which 320 acres were in the center of section 24, township 99, range 18, extending east and west and the remaining forty acres adjoined on the west in section 23. C. L. Clausen and wife dedicated sixty acres in the northwest portion of the plat by their instrument acknowledged June 5, 1856, before A. S. Faville, justice of the peace. Abrani G. Owen and wife and S. V. R. Smith and wife, dedicated the remainder of the plat by their instrument acknowledged January 1, 1857, before Samuel A. Clyde, justice of the peace. Judge A. H. Moore ordered the Clausen portion of the plat recorded August 26, 1856, and the Owen-Smith portion May 1, 1857. The east eighty of the plat was vacated at a later time.

Stacyville—Was platted in section 31, township 100, range 16, by Fitch B. Stacy and wife, August 23, 1856.

Toeterville—Was platted January 21, 1898, in sections 31 and 32, township 100, range 17, by Henry and Mina Toeter.

Wheeler—Was platted in Liberty Township, in section 22, township 99, range 16, by Charles and Dora T. Wolff, August 5, 1891, the name was changed May 9, 1896 to "Little Cedar."

West Mitchell—Was platted by John D. Chambers and John English in the summer of 1857, in section 8, township 98, range 17.

POPULATION

The first census taken for Mitchell County was that of 1856, which gave the county a population of 1,911. The next enumeration was in 1859, for school purposes, and that gave the county 3,291 inhabitants. The first regular United States census for Mitchell County took place in 1860 and it gave the county a population of 3,409. In 1863 it had 3,375; in 1865, 4,176; in 1867, 6,150; in 1870, 9,582; in 1873, 9,563; in 1875, 11,523; in 1880, it had 14,361; in 1890, 13,299; in 1900 it was 14,916; in 1910 it was 13,435. The last (1915) state census gives Mitchell County 14,435 population. The increases and decreases in population here do not vary greatly from other counties in Iowa.

There are several interesting features of census tables, when rightly understood, as will be seen by the following: In 1867—two years after the close of the Civil war, this county had a population of 6,150, of which there were 1,354 entitled to vote; sixty-one were foreigners not naturalized; 2,260 were under twenty-one years of age. At that date there were in Mitchell County 1,025 dwellings.

By decades the population of this county has been as follows:

In 1860 the county had a population of	3,409
In 1870 the county had a population of	9,582
In 1880 the county had a population of	14,361
In 1890 the county had a population of	13,299
In 1900 the county had a population of	14,916
In 1910 the county had a population of	13,435
In 1915 (half decade), the population is	14,435

The distribution of population by townships, and towns and cities, for the census taking periods of 1880 and 1910—covering three decades—is as follows:

	In 1880	In 1910
Burr Oak Township	712	548
Cedar Township	1,034	845
Douglas Township	715	645
Jenkins Township	830	1,132
Liberty Township	423	619
Lincoln Township (what is now East and West)	954	744
Mitchell Township (with Mitchell and West Mitchell)	1,184	738
Mitchell Town	295	231
West Mitchell Town	307	126
Newburg Township (with Carpenter)	880	637
Carpenter, Town	131	121
Osage Township (with City)	2,553	2,782
Osage, City	2,012	2,445
Otranto Township	984	692
Rock Township	840	583
St. Ansgar Township (with Town)	1,215	1,235
St. Ansgar, Town	552	747
Stacyville Township	914	1,080
Union Township	630	485
Wayne Township	495	724
Total	14,361	13,435

Taking the figures of the 1915 state census of Iowa, which gives Mitchell County a total population of 14,435, it will be observed that the county had only seventy-four less population in 1880, than it had in 1915, which can be accounted for only by the fact that large numbers of young and middle-aged men and women went west and to Canada to secure cheap lands either by homestead right or purchase. This together with the fact that in the last thirty years there has a great tendency to remove from the country to the city and as Mitchell County does not possess any large city where many may find more profitable employment, they have naturally gone to counties and states where such large places do exist, hence the loss to Mitchell County which is purely an agricultural community. Of late years, however, there has been a tendency to more closely "stick to the farm" and this will ere long greatly increase the rural county population in Iowa.

POPULATION BY PRECINCTS, 1915

Burr Oak	584	Riceville	945
Cedar	840	Liberty	477
Douglas	686	Mitchell Twp.	448
East Lincoln	348	Mitchell (Town) ..	225
Jenkins	624	West Mitchell	138

Newburg	485	Stacyville (Town)	696
Carpenter (Town)	144	Union Twp.	451
Osage Twp.	321	Wayne Twp.	73
Osage (City)	2,779	Bailey (Town)	226
Otranto Twp.	757	McIntire (Town)	579
Rock Twp.	566	West Lincoln Twp.	288
St. Ansgar Twp.	452	Orchard (Town)	141
St. Ansgar (Town)	852		
Stacyville Twp.	287	Total	14,435
Meyer (Town)	421		

The total number of native born in Mitchell County in 1915 was 12,681, as against 1,754 of foreign born population.

The number of males in the county at the last enumeration was 7,396 as against 7,039 females.

IMPORTANT FIRST EVENTS

There ever rests more or less interest about the "first things" in the settlement of any county or township, hence in this connection will be recorded a number of the more important happenings in this county.

The first child of either sex born here was Anna Oline Lee, daughter of Ole A. Lee and wife. This event occurred August, 1853. The family soon moved to Worth County where this lady married a Mr. Burtness and is still living.

The first male child born within the county was Edward Erasmus, son of Rev. C. L. Clausen, born September 21, 1853.

The first election was held in the county August, 1854.

The first declaration of citizenship was filed here by Alof Anderson in 1855.

The earliest death in Mitchell County was that of Orrin Hart, October 12, 1854.

The first estate administered upon was that of Nels Johnson, March 22, 1856.

The first term of Mitchell County court was held by Judge A. H. Moore. October, 1854.

The first term of district court held in Mitchell County was that of June, 1857, Judge Samuel Murdock, of Clayton County presiding.

The first case docketed in the county was O. P. Harwood vs. D. W. Poindexter. The first judgment in the district court was entered June 6, 1857. for \$149.50, in favor of S. B. Scott, and against J. S. Woodward.

The first schoolhouse in the county was erected in the Village of Mitchell in 1854.

The first term of school in the county was taught in the residence of A. S. Faville.

The first postoffices in Mitchell County were those established at Mitchell and Osage in the winter of 1854-55. It is related that Philo Cady was engaged to carry the mail once a week from Charles City, at three dollars per trip. Judge A. S. Faville owned the only horse in Mitchell Township at that date, and he sold the animal to Mr. Cady to carry the mail with, and it was killed, while making one of these trips, of exposure.

CHRISTMAS EVE RECEIVING

AT THE

CEDAR VALLEY HOUSE, OSAGE.

CHRISTMAS EVE, DECEMBER 24, 1857

*The company of Officers and Ladies
is respectfully selected*

HONORARY MANAGERS:

Thomas J. Burdick, Osage.	L. Fletcher, Newburg.
Charles C. Davis, " "	John H. Lewis, " "
Joseph H. Hart, " "	Joseph F. Mitchell, Newburg.
H. A. Shurtess, Newburg.	J. E. Woodruff, Howard.
W. H. Smith, " "	M. C. Smith, Floyd.
Joseph H. Hart, " "	A. H. Barrett, St. Charles.
John H. Hart, " "	B. F. Cherry, " "
John H. Hart, " "	

FLOOR MANAGERS:

T. C. WRIGHT. ED BOWE.

TICKETS, - - - - - \$2 50.

Managed by Monahan's Band.

TWO DANCE INVITATIONS

DEDICATION BALL,

A T THE

KEYSTONE HOUSE,
In St. Ansgar, January 1st, 1858.

Yourself and Lady are respectfully invited to attend.

MANAGERS

L. S. Hart, Jr. Osage.	V. F. Lewis, Austin.
E. F. Mitchell, " "	C. H. Hark, Albert Lea.
S. C. Harrison, " "	D. H. Foxworth, St. Charles.
C. C. P. Smith, " "	D. C. B. Jones, " "
Charles Swartz, " "	I. S. Jones, " "
M. L. Lard, " "	M. Corbett, Floyd.
J. Winder, Orlando.	A. Gayfield, Shallock.
D. West, " "	U. Rogers, Burr Oak.
Dr. Rouse, Slacyville.	
L. Fletcher, Newburg.	

FLOOR MANAGERS

C. E. MARTIN. T. C. MILLS.

Good Music will be in Attendance.

TICKETS, THREE DOLLARS.

The first sawmill in the county was constructed either in 1853 or early in 1854, by Rev. C. L. Clausen on the east bank of the river, where Newburg was later platted. It was over this mill that the first lawsuit arose, also.

EARLY EXPERIENCES

To have been a pioneer in this county was but to know and fully understand what hardship consisted of and to duly appreciate the better days that awaited the first settlers.

Perhaps the most striking example of destitution at an early date in central Mitchell County was in the case of a family which subsisted on nothing but turnips for several weeks. This was near Spring Creek.

WINTER OF 1856-57

Among all the terrible winters experienced in Iowa, perhaps that of 1856-57 was the worst. On December 3, 1856, the great blizzard (this expression was not coined then), began with a fierce northwest wind. A heavy crust covered the deep snow in a few days and heavy loads were sometimes hauled over them. That winter many hundreds of deer were killed by breaking through the icy crust of the snow, and breaking their limbs, after which the poor animals froze to death.

People in the villages were lost within two blocks of their houses. There were no fences and nothing in some directions but a trackless prairie. The stage was lost near the Hitchcock farm in the evening and after wandering around a long time, the passengers, including Theodore Schmedes, decided to remain in the stage coach all night, where likely they would have perished; but the driver believing a house to be near, started alone with his lantern and soon saw the light in the window. All were soon brought to safety. Several lives were lost in this part of Iowa that winter and hundreds were lost and badly frozen.

PRAIRIE FIRES

A number of years since Mrs. E. N. Moss wrote the following concerning early-day prairie fires:

(This refers to the fires in 1861—first year of the Civil war.)

"This is a new country. A few years ago the Indians vacated and a few adventurous white men prospected the length and breadth of the great Northwest, finding many things desirable for civilization.

"Now, here and there over the prairie, perhaps long distances apart, may be found the modest homes of the pioneers. 'The first low wash of waves where soon will roll a human sea.'

"Nature is bountiful and the earth is covered with a heavy growth of grass, weeds, such luxuriant weeds, too, and often hazel brush. The pioneer knows his home is not safe because of prairie fires that sweep over a large area when once started in a strong wind, so, in order to protect it, he 'back-fires.' That is done by starting a fire in the grass close to plowed land on the side from which the wind is blowing; if the wind blows from the south, then start the fire on the south side, so it will have to turn back against the wind and gain little headway, making

a space of a few rods in width that is freed from anything combustible; then he feels secure.

"It is one of those wild, weird nights in October that precedes the advent of winter. The wind rushes through the air with a fierce swiftness, tearing its way through every crevice and whisking everything portable into a new position. The tiny grains of sand lying loose on the ground are caught up and whirled to new places of abode; the moon is obscured by purple-gray clouds that are transmitting summer showers to winter snows. In the distance is the lurid glare of a prairie fire, a flaming belt on the horizon, lighting the earth as so many electric lights might do, while it drives before the wind like a courseless charger. One minute rushing upon and devouring at a breath the tall rankling grass, at another faintly flickering over the withered flower stalks, the scintillations of its shadow upon the sky, varying with the breath of Boreas, sometimes far outrivaling the most brilliant Aurora, at others, pink and crimson, fading into darkness. The little tongues of flame, fanned by the wind, rise and fall, but keep on in their onward course until a watercourse is reached, then all is extinguished and the earth lies barren and bare and waiting for a blanket of snow to cover its nakedness."

FIRST AND EARLY INSTRUMENTS RECORDED, ETC.

The first deed to appear on the records of Mitchell County is a conveyance of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 21, township 98, range 17. The grantors were Peter and Betsy Larson; the grantee, James H. Ellwood; consideration, \$125. The instrument was acknowledged before C. C. Prime and witnessed by C. C. and C. S. Prime. It bore date September 18, 1854.

Deed No. 2 in this county was for the north half of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 98, range 17, for \$100, by Chauncy Lane to John Hard. This was acknowledged before Hoyt Sherman.

The first real estate mortgage in the county bears the date of August 6, 1855. It was executed by John Lewis to George Colton, the consideration being \$1,000. The witnesses were Dr. A. H. Moore and wife.

The first chattel mortgage or record was executed by Allan C. Walker to L. B. Walker, May 10, 1856. It pledged a span of horses for the payment of \$350. This instrument was acknowledged before T. J. A. Fenn, justice of the peace.

The first marriage that appears on the record books of the county was solemnized January 4, 1855. The contracting parties were William Ramsdell and Mary A. Nixon, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. C. L. Clausen.

TELEPHONES OF MITCHELL COUNTY—1917

The following is a list and the mileage of all telephone lines being operated within Mitchell County in 1917:

	Miles.
Northern Iowa Telephone Company.....	2.13
Northwood Telephone Company.....	2.50
Western Electric Telephone Company.....	16.00
Farmers Mutual Telephone Company.....	15.00
Grafton Rural Telephone Company.....	16.00
LeRoy Telephone Company.....	37.75

	Miles.
Lyle Telephone Company.....	38.50
Farmers Telephone Company of Riceville.....	45.75
Stacyville Telephone Company.....	109.75
M. J. Loftice Telephone Company.....	45.00
Iowa Telephone Company.....	43.80
St. Ansgar Telephone Exchange.....	114.62
Eureka Telephone & Telegraph Company.....	180.25
Total in mileage.....	667.05

MARKETS THEN AND NOW

As the years come and go, as times change, so do prices of the necessities of life fluctuate, and it is always of interest to note the retail prices for various decades and other periods of time in any given community, hence these quotations may be referred to with more than passing interest.

At the close of the Civil war—March, 1865—these prices obtained at Osage—mark the contrast with later years:

Sugar, per pound, 25 cents; coffee, 55 cents per pound; tea, from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pound; common salt, \$6 per barrel; butter, per pound, 28 cents; cheese, 20 cents; lard, 15 cents; pork, 8 to 9 cents per pound; nails (cut), 12 cents per pound; finishing nails, 15 cents; bar iron, 15 cents per pound; kerosene oil, per gallon, \$1.20; machine oil, \$2 per gallon; wheat, 60 to 65 cents per bushel; oats, per bushel, 40 cents; Irish potatoes, per bushel, 40 cents; beans, \$1.50; eggs, 15 cents; flour, per hundredweight, \$3.00; brooms, from 40 to 50 cents each.

PRICES IN OSAGE IN 1879

Wheat, 90 cents; corn, 23 cents; oats, 25 cents; barley, 35 cents; flour, per hundredweight, \$3.00; Irish potatoes, 25 cents; cheese, 18 cents per pound; butter, per pound, 20 cents; hogs (live weight), \$3.00 per 100; dressed hogs, \$4.00; cattle, \$2.00 to \$2.50; hay, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per ton; wood, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per cord (four-foot wood).

CHANGE IN TEN-YEAR PERIOD

The files of the local papers at Osage in 1880 and again in 1890, give prices as follows—a marked difference:

	1880	1890
Mowing machines.....	\$85.00	\$50.00
Barb wire.....	.10	.05
Fence staples.....	.10	.04
Iron nails, per keg.....	6.00	2.25
Horse shoes, per keg.....	8.80	4.50
Wrenches.....	.75	.40
Putty.....	.10	.05
Bar iron.....	.05	.03
Common clevis.....	.20	.10
Milk pans, per dozen.....	2.25	1.00
Wire cloth, per square foot.....	.06	.03

	1880	1890
Tin cups	\$.10	\$.05
Cast door butts.....	.20	.12
Files (common).....	.65	.25
Door latches.....	.25	.10
Mortise lock.....	.90	.35
Cistern pumps.....	4.25	2.25
Clothes wringer.....	7.00	3.00

PRESENT—1917—QUOTATIONS

Best creamery butter, 47 cents; cheese, 38 cents; eggs, 43 cents; hens, 21 cents per pound; potatoes, \$1.35; onions, 90 cents per bushel; chopped feed, \$77.00 per ton; cracked corn, per ton, \$76.00; cattle (live weight), \$10.00 to \$17.00 per hundredweight; hogs, \$17.50 per hundredweight; sheep, \$10.00 to \$16.00 per hundredweight; granulated sugar, 10 cents per pound; coffee, 23 to 40 cents; corn, \$1.40; oats, 48 cents; wheat (price fixed by the government on account of European war), \$2.20 per bushel. Soft coal is worth in Osage in November, 1917, \$8.00 per ton; hard coal sells at \$14.00 per ton; all patent medicines are at least 20 per cent higher than one year ago; letter postage, beginning with November 1, 1917, has advanced to 3 cents instead of the former 2-cent rate (a war measure).

DATES OF FIRST AND KILLING FROSTS

Doctor Chappel, of the Des Moines Weather Station, in 1911 gave out the following concerning the first and the killing frosts in Iowa for a period of years, including those from 1879 to 1910. As the years come and go, and men argue over the frosts of different years, this table may settle many a dispute and be of general interest to this historic volume.

Year	First Frost	Killing Frost
1879—	September 8; September 24.	1895—September 23; September 30.
1880—	September 9; November 7.	1896—September 19; September 28.
1881—	October 18; November 9.	1897—October 9; October 29.
1882—	September 23; November 11.	1898—October 14; October 14.
1883—	September 9; October 20.	1899—September 20; September 29.
1884—	October 4; October 4.	1900—September 17; October 8.
1885—	September 3, September 4.	1901—September 17; October 14.
1886—	September 17, October 1.	1902—September 18; October 4.
1887—	September 24; October 25.	1903—September 24; October 18.
1888—	September 13; September 29.	1904—September 12; October 23.
1889—	September 16; September 27.	1905—October 12; October 12.
1890—	September 13; September 13.	1906—August 27; October 10.
1891—	September 3; October 5.	1907—September 22; September 28.
1892—	September 14; October 9.	1908—September 28; October 12.
1893—	September 16; September 25.	1909—September 23; October 12.
1894—	September 18; October 14.	1910—September 27; October 22.

It will be observed by this table that the earliest date frost has occurred in Iowa since 1879 was in 1906, when it occurred August 27.

**WORTH COUNTY
IOWA**



MR. AND MRS. GULBRAND O. MELLEM

Mr. Mellem was the first settler in Worth County, locating in Grove Township, then Northwood Township, in 1853.

History of Worth County

CHAPTER I

GEOLOGY OF WORTH COUNTY

By IRA A. WILLIAMS

INTRODUCTION—PHYSIOGRAPHY—WISCONSIN DRIFT AREA—IOWA DRIFT PLAIN—
DRAINAGE—GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS—DEVONIAN SYSTEM—PLEISTOCENE SYS-
TEM—IOWAN DRIFT—WISCONSIN DRIFT—ALLUVIUM—ECONOMIC PRODUCTS—
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

INTRODUCTION

SITUATION AND AREA

Worth is included in the northern tier of Iowa counties, and accordingly lies next to Minnesota along its northern border. It has Winnebago on the west and Mitchell on the east, while Cerro Gordo lies next to the south. In common with the other Minnesota border counties, Worth County has a row of fractional townships along the northern line. In comparison with the average county of Iowa it is unusually small in size, possessing only twelve townships, while each member of the northern row of these lacks more than a mile of having its full north-south dimension of six miles. With the deficiency in area above mentioned, Worth County contains approximately four hundred square miles, about two hundred fifty-six thousand, one hundred and twelve acres.

PREVIOUS GEOLOGICAL WORK

In the records of early geological observations in Iowa very little has been written directly concerning the region under consideration. Pioneer explorers found subjects of only passing interest in the broad expanse of grassy prairies, here and there modified by rows of prominent hills and knobs, and not yet obscured by the numerous artificial groves with which they are now so copiously dotted. To the early scientist, Worth County presented few geological phenomena to attract more than momentary attention on account of the almost universal drift covering, and hence merited the expenditure of little space in the several reports that have been made on Northern Iowa geology.

David Dale Owen,¹ in his report on the geology of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota in 1852, makes bare mention of the Devonian rocks exposed along the banks of Shell Rock River, as also of the fact of their being quite generally buried beneath the drift.

In 1858, A. H. Worthen,² under the direction of Prof. James Hall, first state geologist of Iowa, traversed the area drained by the Cedar River and its branches and referred the country rock of Worth and Cerro Gordo counties to the Hamilton group.

In the final report of Dr. C. A. White,³ 1870, are recorded the most detailed observations yet published. In his discussion of the geology of Worth and Cerro Gordo counties, the extreme thinness of the drift along Shell Rock River is spoken of and comment made on the remarkable difference in surface features between the eastern and western portions of the county. The rock exposed along the Shell Rock was referred to the Devonian; but the magnesian layer was not recognized in Worth County. Several analyses of peat taken in the vicinities of Northwood and Silver Lake were made, and the results were included on page 398 of the same volume.

The terminal Wisconsin moraine (now known as the Altamont) was traced across the county by Upham⁴ and in his report on "the terminal moraine in Iowa," published in 1880, its course is accurately described. Further study of the surface will, however, necessitate some rectification of the position of the ice margin as mapped by Upham.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

TOPOGRAPHY

The surface of Worth County presents two extremes of topographical development; one, the area covered by the hills and ponds of the Altamont moraine, the other, the mild drift plain of the Iowan stage. The former occupies essentially the western half of the county, while over the eastern half the Iowan drift predominates. A line separating these two areas or, in other words, in a general way tracing the edge of the Wisconsin drift, would enter from the north, between six and seven miles east of the middle, and, continuing across the county in a general southwest trend, pass into Cerro Gordo an equal distance west of the middle point of the south county line. The sudden break from rugged to mild surface features is very noticeable to the traveler going from west to east across the county. Marked differences are apparent in the condition of the streams, as to both the present stage of development of the systems and the history and age of the separate streams. In accordance with the relative ages of the two till sheets, the drainage is less perfect in the newer Wisconsin than on the older Iowan.

WISCONSIN DRIFT AREA

So recent in geological time was the recession of the Wisconsin, the last ice sheet which infringed upon any portion of Iowa's territory, that the consequent

¹ Owen's Geol. Survey of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, p. 78.

² Geology of Iowa, Vol. I, Part 1, p. 306.

³ Geology of Iowa, Vol. II, pp. 249-253.

⁴ Ninth Ann. Rep. Minn. Geol. & Nat. Hist. Surv., p. 389, 1880.

streams thus originated have had a very insufficient length of time in which to subdue their genetic relatives, the lakes, ponds and marshes. Evidence of the youth of these streams is found in the scarcity of side branches, the high gradient, and their indefinite courses among the hills. In this category would be included Beaver and Winan creeks in Fertile Township, Goose Creek flowing across the northeast corner of Hartland, the two branches of Elk Creek in Bristol Township, as well as numerous other small tributaries not of sufficient importance to merit a name.

Those rivers of sufficient size to remove the material as rapidly as it was furnished by the melting ice succeeded in maintaining their old channels entirely or in part. Among the rivers of Worth County Shell Rock is the only one that has retained its pre-Wisconsin course entire. The upper part of the old Elk Creek Valley is filled in and practically obliterated so far as its relation to the present Elk Creek is concerned. It is quite plain that Lime Creek, at some stage during the presence of the Wisconsin glacier, was diverted from a portion of the channel occupied by it previous to the advent of that ice.

By inspection the region of Wisconsin drift may be divided into two areas, the division being based upon the prominence of development of morainal features. Including nearly the northwest one-half of Grove Township, the outer morainal region would embrace the whole of Hartland and Brookfield townships and a generous three-eighths of Danville in triangular shape off the northwest corner. Although typically morainic the pronounced topographical characters are not here exhibited on so large a scale as they are on the inner morainal tract to the west. Warren Upham, in "Exploration of the Moraine in Iowa,"² gives the following accurate description:

"In Worth County the eastern belt of this moraine enters Iowa in sections 8 and 9, Grove, and extends four miles southwest with a width of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to section 24, Hartland, and then three miles south to the northeast corner of Brookfield. It consists of uneven swells and hills thirty to forty feet above the intervening hollows, and fifty feet above Northwood, which is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast, on a plain of valley drift about twenty feet above the Shell Rock River. Next this belt appears to be broken and removed by an offset six miles to the west; and thence its course is south through the east part of Bristol, and through sections 2, 11, 14, 23, 27 and 33, Fertile, its southeast border being about one-third mile northwest of Rhodes' Mill, in section 34. In these townships the formation is in knolls, hillocks and short ridges, trending to the south or southwest, and thirty to sixty feet high."

It will be noted that after reaching the northern edge of Brookfield the moraine is spoken of as removed by an offset six miles to the west. If traced southward the extreme margin would lead along the eastern edge of Brookfield and across Danville, as before outlined. What is here spoken of as an offset to the west is apparently an opening in the Altamont moraine, exposing an inner moraine here six miles west of the Altamont, and marking an extended halt in the ice retreat. This inner moraine is well defined southward through Bristol and into Fertile Township, where it unites and coincides with the outer range of hills which here assumes a more southwesterly direction. Again, from Mr. Upham's report:

² Ninth Ann. Rep. Minn. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey, p. 389.

"At the southwest corner of this county these morainic hills become more abundant and abrupt, and form a very rough wooded belt two or three miles wide, for a distance of six miles west from Rhodes' Mills to Pilot Mound. This tract includes parts of four counties, and is bounded on the south by Lime Creek."

This row of hills may be followed northward into Southern Silver Lake Township, where its prominence is less marked, but where it nevertheless maintains its strictly marginal characteristics. Its individuality is somewhat obscured by a merging into the maze of hills and peaks with which the whole area of Hartland and Eastern Silver Lake is well supplied.

Viewed broadly, it would appear that the Wisconsin ice invasion of Worth County consisted of a lobular ice border, with, perhaps, many local advances and retreats. How long a time, or how numerous the minor oscillations, are matters of conjecture only.

It is obvious that the region most recently deserted by the ice would present the most youthful characteristics. The region of lakes, including Silver, Bright and Rice lakes, is bounded on the east by the range of hills, the inner moraine. Silver Lake seems to have been caught immediately within this confining wall. Rice and Bright, while not so near the edge, are the direct results of this temporary halt in the ice motion. During the final period when the ice prevailed over the three western townships, Silver Lake, Bristol and Fertile, those previously occupied, Hartland, Brookfield and portions of Grove and Danville, were divested of their frigid mantle and probably overrun with water, laden with debris from the thawing glacier's edge. The retreat of the ice west-northwestward was more or less continuous, with minor intermittent pauses, to the position of the Altamont moraine proper in Winnebago County, which culminates at the southern border of the county in Pilot Mound, a heap of glacial detritus more than 180 feet high.

The topographical disparity between these two areas of Wisconsin drift is one of degree of development only. So far as the difference in time since their deposition is concerned, geologically it is not of sufficient length to be taken into account in a consideration of subsequent denudation of the land. What is observed on the one is found much exaggerated in the other. The face of the country in general is one of ice moulding rather than water sculpture.

The presence of knobby, rounded hills unaffected by water erosion, and ponds and kettle holes situated at high elevations and in apparently most unstable positions are conspicuous features over the whole morainal area. In Grove Township these forms predominate, though subdued, the most prominent points reaching elevations of from twenty to twenty-five feet above the level of the adjoining Iowan drift plain. In Hartland they assume greater proportions, reaching heights of thirty to forty feet. South into Brookfield they extend in elongated ridges, but diminishing in size. At the eastern edge of Brookfield, in the old valley of Elk Creek, now occupied by that stream, are developed some of the most unique morainal features in the county. The scale of the ice architect was small in fashioning these heaps of debris, but here is displayed, in miniature, what elsewhere in the county appears with greater magnitude. Some of the forms observed are nicely rounded kame-like knolls, not more than thirty feet high, and apparently of not more than twice this distance in basal diameter, with surfaces strewn with small boulders; some are more elongated and of the nature of the esker, while others, locally known as "hog's-backs," are distinctly drumlind in character. The

broad preglacial valley of Elk Creek appears to have been a convenient place for the eastward extension of a narrow tongue of ice, which modeled and built these conspicuous land forms at its leisure, some time after the main body had receded. In its course across Danville this marginal tract is not specially pronounced, the rolling, hilly country giving way to the mild surface of Iowan drift.

At the offset to the west in Brookfield Township, mentioned by Upham, the immense ridge of drift which extends north and south between Bristol and Brookfield into Fertile Township is a very conspicuous topographical feature. Approached from either the east or the west it rises before the traveler until at the summit, at an elevation of about one hundred and thirty feet, he overlooks wide stretches of country in both these directions. Southward it eventually blends into the miscellaneous arranged mass of hills in the southwest corner of the county. Lime Creek breaks through this morainal belt at Fertile and for more than two miles east along nearly the remainder of its course in the county it is bounded on the south by high bluffs of Wisconsin drift. This is only another instance illustrating the lobular, irregular nature of the ice border. The region west of Fertile, which is part of a larger area extending into Cerro Gordo, Hancock and Winnebago, and which reaches its climax in Pilot Mound at the northern border of Hancock County, presents perhaps the most typically developed ice-moulding in the county. Here are exhibited with striking prominence hills and eminences, some rounded and steep, others elongated with steep sides, and showing flattened tops. Some are connected in series assuming a general north and south direction, while others are isolated in position and often surrounded by low wet ground or even a pond or peat bog. These latter, with occasionally a small stream, are the only variations in the monotony of hill and hollow, and the public highway must often diverge a mile or more from its proper location in order to avoid swamps and miry places. Natural conditions, assisted by the agency of man, are at work draining these places, for within the space of the last twenty years areas now passable and even under cultivation were covered with water during spring and early summer, and so wet as to be quite unfit even for pasturage the remainder of the year.

In the western part of Bristol and Silver Lake townships there is a general slope to the west. The surface features are prominent, but not so characteristic as to the east and south.

Rice Lake, so called from its supporting a luxuriant growth of wild rice around its marshy borders, was so situated as to lie mostly in Winnebago County, only an elongated tongue-like projection extending into Bristol Township of Worth County. Of the approximate two hundred acres within Worth County, no portion may be said to have been covered with water the year round. It had an average width of one-fourth mile, but rapidly widened to more than one-half mile where it crossed into Winnebago County. The basin occupied by the lake embraced an area considerably larger than that actually inundated. The major portion of the large depression was overspread with a heavy accumulation of peat, which sustained a growth of rushes, wild rice and other water-plant life. At no point in the water-covered portion was the depth more than a few feet, as a thin reedy vegetation was always present in the most open places. It was surrounded by low hills of drift, which appeared to have been modified but little since they were deposited by the ice. They often barely separated from the main

depression other depressions in the drift surface which lacked entirely the first vestige of drainage. This would indicate that the origin of Rice Lake was the same as its kettle hole relatives. From such a hollow there would be no outlet for water except through evaporation and seepage. Rice Lake has now been drained.

Silver Lake, somewhat north and east of the center of Silver Lake Township, was a small body of open water confined within walls of glacial drift, but which has now been drained. It was nearly a mile long and one-half as wide. It had no outlet. In periods of excessive precipitation its overflow was discharged through a small stream with only a poorly defined channel northeastward across the line into one of its genetic relatives in Minnesota. To the west and east the lake extended out to a swamp covered with rushes and swamp grass. To the north and south where the open water was immediately bounded by banks of till, conspicuous levees were formed through the action of the ice pressing shoreward. There were no inlets of any importance. A few V-shaped ravines, originating only a short distance from the shore among the hills, served to enlarge but slightly the catchment area as it was left at the final retreat of the ice.

Bright Lake, near the northwest corner of Silver Lake Township, and hence, near the northwest corner of the county, was another small lake of glacial origin. This has also been drained. It was surrounded by the knolls and rounded hills of the Altamont moraine. Within these it was entirely enclosed, with the exception that an attempt had been made to produce artificial drainage to the northwest. Local surface drainage was the chief source of the water supply. Except in seasons of unusual rainfall, no outlet was necessary. The amount of evaporation was sufficient to maintain an equilibrium, and even in exceptionally dry periods to produce complete desiccation, so that portions of the area included in the lake basin were almost yearly under cultivation.

Other deserted lake basins are not infrequently found. In Fertile Township, less than a mile north of the Town of Fertile, is an old lake bottom now covered with a thick layer of peat. It includes the west central portion of section 26, practically the north half of section 27, and triangular areas off the corners of 21, 22 and 28. It is not beyond the remembrance of the old settlers of the neighborhood, that this basin, known as "Goose Lake," was perennially covered with water. This broad flat is now mantled with a thick growth of marsh grass, and although not yet sufficiently subdued to admit of cultivation, pasturage and the natural filling in from the surrounding hillsides are rapidly converting the springy, miry peat soil into one of a more firm and stable character, suitable for purposes of agriculture.

The material of these deposits as shown in a road cut across Goose Lake is light brown near the top, grading downwards through different shades of brown to nearly black at a depth of four or five feet. In the upper portion the moss fibers are distinct, forming a closely interwoven spongy mass, while a few feet below, where the plant fibers are somewhat altered, a more compact earthy aspect is presented.

IOWAN DRIFT PLAINS

That part of the county lying east of the Wisconsin drift margin, as described in the early part of this paper, belongs to the region of Iowan drift. This till

sheet was deposited over all Northeastern Iowa, with the exception of the "Driftless Area" in the northeast corner, and presumably it underlies the later deposits of Wisconsin drift which cover the western part of Worth County. Owing to its thinness and the lack of a distinct morainal margin, its southern border has not yet been worked out in detail, but, in a general way, the limit would be a line taking a southeasterly direction from a point in southern Hardin County, where it appears from under the Wisconsin, through Marshall, central Tama, Benton, Northern Johnson, Cedar and Scott to the Mississippi River. As the order of superposition determines the relative age of deposits, it will be obvious that the time of deposition of the Iowan drift must antedate the deposition of the Wisconsin. This is, however, not the only test to be applied in determining the matter of relative age. The person of only ordinary habits of observation cannot but be impressed with the more mature aspect presented by the broad level plains and gentle swells of Eastern Worth as compared with the hummocky undrained surface configuration of the western portion of the same county. The one presents some of the characteristics of an erosional topography while the other is a geologically young and ice-moulded topography.

The characteristic features of this till sheet as displayed here, are very similar to those elsewhere studied and described. Although universally overlain with Iowan drift, the present greater inequalities of the surface are not entirely due to the material of this drift sheet. In fact it would seem that nearly if not quite all of the prominent variations in relief are the expressions of a preexisting surface of water erosion. Over the major portion of the area this undoubtedly depends directly upon the land forms of the next older drift sheet, the Kansan, so called from its having reached its maximum southern extension in Kansas. But along the streams, and the Shell Rock in particular, the country rock determines largely the land contour. At several outcroppings of the indurated rocks along the lower Shell Rock, except for the prevalence of bowlders, the presence of any glacial drift whatever would scarcely be recognizable.

From the contact line with the Wisconsin in Grove Township a typical level drift plain widens out to the south and east. Northwood is situated on this plain between twenty and thirty feet above water in Shell Rock River. So extremely flat is the region, and from lack of gradient so little chance have the erosive agents had to do effective work, that drainage is almost entirely wanting. As a consequence the rain-waters accumulate in the slightest depressions, where they either evaporate or disappear through seepage. This state of affairs so close to the edge of the Wisconsin drift may in some measure be due to clogging up of drainage ways by the over-wash material from this drift sheet; or as is the case in other parts of the county, the lack of drainage appears to be due to the original level condition of the drift surface.

Eastern Worth in general is a series of these plains with a gradual slope to the south and east. The greater portion of Barton Township, with Eastern Kensett, is, with the exception of occasional mild undulations, a broad, level, expanse stretching southward so as to embrace also the northern third of Union. Over parts of this area, in Barton Township north of Bolan, in exceptionally wet springs, square miles have been known to remain practically under water for

some days.⁶ So slight is the relief and so low the gradient, the water apparently hesitated in doubt whether to seek egress through Deer Creek to the northeast or Shell Rock to the southwest.

Another striking surface irregularity that is encountered at times, quite frequently in Union Township, is the presence of what appear to be at first sight kettle holes of glacial origin. These are usually more or less circular in form, often filled with water, and present generally the characteristics of the glacial pond. They vary from three to ten rods in diameter and from three to six or eight feet in depth, while sometimes two or three may be connected by a narrow channel-like depression. Cultivation of the land has done much towards obliterating many of these, but considering their position on this relatively old drift sheet, as also the proximity to the surface of the limestone underlying this region, a possible explanation may be found in a process more characteristic of a limestone region than that of ice moulding. Wells in the country east of Shell Rock River indicate distances to rock of from three to forty feet. Where the limestone is so near the surface, and covered only with a thin layer of pervious drift material, percolating waters would have a very solvent effect upon the limestone thus exposed to their action. Should the water on reaching the rock surface chance to find a crack or fissure it would, on account of the solubility of the rock substance, begin at once to enlarge the opening, and eventually find its way out through subterranean passages. With the process once started, allow it to operate for ages, and there will be formed an inlet to a subterranean stream with gradually increasing proportions as the processes of disintegration, solution and transportation continue. Environment in general goes to indicate that these "sink holes,"⁷ as they have been designated, have formed through this process. Clogging up of an underground water way would evidently, by further accumulation, result in a pond which would resemble in many respects the kettle hole of a new ice topography.

That portion of Deer Creek Township, north of Deer Creek, which divides the township diagonally from northwest to southeast, takes on a more rugged aspect, which character persists eastward into Mitchell County. This, as also the more dissected area in southern Union Township, seems to be in part the result of a more vigorous water action. Although streams of any importance are scarce, what few small drainage ways are present have eroded their channels, in most cases, to the rock surface. Though all have had an equal length of time in which to accomplish this erosion, it is evident that those passing through regions of comparatively thick drift covering will cut more rapidly into this loose superficial material than those which encounter the indurated rock strata at a depth of only a few feet. The deeply eroded stream channels correspond in a general way with areas of thick drift and hence produce the rougher topography.

DRAINAGE

In harmony with the two types of land surface represented in the county are the drainage systems developed. In efficiency of drainage a similar comparison

⁶ Since the above was written Worth County has gone extensively into the subject of drainage districts, so that practically no land in the county is rendered worthless by inundation at the present time. There are (1917) thirty-two drainage districts in the county.

⁷ Rocks, Rock Weathering and Soils, G. P. Merrill, p. 250.

may be made as between the youthful and more mature drift surfaces. Not only is complete drainage a sign of an old topography, but a mature land surface is to a great extent the result of the work of water as an erosive agent. The Iowan drift is, therefore, more nearly perfectly drained than the newer Wisconsin, although the river systems, as ordinarily considered, lack much of typical development, even on the older drift sheet. Shell Rock River, Elk Creek, its largest confluent, and Lime Creek, the three largest and most important streams of the county, all flow in preglacial valleys in parts of their entire courses.

Lime Creek *—True to its name, that portion of Lime Creek included within the boundaries of Worth County, flows over a limestone bed, and its channel is usually limited by walls of this same material. Could the person who named it have observed it at the beginning of the last ice invasion, or even before the advent of the Iowan ice, he might have as appropriately assigned to it this appellation, for it occupies a well defined preglacial valley, bounded by rock-supported terraces.

Pursuing a general northerly direction after its random windings among the knobs and hills of western Cerro Gordo County, it enters Fertile Township near the middle of section 34. Continuing northward for a little more than one-half mile to the town of Fertile, it makes a bold turn of nearly 90° to slightly south of east, which general trend it maintains to the east edge of Fertile Township, where it comes to the south county line. Eastward along southern Danville it meanders, as though reluctant to depart, and crosses the county line seven times within a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles before making its final exit into Cerro Gordo at the middle point of the southern boundary of section 32.

Below Fertile the creek skirts the eastern bluffs which bound its valley, here nearly one-fourth mile wide and narrowing southward. The confining hills range from twenty to thirty-five feet in height. The valley floor is strewn to the water's edge with drift material which often stands out in low ridges or mounds. Boulders are plentifully scattered over the surface of the drift. The stream has here cut a maximum depth of six to eight feet into the limestone, which depth gradually lessens southward until at the south county line the dip of the strata carries them beneath the level of its bed. In changing its trend towards the east or southeast it assumes the normal direction for the strike streams of northern Iowa. Lime Creek, at the point where the direction of its course becomes normal, passes into the region of Iowan drift, and at once a series of terraces, of which two are especially prominent, appears. These terraces are mainly developed on the north side of the stream. On the south are high bluffs of Wisconsin drift as far as the middle of section 31 of Danville Township, where less pronounced hills of Iowan take their place. The stream holds quite closely to the southern border of its ancient valley along the whole of its eastward course.

In fact, at no point was there observed any terrace development to the south. This may in part be accounted for from the fact that Lime Creek is a strike stream, one that runs parallel to the strike, and consequently at right angles to the dip to the underlying sedimentary rock strata. The dip being to the southwest the gravitational tendency of the stream in corradng its channel would be to

* Iowa Geological Survey, Vol. VII, p. 136.

work gradually in that direction. Another factor which might come in to accentuate this process is the relative rapidity of weathering in the two walls of the valley. The north wall, exposed to the direct rays of the sun during the day, is thus subjected to the greatest daily extremes of temperature. The same differences will hold with respect to the seasonal variations. The rock ledges, following the physical law that heat expands bodies and cold contracts, would absorb heat during the warm parts of the year, and at the same time take in considerable moisture. As the temperature is lowered during fall and winter, the stored up heat is given off, and the contraction alone would be sufficient to accomplish much in rending the rock mass by cracking and fissuring. But here enters as an effective aid to the contraction of the rock mass the expansion of the included moisture on a lowering of temperature. Water is an exception to the above mentioned law of contraction and expansion, as is well known by the phenomenon of freezing. The small particles of moisture held in the interstices and cavities of the rock upon freezing exert perhaps a greater force in rock-breaking than any other agent. Thus are the processes of insolation and expansion, cooling and contraction, united and at work upon all rocks wherever such conditions exist. It is obvious that although the same conditions would obtain in the south wall of the valley of Lime Creek, the extremes of temperature would not be so great, owing to the oblique angle at which the rays of the sun would strike it, if at all. Other active influences would be weakened in proportion. Therefore, it is not unreasonable to conclude that these secularly operating agents have been instrumental in bringing about the state of affairs that today exists in the valley of Lime Creek.

The history of the stream, which has been recorded in full by Doctor Calvin in his report on the geology of Cerro Gordo County,⁹ would hold good for that portion of it that traverses Worth County territory, for it both enters from, and makes its exit into Cerro Gordo. South of Fertile and before making the bend to the east, Lime Creek has evidently done considerable work towards making a valley for itself, the greater portion of which was excavated during the latter part of the Wisconsin ice epoch. It is not an alluvial valley, but one partly drift filled and sprinkled with boulders. Some time during this stage of glaciation, and evidence at hand would point to an early stage, Lime Creek was diverted from its preglacial valley at Fertile where the abrupt change in direction has already been noted. Had this diversion taken place late during the sojourn of the Wisconsin ice, the stream in this morainal region would not have the width of valley which it exhibits today; for the subsequent lapse of time has not been sufficient. Further, in the history of any stream, valley making does not proceed to any extent without a consequent deposition of alluvial material, but there is here no alluvium; the peculiar conditions of low bouldery mounds and ridges extend in this part of the valley to the very margin of the channel. It is probable that a late ice advance has strewn the alluvial valley, cut during early Wisconsin times, with drift detritus, thus making clear the present somewhat anomalous state of affairs.

In its course eastward this stream skirts the northern edge of a lobular eastward extension of Wisconsin drift which it is reasonable to suppose may have narrowed the old Lime Creek valley more or less by a process of filling in which

⁹ Ann. Rep. Iowa Geol. Survey, Vol. VII, p. 137.

gradually pushed the stream northward. Lime Creek has cut a maximum depth of twelve feet into the limestone since the retreat of the Iowan glaciers which spread a thin sheet of till over hill and hollow of probably the entire county. From the immediate bank of the stream extending back with a gentle ascent sometimes one-half mile or more, but usually only a few rods, is a low plain covered with a thin layer of Iowan drift and strewn with conspicuous Iowan boulders. This is bounded to the north by a sudden rise of twenty to thirty feet which initiates a broad terrace plain, also sloping slightly towards the stream, and stretching away to the north often more than two miles, where it is again bounded by a well defined ascent of twenty to twenty-five feet. Beyond this hill of Iowan drift assume the role of surface deposit and thus bound Lime Creek's ancient valley. On the level of the second terrace, broad swales extend northwestward, with very gentle inclination, even to the edge of the Wisconsin drift. These are occupied by stream channels that are dry most of the year and which originate in some peat marsh or pond on the edge of the morainal area. Such an instance is noted with its beginning in section 21 and including portions of 22 and 27 of Danville Township, also one originating in section 20 and embracing part of 29 of the same township. These appear to have served as broad waterways accommodating sluggish flows from the edge of the melting ice.

The history of the stream cannot be more clearly stated than by inserting a quotation from Professor Calvin:¹⁰

"The preglacial valley had a width reaching from the south bank of the present stream to the line of hills which form the northern border of the second plain noted above. The sub-Aftonian, if it was ever deposited in this region, cannot be differentiated from the Kansan, but it is certain that, at the close of the Kansan stage, the old valley was only partially filled with detritus, and an important drainage stream of the subsequent interglacial stage followed the old depression and in part re-excavated the old valley. At the beginning of the Iowan stage the re-excavation was far from complete, its amount being represented by the space between the south wall of the valley and the first terrace north of the present stream. The Iowan glaciers deposited only a very thin sheet of drift over this region; but they carried numerous boulders that are scattered over the whole surface of highlands and lower plains. The plain between the terrace and the channel, and rising only a few feet above the level of the water, is thickly strewn with large Iowan boulders that have not been disturbed since they were deposited at the level at which they now lie. The present channel is a shallow trough cut in the Iowan drift of this lower plain and represents the inconsiderable amount of erosion since the withdrawal of the Iowan ice."

At the edge of the moraine in the region of Fertile these terraces gradually lose their identity, although the widely excavated ancient valley may be traced in a continuous northwest direction nearly to Winnebago County. It is quite disguised in places by the hills and ridges of the drift which partly fill it, while at other points its limits are still very evident. In general, this preglacial valley appears as a broad depression, which the Wisconsin glacier failed to obscure in dumping its load of rock detritus. Beaver Creek, a small postglacial stream, flows through this partly filled trough. Originating among the hills and ill-drained

¹⁰ Iowa Geological Survey, Vol. VII, pp. 137-8.

ponds of Winnebago County, it joins Lime Creek at Fertile. Although it effects the drainage of that portion of Western Fertile which is drained at all, so meagerly is this developed that the catchment area would scarcely exceed the width of the depression that marks the old Lime Creek valley. The stream has accomplished some down-cutting, but it has not eroded the entire valley which it occupies. Its bed in many places seems to be made almost entirely of the smaller rock fragments of the Wisconsin drift. Just at the point where it joins the present Lime Creek valley is found a rather anomalous collection of larger boulders resembling much those characteristic of the Iowan till sheet. Veined and crumpled gneisses, granites and greenstones are here clustered together in a manner not at all characteristic of the newer drift; they probably have been derived from a remnant of the older Iowan.

Lime Creek receives two small tributaries—Winan Creek at the southwest corner of Danville Township, and Willow Creek at the point where it leaves the county at the south edge of section 32.

Winan Creek has its source in the neighborhood of Rice Lake, Bristol Township, in the swales and ponds of the moraine. Meandering diagonally across Fertile, it escapes upon the Iowan drift practically as it reaches the upper terrace of Lime Creek Valley in section 25. Rock is not exposed in its banks, but after leaving the Altamont moraine it flows at about the rock level in the upper terrace of Lime Creek. Except an occasional ill defined slough or low swale, it has no branches of importance and drains only a narrow strip of the morainal country through which it passes. In its lower course springs, which flow out at the base of the post-Kansan gravels, occur along its banks. This is usually at the surface of the limestone, but may represent the contact line between these gravels and a layer of Kansan till proper.

Willow Creek is a stream of minor importance so far as drainage is concerned. It originates among the ponds of Western Danville Township, and has a well defined channel southward from the middle of section 18 to its confluence with Lime Creek. Ledges of limestone appear in its banks along the road in the western part of section 20 and the eastern part of 19. Eight to ten feet of rock are seen more or less covered with talus. The coral reef, as found along Lime Creek, is exposed underlain by a crystalline dolomitic limestone. Below this point no stratified rocks are exposed, although the stream has cut somewhat below the level of the surrounding country rock. The valley is quite generally strewn with Iowan boulders.

Shell Rock River—With the exception of Deer Creek Township, which is drained by Deer Creek, Shell Rock River and its confluent drain the whole of the region of Iowan drift. Shell Rock also receives important branches from the region of Wisconsin drift, and through these tributaries effects the drainage of a considerable portion of the morainal tract. The river enters the county from Minnesota in the northeastern part of Hartland Township and, after clipping off a small triangular area in the corner, crosses into Grove Township. Following a general east-of-south direction it traverses diagonally Grove and Kensett townships and cuts off from the northeast corner of Lincoln a triangular area of about one and one-half square miles, and from the southwest corner of Union a similarly shaped area of practically three square miles, beyond which it passes into Cerro Gordo County. From its entrance into Hartland Township to its exit from the

Altamont moraine at Northwood, it has a somewhat winding course through a broad drift valley twenty-five to thirty feet below the general upland to the east. Through this region it is generally bounded by low, boggy or marshy banks. The depression through which the stream flows averages more than half a mile in width. It is partly filled with hills of Wisconsin drift, which appear as low elongated mounds in the vicinity of Northwood, but have a more abrupt and pronounced character farther up the stream, so that the outlines of the broad valley are more or less obscured in the edge of Minnesota. Beginning in the upper part of section 12, Hartland Township, and gradually widening southward to a maximum of one quarter mile at the south line of this section, is a low flat terrace skirting the west bank of the stream. This platform ranges from ten to twelve feet above the water and disappears in the southern part of section 13. The material composing the terrace, as exposed in the river gorge just north of the bridge, on the road through the middle of section 18, Grove Township, is a gravelly boulder clay.

Immediately west of Northwood this partially filled valley increases in breadth to nearly a mile, but it narrows considerably within the city limits. Although it has no marked boundary on the east, it is represented quite continually by a flat bottom land to the west of the stream. The bottom land is bounded by hills of boulder clay and gravel for a distance of two or three miles south of Northwood. This wide valley is gradually lost and beyond this, in the remainder of its course in the county, Shell Rock River occupies a shallow rock-bound pre-Iowan valley which has been only partially filled with Iowan drift. This shallow trough is not generally well defined, and often, on account of its drift disguise, is not noticeable; but numerous instances are found, especially in the eastern part of its course in the county, where the river is unmistakably bounded some distance back on either side by walls of limestone, the intervening space between which is covered with a thin layer of drift and sprinkled with boulders. The stream has cut into the rock a short distance, usually from four to six feet. This ancient valley is not conspicuous north of the center of Kensett Township where rock exposures cease in the banks of the stream. The first striking evidence of it is found in section 27, Kensett, where the wagon road crosses the stream. West of the bridge a few rods, and separated by a ridge from the present channel, is a notable depression which, followed to the north or south, joins the present stream valley. This appears to have been once the bed of the river, which now takes a more direct course. Again, on the township line between Kensett and Lincoln is observed a like instance to the east of the river. Limestone outcrops on the road on the dividing ridge ten to twelve feet above the water, thus making the evidence of a preglacial channel here stronger than in the former case. A low terrace of limestone overlain with drift material quite generally bounds the valley to the east, often twenty to thirty rods back from the stream, which usually occupies the western side of its preglacial valley and which, on account of its impinging against this side, causes the more abrupt appearance and greater number of rock exposures.

It seems not unreasonable to conclude that a stream of considerable size must have occupied this channel for some time previous to the Iowan ice. Shell Rock has very few tributaries. With the exception of Mad Creek, a small and insignifi-

cant stream in western Union less than a mile long, it receives no tributaries whatever from the east. From the west it has only two of importance as drainage lines, Elk and Goose creeks, both of which originate in the region of the moraine.

Elk Creek is formed by the confluence of several small branches, the two principal ones joining in section 10, Bristol Township. In the whole of its course across Brookfield Township and to its confluence with Shell Rock, it is a sluggish stream with low marshy borders. It occupies a broad depression from one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide and from thirty to forty feet deep which, as has been mentioned, apparently once accommodated a much more important stream than Elk Creek. This wide hollow is partly filled with Wisconsin drift which, at some places, has somewhat obliterated its borders, but never completely filled it. It passes beyond the limits of the Altamont moraine in Eastern Brookfield, and emerging upon the Iowan this ancient valley is finely displayed by a broad level terrace bounding the stream to the north. The terrace is best developed in section 19, Kensett Township, where it rises fifteen feet above the stream. This gradually decreases to the east, giving way to a more or less well defined flood plain along the southern side of which the stream meanders. Although no well data furnishing information concerning the amount of material deposited in this old valley are available, it would seem that the limestone is not far below the surface. West of the road a few rods, in the middle of section 24, Brookfield Township, is a small rather abruptly rounded mound, in appearance not unlike a morainal hill. On closer inspection it was found to be not only rock supported but its mound like form was partly due to a ledge of limestone which outcropped beneath a cap of gravelly material eight to ten feet above the water. This is evidently a mound of circumdenudation as no other outcrops are found at this level in the vicinity.

Goose Creek is a small stream issuing from the marshes and ponds of the moraine. Its headwaters are in Minnesota, and, to within two miles of its junction with Shell Rock River, it is merely a series of connected peat marshes. In its lower course it has a quite well defined valley, but it is narrow and no sensible amount of alluvium has been deposited.

As to the history of Shell Rock River little more can be said. In the upper part of its course the country rock is entirely obscured by glacial drift, and indications are that the river previous to the Wisconsin, and even before the Iowan, had not cut to the underlying rock. The wide drift channel was only partly clogged by the Wisconsin ice, and the stream at present winds among low mounds of drift which it has made little attempt to remove since the ice retreat. The rock-walled, pre-Iowan valley observed in Kensett, Lincoln and Union townships, may be the result of the confluence of two large streams at the point where Elk Creek now joins Shell Rock. Preglacial Elk Creek was a more important stream than the present, comparable at least with present Shell Rock River. The old gorge is evidently due to more vigorous water action than is today characteristic of the present stream.

Deer Creek, the only direct representative of the Cedar River system, is fed principally from the region of the moraine. Both the moraine and the stream enter Iowa at nearly the same point in Northwestern Deer Creek Township. This creek has cut a shallow channel in the Iowan drift, and reaches the rock surface

near the east edge of the county, where it has a narrow drift valley. Deer Creek effects the drainage of Deer Creek Township, and some small branches carry off the surplus waters from Northern Barton Township.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The indurated rock strata which underlie Worth County are quite generally hidden by the more or less complete mantle of drift. Save an occasional deep well, the only opportunities for the study of these deposits are found in the shallow gorges of Lime Creek and Shell Rock River.

Of the Pleistocene series two formations are represented as surface deposits—the Wisconsin and the Iowan. Although Kansan drift has not been observed in section, its presence is indicated in several ways which will be mentioned under that heading. The sedimentary rocks belong to the Devonian system, and so far as determined are practically continuous over the whole county, with perhaps a gentle dip to the southwest.

In the attempts that have been made to correlate the Devonian strata of Iowa with those of New York, several classifications have been proposed. A certain bed in Iowa would, for example, be found to present similar characteristics to one in the formations of New York, so far as the physical properties were concerned, but with so great a disparity in the fauna contained that a parallelism could not be established. As Professor Calvin has said, so distinct are the two regions geographically that the conditions of sedimentation were different, and for the same reason the order and succession of faunal conditions were not the same. So that, although the beds of any given epoch in the Devonian period were deposited contemporaneously, the fossil remains may vary widely.

Doctor Owen, in his geologic work on the Devonian rocks of Iowa, correlated them in a general way with the Hamilton, Corniferous and Onondaga groups of New York. In treating of the rocks of the Cedar River and its tributaries, he did not, however, apply any specific name but used the somewhat noncommittal terms, "Formations of Cedar Valley" and "Limestone of Cedar Valley." Following Owen, W. J. McGee in his memoir on "Pleistocene History of North-eastern Iowa," has suggested the name Cedar Valley Limestone for the whole thickness of Devonian sediments between the Lime Creek or Hackberry shales above and the Independence shales below. Further study of these rocks in Iowa has led to a division in the old "Cedar Valley Limestone" and to the adoption of the title Wapsipinicon stage, including the Independence shales and those layers below the *Spirifer pennatus* beds of Calvin, thus restricting the name "Cedar Valley" to the beds of limestone below the Lime Creek shales down to the upper Davenport beds of Norton.

The exposed layers of Devonian rock in Worth County are referable to the upper portion of the Cedar Valley stage. The several geological periods which are represented are grouped and their relations shown in the following table:

GROUP	SYSTEM	SERIES	STAGE	DEPOSITS
		Recent.		Peat. Alluvium.
Cenozoic.	Pleistocene.	Glacial.	Wisconsin.	Till.
			Iowan.	Till.
			Buchanan.	Gravel and sand.
			Kansan.	Till.
Paleozoic.	Devonian.	Middle Devonian.	Cedar Valley.	Equivalents of Mason City sub- stage of Calvin.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM

CEDAR VALLEY LIMESTONE

A prominent characteristic of the Cedar Valley limestone in Cerro Gordo County, and a more or less constant feature wherever the corresponding horizon is exposed in the state, is the zone of Stromatoporoids. This interesting reef is present at nearly every outcrop of any importance in Worth County. So continuous is it that it is often a very helpful "landmark" in connecting strata from one exposure to another. The distinguishing character of this bed is the presence of the spheroidal and branching stromatoporoids, which even in the incipient stages of weathering present a peculiar and distinctive aspect. The spheroidal forms are the most generally prevalent, and where disintegration of the ledge has gone on to some extent, these, being somewhat harder than the matrix, stand out, giving a nodular appearance. Often when the matrix is entirely broken down, these spherical bodies, still intact and apparently unaffected by weathering, may be picked up from the material of the talus slope. This layer appears near or at the top of most of the quarries of Mason City in Cerro Gordo County, but is of very little account economically. Traced up stream along Lime Creek it is a constant member at all exposures showing the complete section to water level. In northwest Lincoln Township, Cerro Gordo, and southern Danville

of Worth County it crops out about ten feet above the water in Lime Creek, and at places forms a low terrace some six or eight rods back from the bank of the stream. Beyond this point it does not appear along Lime Creek, but along the banks of Willow Creek, a tributary stream from the north, an extensive outcrop appears along the line between sections 19 and 20 of Danville Township.

Again, it is found usually capping the low bluffs of the Shell Rock, except where removed by preglacial erosion. Besides the characteristic stromatoporoids, a few genera of corals, with several different species, are found at this horizon. Excellent specimens of these fossils are obtainable at numerous points along the public road running north from the county line between sections 31 and 32, 30 and 29. The outcrops are close to the west border of the Shell Rock Valley, and are sufficient to fully establish the location of the ledge in the Cedar Valley series. The rocks exposed in the gorge of the river contain no fossils, yet the characteristic nodular appearance of the weathered ledge above is enough to unmistakably settle the question of the identity of the terrane.

Paleontologically the remaining strata of the Cedar Valley terrane are quite barren. Small cavities, which are probably fossil moulds filled with calcite, are found in some layers, but the organic structure is so entirely destroyed that practically no forms could be recognized with certainty.

The Cedar Valley strata which outcrop along Shell Rock River may quite generally be recognized as continuous from one exposure to another. But because of numerous small folds which characterize these rocks in this region, the thickness of any given stratum may vary greatly in a distance of only a few rods. Hence the impossibility of assigning definite thicknesses to the strata. Along this river the beds of limestone may be observed with a maximum thickness of twenty feet, from the railroad bridge in section 1, Lincoln Township, to their disappearance beneath the drift in the vicinity of Northwood, and with a minimum thickness of three or four feet near the south county line. This variation in the exposed thickness does not appear to be due to a widespread flexure in the strata with its crest in the northern part of Lincoln Township, but is rather due to the fact that the stream impinges against the low walls which restrain the valley at this point and thus exposes a greater thickness of beds. Where it pursues a direct course, holding strictly within the bounds of its ancient valley, it has cut into the rock usually to a depth of four to eight feet since the retreat of the Iowan glaciers. But where, in its meanders, the stream had cut into the confining walls of its pre-Iowan valley the maximum height of rock exposures is the result.

TYPICAL SECTIONS

At the county line bridge across the Shell Rock in southern Union Township, a low ledge of limestone, which may be traced northward in a series of low folds, flanks the stream and shows the following section:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| | Feet |
| 2. Very coarse gravel with numerous limestone boulders.... | 15-20 |
| 1. Hard, compact limestone, containing some calcite concretions and badly weathered at the top..... | 5 |

In a low fold about one-half mile south of Foster's mill, near the northwest corner of section 29, a layer not noted in any section previously observed north of the county line bridge, is brought into view. This consists of a dark-colored, argillaceous and more or less crystalline rock of uniform texture. It is here barely shown above the water in the arch of the fold and disappears in both directions in a few rods. At Foster's mill a total of eighteen feet is exposed:

	Feet
4. Weathered limestone, crystalline, and containing numerous calcite cavities	10
3. Compact, light-colored, dolomitic limestone, heavy bedded..	4
2. Very close-textured limestone, lithographic in appearance, hard and breaking with conchoidal fracture. Has a very characteristic ring when struck with the hammer.....	3
1. Argillaceous, dolomite layer, exposed to water below dam..	1

The weathered stratum at the top appears sandy and is an advanced stage of disintegration, and for this reason is usually spoken of as sandstone. But from the fossil stromatopores found in the road directly west of this exposure, and only a few feet higher, and the characteristic nodular weathering, it is seen to be referable to the stromatoporoid beds of the Mason City section.¹¹ It is here more or less dolomitized and presents the same distinguishing characters as in Cerro Gordo County. The dividing line between beds four and three is usually quite marked, while often between three and two no sharp line of contact can be made out. Gradations from one to the other occur, and sometimes a thin layer of earthy dolomite is found intercalated between layers of hard, light-colored limestone. Number three, from its general appearance, weathering and relative position in the series, may be correlated with the layer of limestone appearing below the stromatoporoid reef in the Mason City section. While in some of the quarries at Mason City this stratum reaches a thickness of fourteen to fifteen feet, it does not at any outcropping in Worth County attain to more than eight or nine feet, and it often thins down to 1½ feet. The lower member of the section following the same sequence is the equivalent of the Mason City dolomite in Calvin's section for Cerro Gordo County.

Below Foster's mill the strata have a decided dip to the south, while north of the mill they dip in the opposite direction. The mill is situated just south of the crest of a fold (a natural mill site) which is followed to the north by several perceptible oscillations with crests only a few rods apart. This exposure is terminated to the north by a V-shaped ravine evidently cut in the rock previous to the deposition of Iowan drift, as it is partially filled with this material.

A short distance above the wagon bridge, on the section line road above Foster's mill, is a small quarry in which the white limestone (No. 2 of Foster's mill section) appears about four feet above the water and attains a thickness of two feet. Above this is a thin layer of the more or less dolomitized limestone as observed at Foster's mill. This is covered at the surface with a foot and a half of alluvial material containing some small pebbles. At water level is a

¹¹ Iowa Geol. Surv., Vol. VII, p. 160.

somewhat argillaceous dolomite, lighter colored than that below the mill, but in position its equivalent.

In Lincoln Township, just above the point where Shell Rock enters section 13, is a quarry in which is exhibited four to five feet of compact limestone which grades downward into a coarser textured white limestone. Below this to water level the beds are covered with talus. The upper dolomitic limestone is represented by a few feet of weathered rock with an almost arenaceous structure and containing fragments of fossils. One good specimen of spheroidal stromatopora was found.

The middle layer of white limestone is here prepared for road material by crushing, and a considerable amount has been removed for this purpose. Although occasionally employed as a building stone, it is very unstable for structural purposes. Weathering has a very marked effect upon it, even when it is exposed for short periods of time. Especially is it liable to injury by the action of frost. Sudden changes in temperature cause it to spall or chip off, and, when viewed in exposed ledges, it is often broken up into polygonal blocks by a series of transverse and vertical cracks; its most persistent splitting being along lamination planes.

A few rods north of the bridge on the section line between 12 and 13, Lincoln Township, a gentle fold brings the stratum of argillaceous dolomite above the water in the same relative position as below the mill. Only one foot of light colored limestone is present between the darker dolomite below and the more or less dolomitized layer above. All are unfossiliferous, but the upper member often shows a slight brecciation. The bedding of the argillaceous layer is usually in ledges from 8 inches to 1 foot or 15 inches thick. The peculiar brown color seems to be partly due to the process of weathering rather than to the stage of dolomitization. Where the bedding is heaviest, the central portions of the ledge, or that part farthest from bedding and joint planes, is usually of a dark bluish cast. Along these planes water percolating from above, with organic matter in solution, has a chance to act upon the rock substance, thus modifying its composition wherever it comes in contact. Where this rock is exposed to the direct action of running water the outer surface is altered to a dark rusty brown color and forms a thin protecting coating through which disintegration progresses more slowly than where exposed more generally to all the atmospheric agencies. The wearing away is due more to the attrition of particles carried in suspension in the water than to rock decay.

On the east side of the road bounding section 1, Lincoln Township, on the west, on the Jewett farm, is a small rock exposure in the side of a shallow ravine. Six feet of the compact limestone are in view, the upper two feet of which are badly shattered by weathering. This upper portion is quite filled with the stem-like cyathophylloid corals, which are also sparsely present through the lower strata of the outcrop. Stromatoporoid growths were found, but in a poorly preserved condition. Aside from doubtful casts, this is the only outcrop of the Mason City limestone in Worth County, at which fossil remains were not unquestionably found in place.

Beginning in the northwest quarter of section 1, Lincoln Township, is a continuous outcrop for about one-third of a mile where Shell Rock River flows close to the west edge of its valley and at the foot of the exposure. From a short dis-

tance below the railroad bridge it extends northward across the line into Kensett Township. The following is the somewhat generalized section:

	Feet
5. Bowldery drift	2
4. Badly weathered limestone, rusty red in color, no fossils, nodular in appearance, bedding obscure on account of disintegration	6
3. Fine textured limestone of light color, non-fossiliferous and containing much crystalline interstitial calcite, heavy bedded	3
2. Slightly argillaceous magnesian limestone, grading downward into the darker variety, breaks with earthy fracture but is very hard, bedding 8 to 12 inches.....	2-3
1. Argillaceous dolomite, that portion not adjacent to joint or bedding planes a dark blue, good building stone, to water.	6

No. 5 of this section is the equivalent of the upper member in the Foster Mill section. Although no fossils are found in place, the characteristic weathered face is sufficient data for the correlation. Below the railroad bridge a layer of calcareous sandstone 8 inches thick appears between Nos. 3 and 2. This is very susceptible to the weathering agencies, and its breaking down forms a re-entrant in the quarry face.

The entire exposure is a series of gentle flexures, but broadly the dip is slightly to the south. At the extreme north end of the outcrop, north of the wagon bridge on the township line, a rather abrupt dip brings the limestone stratum No. 4, nearly to the level of the water, where it disappears beneath the drift. This limestone cliff serves as a natural abutment upon which the west end of the bridge is anchored.

An interesting example of the manner in which a stratum may sometimes "feather out" is exhibited just north of the wagon bridge. Here a thin bed of limestone, No. 4, is intercalated between layers of the argillaceous dolomite near the center of the quarry face. An abrupt bend in the strata occurs at this point, displacing each one more than a foot almost vertically. At the crest of this fold the intercalated layer has its uniform thickness of 8 to 10 inches. Immediately north of the crest, and down the limb of the fold, it rapidly thins, feathering out completely in the short space of two or three feet and before reaching the synclinal limit of the flexures. Other cases of this kind were noticed at different exposures but none so strikingly conspicuous as the above. The river here comes from the northeast and is undoubtedly the causal agent which has produced the escarpment. Some stone has been quarried, the lower dolomitic layer being the most important as a building stone.

A little south of the road through the middle of section 26, Kensett Township, and a short way east of the river bridge, is an artificial exposure from which a small amount of stone has been removed. The rock here quarried is the lower magnesian limestone of previous sections. A depth of four feet taken out makes the bottom of the exposure about water level in Shell Rock. The close textured limestone, No. 2, of Foster's Mill section, is barely represented by a layer so thin and badly broken that it can with difficulty be found in place.

Outcrops in the bank of the stream showing low folds are found north of the above mentioned bridge. Phases are here observed that have not been present in any previous exposures. These folds usually have at the top a thin layer of the light colored limestone, No. 2, of Foster's Mill section. Beneath this is a six to eight-inch stratum of light brown dolomite containing a few cup corals. To the water, two or three feet, is a very fine-grained and magnesian limestone which is decidedly brecciated. The matrix is a fine, close-textured limestone, while the contained fragments appear to be dolomitic.

A small quarry has been opened in the northern part of section 14, Kensett Township, and some stone removed to supply a local demand for the purpose of rough masonry. The argillaceous dolomite here has been quarried to a depth of six feet. A thin layer of sandy, shaly and weathered limestone occurs between strata of the dolomite. All the layers shown at this exposure now suffer more or less from weathering and are of little value as building material.

No other exposures north of the point last described were observed. Limestone boulders along the bank, and the character of the bed of the river, indicate that the stream has eroded the rock slightly, nearly as far north as the northern boundary of Kensett Township.

At Northwood no limestone is visible in place, but all indications imply that the Shell Rock here runs at about the level of the indurated rock surface. Wells in Northwood average from twenty to thirty feet to rock, which is about to the level of the bed of the river.

It will be noted from the map that all of the rock exposures of any consequence along Shell Rock River, and those for which the stream is in any measure responsible, are found along the west bank. The same causes seem to be at work here in determining the position of this river relative to the boundaries of its old valley, as are active in the valley of Lime Creek. Less resistance is encountered in corradng its channel down the dip of the rock strata and in the direction of the planes of stratification. Shell Rock is another example of a strike stream, and the usual tendency with such drainage lines is to widen their valleys in the direction of the slope of the country rock. As in the case of Lime Creek, the factor of differential weathering in the two sides of the shallow trough-like valley might also aid in producing the observed conditions, but probably is not so important a factor as with the former stream.

Along a small stream which flows through southern Lincoln and joins the Shell Rock at Plymouth, in the edge of Cerro Gordo County, both No. 2 and No. 1 of the Foster's Mill section are exposed. The stream has cut four or five feet into this limestone in its meanders along the county line in the southern part of section 36 of Lincoln Township. The upper layer is much shattered at the surface, breaking up into small polygonal blocks. The magnesian limestone is barely exposed at the bottom of the creek.

Limestone has been taken from the bed of Deer Creek below the wagon bridge, near the south line of section 35, during seasons when the creek has been dry. There are no exposures along its banks, showing that the stream, in its lower course in Worth County, flows at the surface of the rock, into which it gradually deepens its gorge as it proceeds across Mitchell County to the east. Only a small fragment was obtainable to show the nature of the beds removed. This showed a dark color and coarsely crystalline texture so much weathered as

hardly to be fairly representative of the parent ledge. It is probably referable to the lower dolomitic phase in the sections along Shell Rock River.

A railroad well at Manly, in Southern Lincoln Township, furnishes the following section from drillings collected by Mr. D. Knowles:

	Feet	Feet
21. Alternating layers of gravel and quicksand.....	50	50
20. Limestone, blue-gray, compact; brittle, more or less uneven fracture, and tendency toward mottling..	5	55
19. Same as above, except mottling.....	5	60
18. Limestone with fragments of dark gray-blue, porous dolomite, drillings much mixed.....	5	65
17. Limestone, light-gray; drillings sharp.....	5	70
16. Dolomite, blue-gray, saccharoidal, with minute caverns	5	75
15. Same as above, but darker, and becomes more earthy and cavernous; quartz pebbles and angular fragments probably from above.....	5	80
14. Same as 15.....	5	85
13. Same as 15.....	5	90
12. Dolomite, dark blue-gray, mottled with black; finely saccharoidal in texture.....	5	95
11. Same as above, lighter in color.....	5	100
10. No sample	5	105
9. Same as 11.....	5	110
8. Dolomite, very dark in color.....	5	115
7. Same as No. 11.....	5	120
6. Dolomite, gray, sub-crystalline, the same as 16.....	5	125
5. The same, with limestone fragments and crystalline calcite	5	130
4. No sample	5	135
3. Limestone, gray, with pieces of marly limestone....	15	150
2. Limestone, light-gray; chert abundant.....	25	175
1. Same as above, no chert in sample.....	10	185

This is the only well in the county in which at this writing so great a thickness of the Devonian rocks has been penetrated. It is of special interest as showing the entire thickness of the Mason City dolomite in Worth County, of which forty feet are exposed in Cerro Gordo County. Samples five and sixteen, inclusive, show alternating zones of light and dark-gray dolomite to a thickness of fifty-five feet. Below the dolomite is a limestone which probably corresponds with the Lower Devonian limestone indicated in Norton's section of the Mason City deep well¹² and represents the base of the Devonian for the region.

Limestone of the Cedar Valley stage, into which the stream has eroded its shallow channel, is exposed along Lime Creek. Near the southern line of section 31, Danville Township, where the stream channel crowds closely the

¹² Iowa Geol. Surv., Vol. III, p. 188.

northern limit of its valley, is a low outcrop of four to five feet, showing an arenaceous, weathered and more or less crystalline limestone underlaid by a layer of thinly bedded, light-colored lime rock to water level.

At Fertile an outcrop in the south bank of the stream, below the wagon bridge, gives the following section:

	Feet
3. Hard limestone, badly shattered into small blocks by weathering	4½
2. Arenaceous shaly limestone, very light effervescence with dilute HCl	8
1. Heavy bedded, sub-crystalline, dolomitic limestone to water level	5

Bed No. 2, giving way much more readily to weathering than the other members, is conspicuous as a re-entrant along the face of the exposure. At a level about six or eight feet higher than the bridge at the east end of the main street of Fertile, stone containing numerous cavities filled with crystalline calcite outcrops in the road. Many of the cavities are probably fossil casts, but so poorly preserved as not to be certainly recognizable as such. South from Fertile, in the banks of Lime Creek, the same sequence of strata is shown. The thin shaly layer here weathers into a plastic light-blue clay. The upper layer is a partly crystalline rock with small calcite cavities and presenting a sandy appearance when weathered. Beneath the clayey stratum is a dark-colored, argillaceous limestone weathering to a bluish cast. It is readily affected with hydrochloric acid and effervesces freely. The strata here dip quite perceptibly to the south, so that layers appearing a few feet above water may be traced southward until they disappear below the bed of the river.

These are the highest and, therefore, youngest indurated beds observed in Worth County. In the Devonian column they would come above the reef of stromatoporoids and probably would be included in No. 6 of Calvin's "Generalized section of Cedar Valley limestone in Cerro Gordo and adjacent counties."¹³

LIME CREEK SHALES

There has not yet been found any certain evidence of the presence of these shales in Worth County. Projecting the line of strike from known exposures in Cerro Gordo County, it would lead across the southwest corner of Worth, and it is probable that beds of shale may underlie the heavy deposits of drift by which all the indurated rocks are obscured in western Fertile Township. Wells sunk in this section do not go to rock for their water supply, so that no information can be gained by this means. It is believed that the broad valley of Lime Creek, widely excavated in the country rock, may, in part, account for the absence of these shales, if they ever were present.

PLEISTOCENE SYSTEM

Members of this system representing at least four different stages are present in Worth County. These may be grouped into three of glaciation or times of

¹³ Ann. Rep. Iowa Geol. Surv., Vol. VII, p. 160.

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drift deposition, and one interglacial stage, or time of deglaciation. Deposits referable to the first stage of glaciation anywhere recognized in Iowa, the sub-Aftonian,¹⁴ are certainly not found in this region, but well sections at different points reveal the presence of bowldery material below that which is directly referable to the Kansan, and suggests the possibility of an earlier drift sheet. The presence of Kansan drift is indicated by well sections in different parts of the county. The time following the Kansan period of glaciation to which the name Buchanan has been given from typical deposits of that age in Buchanan County, is represented by quite extensive deposits of gravel and sand. This age was brought to a close by the oncoming of the Iowan ice, and material from Iowan glaciers is abundant over the greater portion of the region under consideration. No deposits are found in the area of Wisconsin drift referable to the interglacial stage, Peorian, between the Iowan and the Wisconsin ice. Practically half of the county, as outlined on the map, is occupied superficially by the heterogeneous materials of the Wisconsin drift.

KANSAN DRIFT

The relations of the Kansan drift sheet in Worth County to the overlying Iowan are such that it is difficult to distinguish the one from the other. There are, however, several things which point to the presence of Kansan drift. Worth County is included within the area over which the ice moved and deposited its load during the early and maximum advance of the Keewatin glacier. For this reason boulder clay and gravel underlying the Iowan, which is usually only a few feet thick, may reasonably be referred to the Kansan stage for want of better evidence for referring it to a still earlier till. As has been pointed out by Calvin,¹⁵ the deposits of gravel along Lime Creek and other small streams, overlain by a layer of Iowan till, represent the interglacial period preceding the Iowan stage of glaciation. These deposits necessitate the presence of a pre-existing drift sheet from which they were derived. In the boring of wells over the eastern part of the county, pieces of partly decayed wood are often encountered at varying depths. Where found between layers of drift clay, these may represent an old forest bed of interglacial growth; or, they may be found incorporated in the body of the Iowan material, in which case they may have been transported some distance. Nevertheless, they are indicative of a pre-existing soil. It is admitted that the evidence is far from conclusive, but, when taken in connection with other facts, it favors strongly the assumption that this was a glacial soil. In the region of Shell Rock River, where Iowan drift is often observed lying directly upon the country rock, and where no older glacial deposits are present, the drift seldom exceeds eight or ten feet in thickness, and this where apparently no erosion has taken place since the deposition. The Iowan drift, wherever studied, although covering hill and valley alike, is known as a relatively thin sheet in comparison with other till sheets; a mere veneer over the surface of the country. In southern Union, Lincoln and Danville townships thicknesses of drift ranging from 40 to 100 feet are found above rock and consist of alternating

¹⁴ Iowa Geol. Surv., Vol. VII, p. 171.

¹⁵ Iowa Geol. Surv., Vol. VII, p. 171.

beds of clay, gravel and sand. Allowing twenty feet for Iowan, which is more than an average, the lower layer, in part at least, may be correlated with the Kansan.

On the farm of H. H. Schulte, on section 26, Danville Township, a well drilling shows the following sequence of strata:

	Feet
1. Soil	2
2. Yellow clay	18
3. Sand, water	1
4. Blue clay, mixed	59
5. Sand, water	4
6. Soft blue clay.....	4
7. Alternating sand and clay.....	10
8. Coarse gravel	7
9. Rock encountered	—
Depth	105

One and three are undoubtedly Iowan drift. Three to seven, inclusive, are probably Kansan. Eight, pre-Kansan gravel which may be due to an older drift. Other wells, over the Iowan area, encountered the so-called hardpan, or gumbo layer, which sometimes defies all efforts to sink a drive well through it, and often is an impediment to progress with the ordinary auger. It is a very compact blue clay, and may represent the upper surface of the Kansan drift.

BUCHANAN GRAVELS ¹⁶

Gravels of this age are found in the terrace which bounds Lime Creek, and underlie an area in southern Danville and Fertile townships within this valley, varying from one-half to more than a mile in width. They are underlain by a terrace of limestone which is somewhat above the present stream valley. These are usually composed of very coarse material, and the bowlders are more or less weathered and broken down, so that many of them crumble readily. The gravel is used for road building, and is removed for this purpose along Willow Creek in the middle of section 29, and at the southwest corner of the same section, Danville Township; also in the banks of Winan Creek south of the road through the center of section 25, Fertile Township.

During recent excavations for a railroad line these gravels were exposed at several points in sections 30, 32 and 33 of Danville. In a cut in the southwest quarter of 33 four feet of very coarse gravel are in view, overlain by a thin stratum of soil. Above the schoolhouse in the southwest corner of section 32 the following order of strata is shown:

	Feet	Inches
3. Iowan drift, the upper two feet modified to brown soil. 5		
2. Coarse gravel, iron stained and weathered.....	1	6
1. Coarse, clean gravel.....	5	

¹⁶ Iowa Geol. Surv., Vol. VII, pp. 172-241.

The railroad is here laid on the plane of the upper terrace, and in its course across section 30 is ballasted with Buchanan gravel, which was usually found beneath only a few feet of Iowan drift, and taken out quite continuously from the side of the roadbed.

Gravels of Buchanan age are probably represented along Elk Creek, outside of the Altamont moraine, in the terrace which skirts this stream to the north, but their relation to the two drifts here present cannot as yet be definitely stated.

The retreat of the Kansan ice was attended with floods of water which filled to overflowing all of the depressions marking the former courses of streams. That these were swift currents carrying large volumes of water is evidenced by the coarseness of the material carried and laid down by them, and also by the fact that these deposits are only irregularly stratified. The deposits consist of fragments of rock from fine sand to slabs measuring more than six inches across. In the exposures examined these are dumped in together, with little of the order that is generally characteristic of water-laid deposits.

IOWAN DRIFT

Materials from the Iowan ice sheet are almost universally present over that portion of the county which is not occupied by the Wisconsin drift. They generally constitute a thin sheet of till which, so far as can be made out for Worth County, varies from naught to twenty feet in thickness. Exposures showing the complete section of Iowan drift above the Kansan were not seen, so that in discriminating the two, well data must be depended upon, which, as has been indicated, are not altogether reliable. The Iowan is thinnest in the region of Shell Rock River, where it may be seen lying unconformably upon the sedimentary rocks. In places along this stream channel the large and conspicuous granite boulders are often the only indication of ice invasion. In the eastern part of the county wells show that the depth to rock varies from three to ninety feet. Within the limits of Barton Township forty feet is the maximum limit, but a thicker layer of drift material is found in southern Union and Deer Creek townships. In no place, however, is the blue clay more than fifteen feet below the surface. Accepting the blue clay as Kansan drift, the Iowan drift is then represented by a comparatively attenuated layer varying from a few inches to fifteen feet.

In western Lincoln and Danville townships the total thickness of drift varies from forty at Manly to more than one hundred on section 26 of Danville, as has been mentioned under Kansan drift. But of this assemblage of clay, gravel and sand quite generously spread over the surface of the land, only the uppermost layer of yellow boulder clay, which scarcely exceeds twenty feet, can be referred to the Iowan stage. In the old valley of Lime Creek Iowan drift forms a thin coating over the surface of the Buchanan gravels. It is never more than three or four feet thick, and often not sufficient to hide bouldery gravel which crops out in roadbeds and on side hills.

The materials of this drift are porous boulder clay interspersed with pockets of gravel and sand. The color varies little from the dark yellow several feet below the surface to the light brown immediately beneath the soil layer. It is rich in calcium carbonate and effervesces with dilute hydrochloric acid even

in the surface layer of soil. Perhaps the most conspicuous surface feature is the large granite boulders. Where none have been removed, these often present an appearance not incomparable to a distant flock of sheep, and many acres are strewn with rock fragments from one or two feet to many feet in diameter. The prevailing type is the red granite. These are usually coarse-grained, and sometimes show striated or glacial planed surfaces. A large rock of this species is located in the northern part of section 14, Kensett Township. It rests almost directly upon the limestone. It is made of large flesh-colored crystals of orthoclase feldspar with quartz. The dimensions were not accurately determined, but it is somewhat more than twelve feet high, twenty feet long and ten to twelve feet wide. Among a certain class of inhabitants of the immediate neighborhood the question whether or not a large deposit of gold might be found in the interior of this monster is a prevalent one. Gray granites are common and specimens of the darker basic rocks are not exceptional.

WISCONSIN DRIFT

It was during the latest ice epoch recorded in Iowa that the hills of the Altamont moraine were built, and the glacial material strewn over western Worth County. So short a time have the agents of degradation acted that the existing land forms are essentially those fashioned by the retreating glacier. Modification of the material thus laid down has progressed to only a slight extent. In general it consists of a yellow clay containing many boulders of all sizes, all textures, and all species. So unweathered and unleached is this boulder clay that when first exposed, as in a new road cut, its extremely light yellow color, often nearly white, makes it conspicuously visible at some distance. With dilute hydrochloric acid effervescence takes place almost as freely as with a pure limestone, thus indicating the source of the material making up this sheet of till. All grades of fineness are found, from the comminuted limestone clay to the beds of coarse gravel.

Near the margin of the Wisconsin drift the surface is very much broken. Knobs and ridges are very common, often separated by ponds and swales. The salient features are usually composed of compact boulder clay, showing little if any stratification. In a railroad cut through a prominent rounded knoll in section 24, Fertile Township, the unstratified condition is clearly shown, as also in numerous road cuts at other places in the morainal tract. From the fact that true kames and eskers are rather rare, the few examples which do occur are of more than ordinary interest. In the old valley of Elk Creek these types of land forms predominate, as has been stated under topography. North of the middle of section 10, Bristol Township, was observed a small section of a kame-like ridge composed entirely of gravel and sand. These materials were plainly interstratified, thus giving a definite clue to the agent that aided in their deposition. In this and in others observed in this region the bedding of the strata is not horizontal, but dips in each direction from the crest of the ridge. Cross bedding in a single layer is also more or less obvious, showing that the conditions which existed when these deposits were laid down differed from those that surround our streams today. These deposits are probably due to subglacial streams which were confined above and to either side by walls of ice.

An exposure of drift in the northeast quarter of section 15, Fertile Township, furnishes a section which is of interest, not alone from the sequence of layers displayed, but as showing certain structural features as well. A morainal hill is here dissected for a railroad track. This is a somewhat rounded knoll bordering the low marshy swale through which Winan Creek flows. About 22½ feet are exposed in the following sequence:

	Feet	Inches
5. Bowldery soil	1	6
4. Gravel, imperfectly stratified.....	6	..
3. Sand, apparently somewhat stratified.....	5	..
2. Very fine sand, grading from 3 into a homogeneous, unstratified material containing numerous root casts composed of Ca Co ₃	8	..
1. Arenaceous light-blue clay to roadbed.....	2	..

The upper layers of soil, gravel and sand are laid symmetrically with the present contour of the hill, but from 3 to 2 of the above section, although apparently a gradation, the bedding shows two low rounded mounds which are fused into one by the upper layers. The material responsible for these sub-contours is a very fine, calcareous, silty substance not unlike the loess of central Iowa; practically no pebbles larger than sand grains are found below the gravel stratum. The sand of 3 contains numerous rounded clay bowlder balls from one to six inches in diameter. These, when dry, may be crushed with the pressure of the hand. All the layers below 4 contain root casts made of pure calcium carbonate, most numerous, however, in the layers of No. 2. They are sometimes hollow, but often contain the root fragment around which the concretion has formed. The light-blue clay at the bottom is arenaceous, but also effervesces very freely when tested for lime. Extending through all layers below the gravel, sometimes vertical, but usually inclined, and often intersecting each other, is a series of faults which have in some cases displaced individual layers more than a foot. This displacement is made evident by the alternation of wet and dry strata in the lower part of the exposure. The following figure will illustrate the faulting observed in a portion of a single wet band a little to the right of the center of the section and at the crest of the broader subundulation:

Although the upper beds of loose sand are affected by this faulting, it is not so evident on account of slipping, which has more or less obliterated all structural features. Along these fault planes appear the greater number of root casts, probably because the roots of plants found here a place of easy penetration. These casts also appear scattered promiscuously throughout the whole mass, and, on account of the removal of material by the wind, often protrude from the surface from one to two inches as minute hollow cylindrical columns of calcium carbonate.

Although no definite contact line which would mark an interruption in the deposition of the material of the hill can be made out, it seems probable that here are represented two stages of deposition, and possibly the work of two different agents. Two small undulations are here developed with a later deposit of gravel and sand, making a single rounded knoll. It is not probable that the non-horizontal position of the strata is due to the later melting of included bodies

of ice, for in this case any irregularity would be expressed at the surface. This, however, might account for the faulting, but when considered in conjunction with the character of the lower material, root casts, etc., this explanation is rendered insufficient. In comparison with the material of the loess deposits of central Iowa, this is of a coarser sandy texture, and is, perhaps, more calcareous. No molluscan remains, such as are quite generally characteristic of the loess of Story, Marshall¹⁷ and other central counties, were found. With these slight variations it is very similar to ordinary loess. From the prevailing presence of root casts, many of which contain the woody fibres of the roots themselves and which almost universally assume a more or less vertical attitude, it may be inferred that these are remains of plants in situ and not transported. In short, it would appear that here are exhibited deposits representing two stages of Wisconsin glaciation. The lower portion of this section may be due to loess-depositing agents, be they wind or water, or the two combined. This section may record (1) a retreat of the ice sufficiently long to allow of plant growth, and (2) a readvance which may have scoured off any accumulated soil, and which deposited the upper layers of sand and gravel. The balls of bowldery clay in the layer of coarse sand were undoubtedly frozen when deposited, for otherwise they would not have withstood the rough usage to which they were subjected. It will be observed that the direction of the planes of faulting bear no constant relation to each other. Although in a general way somewhat parallel, they often intersect at high angles. These may be the result of the pressure of the superincumbent ice, or may be due to differential settling.

The aggregate thickness of drift deposits over the area covered by the Wisconsin ice scarcely ever exceeds 125 feet. A creamery well on section 18, Hartland Township, gives the following record:

	Feet
5. Soil	2
4. Yellow clay	15
3. Coarse gravel with water.....	4
2. Gravelly blue-clay	60
1. Rock, cherty	30

Wells in Silver Lake Township show a greater distance to rock, but it is exceptional to find more than 150 feet of drift deposits. The Iowan, if present, cannot be differentiated from the Kansan in well sections. Neither the Wisconsin nor the Kansan reach here the thickness which they attain in the central part of Iowa, where the Kansan alone often exceeds 200 feet, and the Wisconsin more than fifty feet on the general upland.¹⁸

In distinguishing the Wisconsin drift from the Iowan, aside from topography, two principal points of difference may be noted. First the character of the contained bowlders. While on the Iowan the prevailing type is the red granite, with a relative scarcity of the darker rocks, on the Wisconsin the gray granites predominate, and, although comparatively fewer in number, the red and pinkish granites are not rare; but neither reach the prevailing large size of the Iowan

¹⁷ Iowa Acad. Sci., Vol. VI, pp. 98 and 117.

¹⁸ Iowa Geol. Surv., Vol. VII, p. 229; also Vol. IX, p. 198.

bowlders. In the Iowan drift limestones are common, but not in the proportion that they reach in the Wisconsin. At any exposure of the latter drift numberless fragments of limestone may be found from the size of a pebble to that of a slab several feet long, and in some cases these seem to predominate, with an almost total absence of other species of rocks. It seems probable, therefore, that the greater portion of the rock debris carried by the Wisconsin ice was derived from the limestone areas over which it passed. Pieces of sandstone are frequently found, and both limestone and sandstone fragments are sometimes fossiliferous. Members of the dark colored basic rocks, greenstones, diabase, gabbros, etc., are quite numerous, but do not often occur above the size of the cobblestone. One instance was observed where a dark brown micaceous bowlder, exceeding a foot in diameter, had been severed in making a road cut, leaving half of the bowlder still imbedded in the matrix of yellow clay. The larger bowlders of this group are usually more or less crumbled from weathering.

While in one drift section it might be impossible to tell, after applying the diagnostic tests for each, whether the drift be Iowan or Wisconsin, in general the bowlder clay of the Wisconsin is more compact, contains less sand intermixed, and is more impervious to water. Although oxidation and leaching of the soluble constituents have not gone on to any extent in the Iowan, in comparison with the Wisconsin it is usually more or less iron stained and the calcareous contents partly removed by percolating waters, so that in distinguishing the two drifts it is seen that the more recent is unleached, has the ferreto zone little developed, and has a shallower soil.

ALLUVIUM

With the exception of a very small amount of alluvial material at places along Shell Rock River, probably laid down during stages of high water, and a perceptible amount spread over the floor of Elk Creek valley outside of the Altamont moraine, there are no bodies of alluvium sufficient for mapping in the county.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS

SOILS

In the broad extent of fertile soils lies the greatest and most enduring wealth of Worth County. As in other prairie regions, much of the progress and comfort of that small proportion of the population engaged in other occupations depend upon the tiller of the soil. The soil, as a source of wealth, is not yet developed to its full capacity. In areas of timber growth, with which the Wisconsin drift is more generally characterized, a great deal of the farming has been made possible only through long processes of "grubbing" and clearing, and large fields have thus been brought under the plow. After a few years of cultivation these cleared farms become very productive, rivaling the open prairie soils for the raising of small grain, and even surpassing them in the production of the universal and most important crop, corn. It was the grass covered prairies that, as a farming country, attracted the early settlers to Northern Iowa. At present the

level plains of the Iowan drift region, which occupy the eastern half of the county, and which, in "days gone by," presented the most typical prairie aspect, are nearly universally under cultivation. An occasional strip of native prairie grass, occupied by a swale or slough, is seen, but it is quite unusual to find an area of any extent unaffected by the processes of agriculture unless on account of the physical conditions of the soil itself.

In general, the soils of Worth County belong to the drift type. In the neighborhood of Shell Rock River, where in places the drift is exceedingly thin, the underlying limestone has undoubtedly lent more or less to the process of soil formation, but not in sufficient amount to be appreciable in the elements necessary to plant growth. Here, as elsewhere over the county, the miscellaneous materials of glacial debris are almost entirely responsible for the constituents of the soil. Atmospheric agencies at the surface, water working its way down through the clayey till, the roots of plants and decaying vegetable matter, with its humus accumulating year after year, are the principal influences that have been at work upon these glacial deposits since they were laid down by the ice.

It is, therefore, evident that the older drift would show a soil more highly modified, and developed to a greater depth, than a newer till sheet. In the two drifts exhibited as surface deposits in Worth County such is found to be the case. On the Iowan in places where it has apparently undergone no loss by denudation, nor been added to by transported material, the process of oxidation and leaching has gone on to a depth of several feet, and the plant roots have usually penetrated a considerable distance beyond the depth stirred by the plow. The true soil layer is usually a black loam, rich in calcium carbonate, and grading into a porous, clayey sub-soil. Small bowlders and pebbles are included, but these near the top are somewhat decayed and more or less comminuted so that they offer no hindrance to tilling of the land. It is especially adapted to the cultivation of the cereals. The prosperity of the people on this productive soil is attested by the many fine farm houses, large and well constructed outbuildings and seldom a field of any size that is not surrounded by a well kept wire fence.

The soils of the western part of the county, in the region of the Altamont moraine, are relatively newer. Modification of the surface has not progressed to any depth and the soil through which the farmer drives the plow is very little altered from the original boulder clay. On the steeper slopes any loose material is readily washed into the hollows by the rains, so that between and in the lower slopes of the hills is usually accumulated a layer of dark sandy loam containing only the smallest pebbles and having a high percentage of calcium carbonate. Some of the knolls are composed almost entirely of gravel and bowlders, and it is not unusual to see several of them within the scope of a single view, with summits almost completely barren of vegetation of any kind. Where the material is the true boulder clay, it is so much more compact than the Iowan drift that the tendency is rather to shed the water falling upon it than to absorb it. Plant roots likewise find difficulty in penetrating to any depth, but it is here that the tools of agriculture should intervene as a valuable aid to the natural agents. By stirring deeply, the earth becomes aerated, water readily soaks in and plants extend their roots downward without opposition.

The only serious obstacles to the farmer are the numerous bowlders encountered both below, and at the drift surface. Experience has, however, shown

that by perseverance these may be effectually removed and it is not an extraordinary spectacle to see heaps of them gracing fence corners or lined along the public highway. They vary in size from a few inches to several feet in diameter, and in weight from one or two pounds to a number of tons.

It may be interesting to note an advantage the farmers of Iowa, or the farmers of any region covered with glacial deposits, have over those who live on soils derived alone from the underlying country rock. The material brought down by the flowing ice is a mixture of earth and rock fragments gathered from over a large area measured in latitude by the distance from the point of accumulation in the frigid North, southward to the place of deposition. It is composed of all species of rocks from the hard crystalline granites, greenstones and porphyries, to the finely ground rock meal of the softer limestone. Thus when disintegration of these bits begins, each yields slowly its characteristic product which contributes something necessary to plant life. By these contributions from innumerable decaying pieces of rock all the elements which are essential to the growth of different crops and which the process of continuous cultivation tends to take away from the soil, are supplied. Each year something is added to the soil by such continuous decay, and it is due to this that bowlder clay soils usually have a remarkable endurance to repeated cropping without becoming exhausted, as is often the case with residual soils. Should successive crops of the same grain tend to decrease the fertility, it is only necessary to practice rotation of crops for a few years, and thus, through rock decay and modification of the clay sub-soil the degenerated soil becomes again enriched with the exhausted constituents.

In this way may probably be explained the state of affairs that has existed for the last few years over Northern Iowa with regard to the cultivation of wheat. When the wild prairie soil was first tilled enormous crops of wheat were grown yearly, and the farmer relied much upon the yield of this cereal. After a series of years of repeated cropping the yield began to fall off until the wheat crop could no longer be depended on to supply even domestic needs. The soil was undoubtedly overtaxed, and some of the elements necessary to the growth of wheat exhausted. In distinction from the other cereals wheat requires a larger proportion of the element phosphorus, and as compounds of this substance are relatively scarce in the soil-forming rocks, it is probably owing to the partial exhaustion of this element in an available form that the falling off of wheat production is due. After resting the soil for several years, thus allowing a recuperation of its lost constituents, wheat may be planted with reasonable hopes of an average crop.

The soil developed within the valley of Lime Creek contains much sand and is much more susceptible to drought than the upland soils. This may in part be due to its sandy nature, but more to the perfect under-drainage through the Buchanan gravels which underlie the upper terrace.

BUILDING STONES

Limestone is quarried at several points along Shell Rock River, as has been mentioned under Cedar Valley limestone. The amount removed is limited by a very small local demand, and this local demand is usually determined principally by wants of the owner, upon whose territory the quarry is located. The time

is just lately passed when the outcropping ledges along the banks of Lime Creek and Shell Rock River were public property, and every one was free "to haul his few loads of stone" whenever occasion demanded. The almost universal advent of the barbed wire fence has, perhaps, accomplished more towards doing away with this friendly traffic than any other factor, but it is at present only necessary to gain permission to enter a neighbor's field or pasture, the latter granting for little or nothing the use of his private quarry. Practically all of the limestone is taken out from the compact, light-colored stratum, and from the underlying, dark magnesian layer as given in the sections along the Shell Rock. The former is a very poor building material because of the serious effects of weathering upon it, especially the action of frost. This may be observed in quarry faces where the cracked and fissured character of this stone stands in contrast with the unweathered dolomite. The non-elastic property of the white limestone, together with its hardness, which is somewhat above the average, recommend it for road material and concrete. The dolomite referred to is the equivalent of the Mason City dolomite, which is considered one of the best and most durable building stones taken from any of the several quarries in the Cedar Valley limestone of Cerro Gordo County. This has been utilized to some extent in Worth County, the largest exposure being in the northern part of Lincoln Township, where the Great Western Railroad crosses the river. There are here exposed ten to twelve feet of dolomite of the same character as that quarried in Cerro Gordo County. These beds have been worked intermittently and only a small amount of stone has been taken out.

Obviously the hindrance to more extensive quarry operations in Worth County has been the lack of proper facilities for transportation. Team hauling has been the only method of conveyance, and little of this stone ever finds its way more than a few miles from the place quarried. The excellent character of the stone and the small amount of stripping necessary, on account of the extremely thin sheet of drift along Shell Rock River, are both favorable conditions to the development of the quarry industry. Considering the proximity of the Great Western Railroad in Northeastern Lincoln Township to one of the best rock exposures in the county, it would seem that here are conditions very favorable to the working of these quarries.

These limestones both produce an excellent quality of lime, as they have been used in its manufacture at Mason City in Cerro Gordo County. The dolomitic limestone gives a higher grade of lime than the purer varieties. This magnesian lime does not air slack readily and for this reason may be shipped long distances from the place of manufacture without suffering deterioration. In this branch of the quarry business, Worth County has facilities equal to any of its neighboring counties. A small amount of capital applied under competent supervision would do much to develop these resources at present lying dormant.

The greater portion of the building stone is derived from the igneous rocks of the drift. These are almost universally employed in the western half of the county in constructing walls for houses, barns and outbuildings. The process of splitting these so-called "hard heads" into blocks of desirable shape seems to be an art in which only those who have grown old at this sort of masonry are skilled. In breaking the larger boulders, a stone drill and blasting powder or dynamite are made use of. When broken sufficiently small to be transported they are

moved to the place where the wall is to be built, where further shaping into rectangular blocks is done with the ordinary stone hammer and chisel. Although requiring more work in dressing than limestone, where the latter is not readily available, the extra expenditure of labor is compensated for by the greater durability and the much more comely appearance. The blending of different shades and the contrast between colors in a wall of these hard crystalline rocks present an aspect very pleasing to the eye of those unused to beholding these species in larger masses than our prairie boulders. The supply of these rocks is practically unlimited, and those at the surface are yearly being added to by boulders heaved upwards by the frost. The great ice sheets have been the means of laying at our doors free of all charges this material for which importation would be very expensive:

PEAT

Bodies of peat are accumulating in many of the pondy depressions of the Wisconsin drift. These deposits are continually increasing by the growth of certain species of mosses and the vegetal remains brought in by the wind and water. Although of value as a fertilizer, and in some localities used for fuel, the peat bogs in Worth County are generally regarded as impediments to agricultural progress and much is being done to eliminate them.

WATER SUPPLIES

The county is well provided with a supply of potable water. In the western part of the county it is drawn most exclusively from the beds of sand and gravel of the Pleistocene. These furnish a sufficient amount for stock and farm purposes. A goodly, and in many cases quite constant, supply is often obtained by sinking shallow wells into the clay at the edges of glacial ponds or peat marshes. This water is usually contaminated and is used for live stock principally. Wells on the gravel terrace of Lime Creek in some cases are sufficiently supplied from these gravels, but quite often it is necessary to go below the level of Lime Creek into the underlying limestone.

Along Shell Rock River, and over most of the eastern part of the county, the indurated rocks are generally penetrated to some depth for water. The aquifer is some member of the magnesian strata below those exposed along Shell Rock. Small springs frequently occur, issuing generally at the rock surface, and it is from this source that Mad Creek of western Union Township is almost entirely supplied. Northwood draws the city supply of water from the base of the Pleistocene deposits, which lie here between thirty and forty feet deep.

WATER POWER

On the Shell Rock River there are two mills, one at Northwood and one at Foster's mill in the southern part of Union Township. The former is situated just inside of the Wisconsin border and has a fall of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, which with a 7-foot turbine, is capable of developing 70 horse power. Foster's mill has a head of 6 feet, and when 2 40-inch wheels are employed about 50 horse power

can be developed. The average slope of the river is less than 7 feet per mile, but the volume of water is usually sufficient to run 8 or 9 months in the year.

On Lime Creek Rhode's mill at Fertile is the only one in operation. This mill has a fall of 11 feet, and can develop 70 horse power. The flow is more constant in Lime Creek than in Shell Rock, and during years of ordinary rainfall the mill is idle only during the winter months on account of the ice.

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CHAPTER II

THE FIRST INHABITANTS

THE MOUND BUILDERS—DESCRIPTION OF THEIR RELICS—EARLY INVESTIGATORS—
MOUND BUILDERS' DISTRICTS—WHO WERE THEY?—THE INDIANS—DISTRIBUTION
OF INDIAN GROUPS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY—THE IOWA
—THE SAC AND FOX—BLACK HAWK AND KEOKUK—OTHER SAC AND FOX CHIEFS
—POTAWATOMI—WINNEBAGO—PRINCIPAL TRIBES OF THE SANTEE SIOUX—
MDEWAKANTON—SISSETON—WAHPEKUTE—WAHPETON.

Who were the first inhabitants of the American continent? This is a question over which the ethnologists and archaeologists have wondered for over a century. When Columbus first came to the Western Hemisphere in 1492, he believed that he had reached the goal of his long cherished ambitions and that the country where he had landed was the eastern shore of Asia. European explorers who followed him, holding a similar belief, thought the country was India and gave to the race of copper-colored people they found here the name of "Indians." About a century and a half after the first white settlements were made, indications were discovered that the interior of the continent had once been inhabited by a peculiar people, whose mode of living was different from that of the Indians. These evidences were found in the mounds, earthworks, fragments of pottery, stone weapons and implements, etc. A report of the United States Bureau of Ethnology says: "During a period beginning some time after the close of the Ice Age and ending with the coming of the white man—or only a few years before—the central part of North America was inhabited by a people who had emerged to some extent from the darkness of savagery, had acquired certain domestic arts, and practiced some well-defined lines of industry. The location and boundaries inhabited by them are fairly well marked by the mounds and earthworks they erected."

The center of this ancient civilization—if such it may be called—seems to have been in what is now called the State of Ohio, where the mounds are more numerous than in any other part of the country. Iowa may be regarded as its western frontier, though traces of this ancient race have been noted west of the Missouri River. From the relics they left behind them, archaeologists have given to this peculiar people the name of

MOUND BUILDERS

Most of the mounds discovered are of conical form, varying in height, and when opened have generally been found to contain human skeletons. For such

reasons such mounds have been designated by archaeologists as burial mounds. Next in importance comes the truncated pyramid—that is, a mound square or rectangular at the base and flattened at the top. On account of their greater height and the fact that on the summits of several of these pyramids have been found ashes and charcoal, the theory has been advanced that they were used as lookout stations, the charcoal and ashes being the remains of signal fires. In some parts of the country may still be seen well-defined lines of fortifications or earthworks, sometimes in the form of a square, but more frequently of oval or circular shape and bearing every indication that they were erected and used as places of defense against hostile invaders. A work of this character near Anderson, Ind., was connected by a subterranean passage with a spring on the bank of the White River, some fifty feet below the level of the earthwork. Still another class of relics, less numerous and widely separated, consists of one large mound surrounded by an embankment, outside of which are a number of smaller mounds. The smaller mounds in these groups rarely contain skeletons or other relics, and even within the large mound in the embankment only a few skeletons, implements or weapons were found. The absence of these relics and the arrangement of the mounds have led antiquarians to believe that such places were centers of sacrifice or religious ceremony of some kind.

EARLY INVESTIGATORS

Among the first to make a systematic study of the mounds were Squier and Davis, who about 1850 published a work entitled "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley." Between the years 1845 and 1848 these two archaeologists, working together, explored over two hundred mounds and earthworks, the description of which was published by the Smithsonian Institution. Following these pioneer investigators came Baldwin, McLean and a number of other writers on the subject, practically all of whom held to the theory that the Mound Builders belonged to a separate and distinct race and that many of the relics were of great antiquity. Some of these early writers took the view that the Mound Builders first established their civilization in the Ohio Valley, from which region they gradually moved southwestwardly into Mexico and Central America, where the white man found their descendants in the Aztec Indians. Others, with arguments equally as plausible, contended that the people who left these interesting relics originated in the South and slowly made their way northward to the country about the Great Lakes, where their progress was checked by a hostile foe. Upon only one phase of the subject were these early authors agreed, and that was that the Mound Builders belonged to a very ancient and extinct race. The theory of great antiquity was sustained by the great trees, often several feet in diameter, which they found growing upon many of the mounds and earthworks, and the conclusion that the Mound Builders were a distinct race of people was supported by the fact that the Indians with whom the first white men came in contact had no traditions relating to the mounds or the people who built them.

MOUND BUILDERS' DISTRICTS

The United States Bureau of Ethnology, soon after it was established, undertook the work of making an exhaustive and scientific investigation of the mounds

and other relics left by this ancient people. Cyrus Thomas, of the bureau, in analyzing and compiling the information collected, has divided the country once inhabited by the Mound Builders into eight districts, each of which is marked by certain features not common to the others. In thus classifying the relics, Mr. Thomas evidently did not adhere to any of the proposed theories as to the origin or first location of the Mound Builders, as he begins in the northwestern part of the country and proceeds toward the east and south, to wit:

1. The Dakota District, which includes North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the northwestern part of Iowa.
2. The Huron-Iroquois District, embracing the country once inhabited by the Huron and Iroquois Indians, viz.: the lower peninsula of Michigan, the southern part of Canada, a strip across the northern part of Ohio and the greater part of the State of New York.
3. The Illinois District, which includes the middle and eastern portions of Iowa, north-eastern Missouri, northern Illinois and the western half of Indiana.
4. The Ohio District, which takes in all of the State of Ohio, except the strip across the northern part already mentioned, the eastern half of Indiana and the southwestern portion of West Virginia.
5. The Appalachian District, which includes the mountainous regions of southwestern Virginia, western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee and northern Georgia.
6. The Tennessee District, which adjoins the above and includes middle and western Tennessee, the southern portion of Illinois, practically all of the State of Kentucky, a small section of northern Alabama and the central portion of Georgia.
7. The Arkansas District, which embraces the state from which it takes its name, the southeastern part of Missouri and a strip across the northern part of Louisiana.
8. The Gulf District, which includes the country bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.

The Dakota District includes both the counties of Worth and Mitchell, and therefore is the only one in which this history is directly interested. As a rule, the burial mounds of this district are small, but what they lack in archaeological interest is more than made up by the effigy mounds—that is, mounds constructed in the form of some bird or beast. Some are of the opinion that mounds of this class were made to represent the totem of some tribe or clan, while others think that they are images of some living creature that was an object of veneration. Near Prairieville, Wis., there is an effigy mound resembling a turtle, fifty-six feet in length, and not far from the town of Blue Mounds, Wis., is the figure of a man lying on his back, 120 feet long. No mounds have been found in Worth or Mitchell County, but along the Little Sioux River a number have been explored, and farther south, near Lehigh, Webster County, are the remains of an elaborate system of earthworks. The proximity of these relics on either side indicate that, though the Mound Builder established no permanent domicile within the limits of Worth and Mitchell counties, he doubtless passed back and forth through this region as he made his pilgrimages between the ancient settlements on the Little Sioux River and the old fort near Lehigh. Perhaps he trapped muskrats and hunted waterfowl in the very country now comprised in these counties.

WHO WERE THEY?

Going back to the various theories regarding the origin and age of the Mound Builders, it is worthy of note that in the more recent investigations the

theory of great antiquity has been discredited. Archaeologists who have made extensive research among the mounds in connection with the work of the Bureau of Ethnology have also come to doubt the separate race theory and are practically a unit in the belief that the Mound Builder was nothing more than the ancestor, more or less remote, of the North American Indian. The principal reason for discarding the great age theory is found in the records left by the early French and Spanish explorers in the southern part of what is now the United States. These records show that the Natchez Indians always built the house of their chief upon an artificial mound. As eminent an authority as Pierre Margry says: "When a chief dies they demolish his cabin and then raise a new mound, on which they build the cabin of the chief who is to replace the one deceased in this dignity, for the chief never lodges in the house of his predecessor."

How long this custom prevailed no one knows, but it may account for the large number of small artificial mounds seen throughout the country once inhabited by the Natchez and their ancestors. Through the work of the Bureau of Ethnology it has also been learned that the Yamasee Indians of Georgia built mounds over the warriors slain in battle, and Charlevoix found among the Canadian Indians certain tribes who built earthworks similar to those described by Thomas as having once existed in the Huron-Iroquois District.

Early investigators found in many of the small mounds burnt or baked clay and charcoal, for which they were at a loss to account. Subsequent inquiry has disclosed the fact that among certain tribes of Indians, particularly in the lower Mississippi country, the family hut was frequently built upon an artificial mound. This has led Brinton to advance the hypothesis that the house was constructed of poles, the cracks between them being filled with clay. When the head of the family died, the body was buried in a shallow grave under the center of the hut, which was then burned. This custom, which might have been followed for generations, would account for the burnt clay and charcoal, as well as the great number of small mounds, each containing a single human skeleton, the bones of which have sometimes been found charred.

Still another evidence that there is some relationship between the ancient Mound Builder and the Indian of more modern times is seen in the pottery made by some of the southwestern tribes, which is very similar in texture and design to that found in some of the ancient mounds. In the light of all these recent discoveries, it is not surprising that the leading archaeologists of the country have abandoned the theories of separate race and great antiquity and set up the claim that the Mound Builder was nothing more or less than the ancestor of the Indian found here by the first white men who came to America. Some archaeologists have even gone so far as to assert that the cliff dwellers of the Southwest are the remnant of the once numerous and widely distributed Mound Builders. However, the discovery of these evidences that the modern Indian is the offspring of the Mound Builder has not caused interest in the aboriginal inhabitant to diminish. Says Thomas: "The hope of ultimately solving the great problems is perhaps as lively today as in former years. But with the vast increase in knowledge in recent years, a modification of the hope entertained has taken place."

THE INDIANS

The name of "Indian," which was given to the natives of North America soon after the continent was discovered, although a misnomer, has remained to the present time. At first the Indians were regarded as all belonging to one family, but it has since been learned that they were really divided into several groups or tribal confederacies, each of which differed from the others in certain physical and linguistic characteristics. At the beginning of the Sixteenth century these groups were distributed over the continent of North America as follows:

In the far North, the country about the Arctic Circle was inhabited by the Eskimo, a tribe that has never played any conspicuous part in history, except as guides to polar expeditions.

The Algonquian family, the most numerous and powerful of all the Indian groups, occupied a large triangle, roughly bounded by the Atlantic Coast from Labrador to Cape Hatteras and lines drawn from those two points to the western end of Lake Superior. This group was composed of numerous tribes, the best-known of which were probably the Delaware, Ottawa, Miami, Sac, Fox and Potawatomi.

Along the shores of Lake Ontario and the upper waters of the St. Lawrence River, in the very heart of the Algonquian triangle, was the domain of the Iroquoian tribes, viz.: The Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Mohawk and Cayuga. To the early colonists these tribes became known as the Five Nations. Some years later the Tuscarora Indians were added to the confederacy, which then took the name of the Six Nations.

South of the Algonquian country was a large region inhabited by the Muskogean tribes, the principal ones being the Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw and Cherokee. The last named, so far as known, is the only Indian tribe that ever had a written language based upon a regular alphabet—a fact that bears out Adair's statement that the Muskogean stock was the most intelligent of all the North American tribes.

In the Northwest, about the sources of the Mississippi River and extending westward to the Missouri, was the territory of the Siouan family, which was composed of a number of tribes noted for their physical prowess and warlike disposition.

South and west of the Siouan country the great plains and foothills of the Rocky Mountains were inhabited by the bold, vindictive Apache, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Comanche, Pawnee and other tribes, and still farther south, in what are now the states of Arkansas and Louisiana, lay the region occupied by the Caddoan group. Scattered over the country, here and there, were a number of isolated tribes that claimed kinship with none of the great families. Inferior in numbers and often nomadic in their mode of living, these tribes are of little significance.

Volumes have been written about the North American Indians—their legends, traditions and customs—and the subject is practically inexhaustible. In a history such as this it is not the design to enter into any extended account of the entire Indian race, but to notice only those tribes whose history is intimately interwoven with the territory now comprising the State of Iowa, and especially

the part where the counties of Worth and Mitchell are located. These tribes were the Iowa, Sac and Fox, Sioux, Winnebago and Potawatomi.

THE IOWA

Although the Iowa Indians were not the most numerous or of the greatest importance historically, they are first mentioned because it was this tribe that gave the Hawkeye State its name, and they were probably the first Indians to establish themselves in the territory included in this history. Ethnologically they belong to the Siouan group, but, according to their traditions, they became allied at an early date with the Winnebago and lived with that tribe in the country north of the Great Lakes. They are first mentioned in history in 1690, when they occupied a district on the shores of Lake Michigan, under a chief called Man-han-gaw. Here they separated from the Winnebago and with the Ojibwa, Omaha and Ponca tribes moved toward the southwest. At the time of this separation the Iowa received the name of "Pa-ho-ja," or "Gray Snow Indians." They were also known as the "Sleepy Ones."

Schoolcraft says this tribe migrated no less than fifteen times. After separating from the Winnebago they took up their abode on the Rock River, in what is now the State of Illinois, where they were temporarily affiliated with the Sacs and Foxes. From there they removed to the valley of the Iowa River. In 1848 an Iowa Indian prepared a map showing the movements of the tribe from the time they left the Winnebago nation. Connected with this map was a tradition giving the following account of the occupation of the Iowa Valley:

"After living on the Rock River for several years, the tribe left the Sacs and Foxes and wandered off westward in search of a new home. Crossing the Mississippi, they turned southward and reached a high bluff near the mouth of the Iowa River. Looking off over the beautiful valley spread out before them, they halted, exclaiming 'Ioway! Ioway!' which in their language means 'This is the place!'"

Following their residence in the valley of the Iowa, they lived successively in the Des Moines Valley, on the Missouri River, then in what is now South Dakota, and in what is now northwestern Iowa, about Spirit Lake and the headwaters of the Des Moines and Big Sioux rivers. As the Indian had no way of keeping an accurate record of time, the dates when these various places were occupied are somewhat problematical. A Sioux tradition says that when that tribe first came to the country about the Falls of St. Anthony they found the Iowa Indians there and drove them out. Le Seuer found some of them in that locality in 1700 and supplied them with firearms. In his report of the expedition up the Mississippi River, Le Seuer says the principal villages of the Iowa were "at the extreme headwaters of the River de Moyer."

In 1707 William de Lisle compiled a map of the northwestern part of Louisiana, on which is shown a traders' trail marked "Chemin des Voyageurs," beginning at the Mississippi River a few miles below the mouth of the Wisconsin and running westward across northern Iowa to the vicinity of Spirit Lake. There, on the shore of a small lake, the identity of which is rather uncertain, is marked a "Village des Aiaouez." From this village the trail continues almost due west to the Big Sioux River, where two more "Villages des Aiaouez" are

shown, one on either side of the river. Jacob Van der Zee, in his "Reminiscences of the Northwest Fur Trade," mentioned this trail, and it is also mentioned by Chittenden in his "American Fur Trade."

Dorsey divides the tribe into eight gentes or clans, to wit: Bear, Beaver, Buffalo, Eagle, Elk, Pigeon, Snake and Wolf. They worshiped a Great Spirit and had a tradition of a great flood which destroyed all the animals and people except those who escaped in a great canoe. The Great Spirit then made a new man and a new woman from red clay, and from this couple were descended all the Indian tribes. Hawks and rattlesnakes were objects of veneration and were never killed by these Indians.

Mahaska (White Cloud), one of the most noted chiefs of the Iowa tribe, claimed to be a direct descendant of the great chief Man-han-gaw. It is said that during his chieftainship he led his warriors in eighteen battles against the Sioux on the north and the Osage on the south and always came off victorious. Mahaska County, Iowa, bears his name. In 1824, accompanied by his wife, Rant-che-wai-me, he was one of a party of chiefs that visited the Great White Father at Washington. Upon their return Rant-che-wai-me cautioned the women of her tribe against the vices and follies of their white sisters as she saw them in the national capital. The following year the Iowa Indians ceded their interest in Iowa lands to the United States.

THE SAC AND FOX

These two tribes, which at one time inhabited practically the entire State of Iowa, are generally spoken of as one people, though as a matter of fact they were two separate and distinct tribes of the great Algonquian family, which formed an alliance for their mutual protection against their common enemies.

The Sacs—also called Sauks and Saukies—were known as the "People of the Outlet." Some writers refer to them as the "People of the Yellow Earth." Their earliest known habitat was in the lower peninsula of Michigan, where they lived with the Potawatomi. The name Saginaw, as applied to a bay and city in Michigan, means "the place of the Sac" and indicates the region where they once dwelt. According to their traditions, they were here allied with the Potawatomi, Fox, Mascouten and Kickapoo tribes before they became an independent tribe. They are first mentioned as a separate tribe in the Jesuit Relations for 1640, though even then they were confederated with the tribes above mentioned and also with the Miami and Winnebago nations. Father Allouez, one of the early Jesuit missionaries, writing of these Indians in 1667, says: "They are more savage than all the other peoples I have met; they are a populous tribe, although they have no fixed dwelling place, being wanderers and vagabonds in the forest."

Sac traditions tell how they were driven from the shores of Lake Huron by the Iroquois and Neuters before the middle of the Seventeenth century. Upon being expelled from their hunting grounds there, they retired by way of Mackinaw and about the middle of the century found a new home along the shores of Green Bay, Wisconsin. This portion of their traditions is first told by Father Dablon, in the Jesuit Relations for 1671. Says he: "The Sacs, Potawatomies and neighboring tribes, being driven from their own countries, which

are the lands southward from Missilimackinac (Michilimackinac), have taken refuge at the head of this bay, beyond which one can see inland the nation of fire, with one of the Illinois tribes called Oumiami, and the Foxes."

In the same year that this was written by Father Dablon, the Huron and Ottawa Indians started out to invade the country of the Sioux. On the way they persuaded the Sac and Potawatomi warriors to join the expedition. The allied tribes were defeated by the Sioux and suffered heavy losses. The surviving Sacs returned to the shores of Green Bay, where it seems they were content to remain quiet for several years before making any further warlike demonstrations against their enemies.

According to Dorsey, the tribe was divided into fourteen clans or gentes, to wit: Bass, Bear, Eagle, Elk, Fire Dragon, Fox, Great Lynx, Grouse, Potato, Sea (or Lake), Sturgeon, Thunder, Trout and Wolf. Ordinarily marriages were made between men and women belonging to different clans, though they were not forbidden between couples of the same clan. Polygamy was practiced to some extent, though in this respect the Sacs were not so bad as some of the other Algonquian tribes. Their religion consisted of a belief in numerous "Manitous" and was rich in myth and fable.

The Foxes were also Algonquian Indians and resembled in many respects the Sacs, with whom they ultimately became confederated. Their Indian name was Mesh-kwa-ke-hug (nearly always written Musquakie), signifying "People of the Red Earth." Sometimes they were designated as the "People of the Other Shore." Their original dwelling place is somewhat uncertain. According to their traditions they lived at a very early date on the Atlantic Coast, in the vicinity of the present State of Rhode Island. Subsequently a portion of the tribe occupied the country along the southern shore of Lake Superior, from which they were driven by the Chippewa. In the early part of the Seventeenth century Nicollet found a band of the Indians living on the Fox River, nor far from Green Bay, Wis., and in 1676 Father Allouez found some of them on the Wolf River in the same state. In his writings of that year he speaks of a "Musquakie village with a population of about five thousand."

The name "Fox" originated with the French, who called these Indians "Reynors" or "Renards." They were regarded by neighboring Indian tribes as "avaricious, thieving, passionate and quarrelsome." With an intense hatred for the French, they planned the attack on the post at Detroit in 1712. The timely arrival of reinforcements saved the post and the Indians suffered an overwhelming defeat. Those who took part in this assault on Detroit then went to the village on the Wolf River spoken of by Father Dablon.

About 1730 the English and Dutch traders operating in the country about the Great Lakes, knowing of the hatred of the Foxes for the French, decided to take advantage of it for the purpose of driving out French competition. An alliance was therefore formed with the Fox chiefs, who were incited to make war on the French. In opposition to this movement the French enlisted the cooperation of the Huron, Ottawa, Potawatomi and some minor tribes. In the conflict which ensued the Foxes were defeated and found shelter among the Sac bands in the neighborhood of Green Bay. The French authorities in Canada, thinking the tribe had not been sufficiently punished and desiring to make their victory more complete, sent a detachment of French soldiers and Indian allies, under Lieuten-

ant-Colonel De Villiers, to the Sac villages to demand the surrender of the fugitives. The demand was indignantly refused by the Sac chiefs, whereupon De Villiers ordered an attack on the Sac village. A hard-fought battle followed, in which the French were the victors, but the refugees were not surrendered.

This occurred in 1733 and resulted in the alliance between the two tribes, who have since been regarded as one people. Their alliance, however, was more in the nature of a confederacy, each tribe retaining its identity, while one chief ruled over both.

Twelve Fox gentes are mentioned by Dorsey in one of the reports of the Bureau of Ethnology, viz.: Bass, Bear, Big Lynx, Buffalo, Eagle, Fox, Pheasant, Sea, Sturgeon, Swan, Thunder and Wolf. It will be noticed that nine of these clans bear the name and totem of the same number of the Sac gentes, which seems to indicate that the two tribes sprang from the same stock. The principal deities worshiped by the Fox Indians were Wisaka and Kiyapata. The former ruled the day and the latter the night. Animal fable and mythology were the leading features of their religion and the tribe had many ceremonial observances. They practiced agriculture in a primitive way, raising corn, beans, tobacco, squashes, and some other vegetables. In a few instances some big chief or warrior of note was permitted to have more than one squaw, but as a rule polygamous marriages were discountenanced.

Of all the Indians the Fox tribe was perhaps the only one which had what might be termed a coat-of-arms. This was a design consisting of an oblique line (supposed to represent a river) with the figure of a fox at each end on opposite sides. After a victory in war this emblem was painted or carved on rocks and trees to tell the story of their valor and at the same time serve as a warning to their enemies.

In 1731 the Sac village of Sau-ke-nuk on the Rock River, in Illinois, was founded. After the expedition of De Villiers the Sacs and Foxes living in Wisconsin were driven from that part of the country by the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, allies of the French, and joined those living at Sau-ke-nuk. At the beginning of the Nineteenth century there were some eight thousand of the allied tribes living along the Rock River near its mouth. About 1780, or perhaps a few years before, some of these Indians crossed the Mississippi River near the present City of Prairie du Chien and located near the present City of Dubuque, Iowa. In 1788 these Indians granted to Julien Dubuque a concession to work the lead mines and sold him part of the lands claimed by them. Before the close of that year Dubuque established upon his concession the first white settlement in what is now the State of Iowa.

BLACK HAWK AND KEOKUK

Two of the greatest chiefs in the history of the North American Indian belonged to the allied tribes of the Sacs and Foxes. They were Black Hawk and Keokuk, both born of Sac parents, but recognized as chiefs by both tribes. Black Hawk was a warrior and Keokuk was a politician.

Black Hawk, whose Indian name was Ma-ka-ta-wi-mesha-ka-ka, was a member of the Thunder clan and was born at the village of Sau-ke-nuk, on the Rock River, in 1767. His father, Py-e-sa, was a direct descendant of Nan-a-ma-kee

(Thunder), the founder of the clan and custodian of the great medicine bag of the Sac Nation, which had been intrusted to him by the Great Spirit. Black Hawk was trained in the arts of war by his father and established his prowess in battle before he was nineteen years old. About that time his father was mortally wounded in an encounter with the Cherokees and the custody of the medicine bag passed to his son. This medicine bag represented the soul of the Sac Nation and had never been disgraced. To prepare himself for the onerous duty of preserving it unsullied, Black Hawk took no part in the military affairs of his tribe for some five years. During that period he passed his time in praying to the Great Spirit for the necessary strength and wisdom to perform his duty as custodian of the sacred bag. Hour after hour he sat upon the promontory near his home on the Rock River, smoking and meditating. The promontory is still called Black Hawk's Watch Tower, now a summer resort, connected with the City of Rock Island by an electric railway. At the end of his five years of preparation he assumed the chieftainship of his tribe and the custody of the medicine bag, and from that time until his death he guarded carefully the sacred relic and the interests of his people according to his view.

By the treaty negotiated at St. Louis in the fall of 1804 between some of the Sac and Fox chiefs and Gen. William H. Harrison, the United States was given permission to build a military post on the west side of the Mississippi River. In 1808 the old post of Fort Madison was established where the city of that name now stands. Black Hawk and some of his followers were dissatisfied with the terms of the treaty and insisted that the building of Fort Madison was a violation of Indian rights. When the relations between the United States and Great Britain became strained in 1812 the British government took advantage of this dissatisfaction and secured the cooperation of the Black Hawk band. Colonel Dixon, the English officer in command at Green Bay, sent two large pirogues loaded with goods to the Sac and Fox villages on the Rock River, and then went in person to superintend the distribution of the goods among the Indians. No better man could have been selected for that purpose. Dixon was crafty and thoroughly understood the Indian character. When he took the hand of Black Hawk he looked straight into the eyes of the chief and said: "You will now hold us fast by the hand. Your English father has found that the Americans want to take your country from you, and has sent me and my braves to drive them back to their own country."

This speech won Black Hawk, who joined the British and was with the Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, when the latter fell at the Battle of the Thames. After the close of the War of 1812 a large part of the Sacs and Foxes entered into a treaty of peace with the United States and agreed to remove to the west side of the Mississippi River. Black Hawk and his immediate followers remained obstinate and their obstinacy finally culminated in Black Hawk's War in 1832. At the close of that war further negotiations between the allied tribes and the United States were undertaken. In these negotiations the representatives of the Government ignored Black Hawk and recognized Keokuk as the principal chief of the Sac and Fox confederacy. It is said that when the announcement of Keokuk's recognition was made in open council, Black Hawk was so enraged that he jerked off his loin cloth and slapped Keokuk in the face with it. A report of the United States Bureau of Ethnology says: "The act of creating Keokuk

chief of the Sacs has always been regarded with ridicule by both the Sacs and Foxes, for the reason that he was not of the ruling clan."

After Black Hawk was thus unceremoniously deposed as chief he retired to his new village on the Des Moines River, near Iowa ville, where he passed his last years in peace. He died there on October 3, 1838. About a year later it was discovered that his grave had been robbed, but through the efforts of Governor Lucas the bones were recovered and sent to St. Louis, where they were properly cleaned and the skeleton was wired together. It was then returned to the governor and the sons of the old chief were content to permit it to remain in the custody of the state. The skeleton was afterward presented to the Burlington Geological and Historical Society and it was among the relics destroyed by fire in 1855. Black Hawk was probably never in that portion of Iowa comprising Worth and Mitchell counties, but his people claimed the land in this section of the state. Through the treaty of 1832, which followed immediately after the Black Hawk war, the first land in the State of Iowa was opened to white settlement under the laws of the United States. Gradually the white settlements were extended westward until Worth and Mitchell counties came within the domain of civilization.

Keokuk (the Watchful Fox) was born near Rock Island, Ill., in 1788, and was therefore Black Hawk's junior by about twenty years. It has been claimed by some that his mother was a French half-breed. If so he was not a chief by heredity, but won that distinction through his political ingenuity and power of intrigue. One of his biographers says: "He was ambitious and while always involved in intrigue never openly exposed himself to his enemies, but cunningly played one faction against the other for his personal advantage."

It was during the War of 1812 that Keokuk inaugurated the policy that made him a leader among his people and afterward resulted in his being recognized as chief by the United States. While Black Hawk and some of his warriors were absent from the village on the Rock River fighting on the side of the British, news was received that a body of Federal troops was marching into the Sac and Fox country. Consternation reigned in the village and some of the Indians began making preparations to cross the Mississippi. Keokuk saw his opportunity and was quick to grasp it. Calling the inhabitants of the village together, he addressed them thus: "I have heard with sorrow that you have determined to leave our village and cross the Mississippi, merely because you have been told that the white soldiers are coming in this direction. Would you leave our village, desert our homes and fly before an enemy approaches? Give me charge of your warriors and I will defend the village while you sleep."

This little speech won the confidence of the people and Keokuk was placed in command. The troops failed to appear and many of the inhabitants of the village, with that superstition which formed a part of the Indian character, believed that an attack was prevented through the precautions taken by Keokuk. By the time of the Black Hawk war his influence was great enough to prevent a large number of the young men from taking part. It was chiefly because he was the leader of the peace party that the United States officials recognized him as the principal chief of the allied tribes after the war, and in all subsequent dealings with the Sacs and Foxes.

During the Black Hawk war an incident occurred that illustrates the manner

in which Keokuk molded public opinion. A number of warriors grew dissatisfied and wanted to join Black Hawk in the effort to recover the Rock River country. They importuned Keokuk to permit them to take part in the war, and some of them even went so far as to hold a war dance and commence preparations for taking the field. Keokuk apparently acquiesced in the demands and took part in the war dance, at the conclusion of which a council was held. With solemn mien Keokuk arose and addressed the council as follows:

"Warriors: I am your chief. It is my duty to lead you to war if you are determined to go. (Here the speaker made a long pause while a murmur of approbation ran through the council, after which he continued.) But, remember, the United States is a great nation. The great father at Washington has a long arm. Unless we conquer we must perish. I will lead you to war against the white men on one condition. That is we shall first put our old men, our women and children to death, to save them from a lingering death by starvation, and then resolve that when we cross the Mississippi we will never retreat, but perish among the graves of our fathers, rather than yield to the white men."

This speech had its effect, checked the warlike sentiment, and resulted in the abandonment of the expedition. It was a typical instance of the wily chief's methods—deftly raising doubts in the minds of his followers, skillfully interposing objections while apparently being in sympathy with a movement, until he won a majority over to his view and thus strengthened his position for the next crisis.

After the treaty of 1832 Keokuk lived on a reservation of 400 square miles on the Iowa River. In 1836 this reservation was sold to the United States and he removed to what is now Wapello County. There he lived until the treaty of October 11, 1842, when he removed to a new village, about five miles southeast of Fort Des Moines. In 1845 he went with his tribesmen to Kansas, where he died in April, 1848. In 1883 his remains were brought to Iowa and interred in Rand Park at Keokuk, upon a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi River. On October 22, 1913, a monument over his grave was unveiled by the Keokuk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

OTHER SAC AND FOX CHIEFS

Prominent among the Sac and Fox chiefs were Appanoose, Poweshiek and Wapello, each of whom was the leader of a considerable band and stood high in the tribal councils. In the language of the tribe the name Appanoose means "a chief when a child," showing that he was a chief by inheritance. He was a Sac and was a member of the peace party at the time of the Black Hawk war. Poweshiek, a chief of the same rank as Appanoose, escorted Gen. Joseph M. Street through the lands ceded by the treaty of 1837, and after the removal of the Indians to the west of what was called the Red Rock line in 1843 he located on the Skunk River, near the present City of Colfax in Jasper County. When the main body of the tribe removed to Kansas in 1845-46, a portion of Poweshiek's band located in Tama County, Iowa. Wapello was born at Prairie du Chien, Wis., in 1787 and died near the forks of the Skunk River on March 15, 1842, more than six months before the negotiation of the treaty that forced his people from their hunting grounds in Iowa to a strange land beyond the

Missouri River. He was a warm personal friend of General Street, agent of the Sacs and Foxes, and was buried by his side at the Sac and Fox agency (now Agency City, Wapello County). All three of those chiefs were with the party that visited Washington, D. C., in 1837, and the people of Iowa have named counties in their honor.

Matanequa, the last war chief of the Sacs and Foxes, deserves more than passing mention. He was born at Dubuque about 1810 and is said to have been a typical Indian, both physically and intellectually. Like Keokuk, he was not a member of the ruling clan, but won his title of chief through his bravery in battle and his skill in controlling men. His high order of executive ability was recognized by his people in July, 1857, when he was selected as one of the five men to choose a new place of residence in Iowa for the band. He and his four associates purchased eighty acres of land in Tama County, to which they removed the members of their band. Subsequently other tracts were purchased, until they owned about three thousand acres. Matanequa was the last survivor of the five men who selected this location. His death occurred on October 4, 1897, and such was the esteem in which he was held by the white people that many citizens of Tama County closed their places of business to attend his funeral. He has been called "The Warwick of the Musquakies"—a man who elevated others to positions of power but was never king himself.

THE POTAWATOMI

This tribe was at one time one of the powerful tribes of the great Algonquian family. They were closely allied with the Sac and Fox Indians and many of the early treaties made with those tribes were approved or ratified by the Potawatomi before they became effective. When the French missionaries and traders first came in contact with the Potawatomi they were living near the northern limits of the lower Michigan peninsula, where they were known as the Nation of Fire. In 1664 Nicollet met with some of them in Wisconsin, and Bacquerville de la Potherie, an early French writer, says: "In 1665 or 1666 the Potawatomi took the southern and the Sac the northern shores of Green Bay, and the Winnebago, who were not fishermen, went back into the forests to live on venison and bear meat."

About the close of the Revolutionary war a part of the tribe moved eastward and in the early years of the nineteenth century occupied practically all that part of Indiana north of the Wabash River. On August 24, 1816, this branch of the Potawatomi ceded to the United States the greater portion of their lands about the head of Lake Michigan, including the site of the City of Chicago, and received in exchange therefor some of the Sac and Fox lands in western Illinois. In 1833 they ceded all their lands in Indiana and Illinois and received a reservation of 5,000,000 acres in southwestern Iowa, to which they were removed in 1835. Peter A. Sarpy was one of the first traders among them after they came to Iowa, and in 1838 Davis Hardin opened a farm and built a mill for them near Council Bluffs, which city is the county seat of a county bearing the tribal name, though their agency was located in what is now Mills County. At the time they removed to Iowa the tribe numbered about three thousand people.

By the treaty of June 5, 1846, the Potawatomi relinquished their title to their

Iowa lands and received in exchange a reservation thirty miles square in Kansas. At that time there were some Mormons living in the vicinity of Council Bluffs, and on May 8, 1846, one of the Mormon elders wrote: "No game or wild animal of any description is to be seen around here, having been thinned out by a tribe of Indians called Pottawattamies, whose trails and old camping grounds are to be seen in every direction."

By the winter of 1847 all the Potawatomi were removed to Kansas except a small band which remained to hunt about the headwaters of the Des Moines River. After the removal to Kansas a few members of the tribe grew homesick for their old hunting grounds in Iowa and wandered back under the leadership of a minor chief known as "Johnnie Green." For several years they hunted, fished and roamed about, unmolested by the white people, until the majority of them died and the remaining few were merged with the Musquakies near Tama City. A remnant of the tribe still lives in Kansas.

THE WINNEBAGO

Although a tribe of the Siouan family, far back in the past, the Winnebago became allied with the Algonquian tribes living about the Great Lakes, and some ethnologists class them as members of the Algonquian group. As early as 1669 Jesuit missionaries and French traders found them allied with the Iowa, Potawatomi, Chippewa, Sac and Fox and other Algonquian tribes. In the Revolutionary war a large number of Winnebago warriors fought on the side of the British. A portion of the tribe was in the battle of Fallen Timbers against the forces commanded by Gen. Anthony Wayne, in the summer of 1794, and again in the battle of Tippecanoe in November, 1811, a number of Winnebago braves were engaged. In 1812 some of them joined the Potawatomi in the assault upon Fort Dearborn (now Chicago). They were friendly to Black Hawk at the time of his uprising in 1832, though it was through the treachery of certain members of the tribe that Black Hawk was captured.

After the Black Hawk war they ceded their lands in Wisconsin and Illinois to the United States and removed to the "Neutral Ground" in Iowa, where they acted as a sort of buffer between the Sioux on the north and the Sac and Fox on the south. In 1846 they were given a reservation near Mankato, Minnesota, where they lived until after the Sioux hostilities in 1862, when they were removed to a new reservation on the Missouri River in South Dakota. One of the Winnebago chiefs was Wee-no-shiek (or Winneshiek) for whom one of the northeastern counties of Iowa was named. Another chief was Decorah, who delivered Black Hawk a prisoner to the Indian agent at Prairie du Chien at the close of the Black Hawk war. By intermarriage with the Sacs and Foxes they became closely affiliated with the allied tribes and roamed freely all over the State of Iowa.

The northern tier of counties, including Worth, was frequently visited by roving bands of the Winnebago, generally in groups of 50 to 100. They were not unfriendly to the whites, but their petty thievery caused the settlers a great deal of annoyance. It was not a difficult matter, however, to recover stolen articles, as two or three cool-headed, determined men could go into an encampment of fifty Winnebagos and recover their property without serious opposition.

There was a deadly enmity between the Winnebago and Sioux Indians and

when hunting parties of the two tribes happened to meet there was certain to be a fight. Several of these engagements occurred in Northern Iowa. In 1862 the old enmity between the two tribes was allayed sufficiently for some of the Winnebago warriors to join with their hereditary foes in the general uprising and the massacre of white settlers at New Ulm and Mankato, Minnesota. Not long afterwards the Indians were moved to Dakota.

THE SIOUX

Last, but by no means the least in importance in the history of Northern Iowa, were the Siouan or Dacotah tribes, the principal branch of which was the Santee or I-san-yan-ti Sioux—divided into the Mdewakanton, Sisseton, Wahpekute and Wahpeton bands. T. S. Williamson, who spent several years among the Sioux, studying their language and traditions, says their original habitat was along the shores of the Lake of the Woods and the country north of the Great Lakes. French explorers and missionaries first came in contact with them in 1640, but they are first mentioned in history by Radisson and Grosseliers, who in 1662 held a council with a large number of their chiefs and head men near Mille Lacs, now in the State of Minnesota. When Father Hennepin ascended the Mississippi River in 1680, he found the country now comprising Minnesota and the north part of Iowa inhabited by the Sioux, whose numerical strength he estimated at about forty thousand. Hennepin and his associates were captured by the Sioux in April, 1680, and held prisoners until the following September, when they were rescued by Du Luth. Says Williamson: "From what was written on this subject by Hennepin, La Hontan, Le Sueur and Charlevoix, and from maps published under the superintendence of these authors, it is sufficiently clear that in the latter part of the Seventeenth Century the principal residence of the Isanyanti Sioux was about the headwaters of the Rum River, whence they extended their hunts to the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers and down the latter nearly or quite as far as the mouth of the Wisconsin."

THE MDEWAKANTON

The name of this tribe or band was derived from three words in the Sioux language, to wit: Mde, "lake," Wakon, "sacred mystery," and Otonwe, "village." They were therefore known as the people of Mystery Lake Village. They claimed to be the parent stock from which all the other Sioux tribes had sprung. When first encountered by the French explorers they were living about Mille Lacs (called by them Knife Lake), in Minnesota. Early missionaries mentioned them as the Nadowessieux. Long describes them as "good looking, straight, not overly tall and remarkable for symmetry of form." This band did not figure so prominently in the events of Northern Iowa as some of the others.

THE SISSETON

Some ethnologists say the Sisseton was one of the original seven Siouan tribes. Hennepin found some of them in 1680 near Mille Lacs, where their hunting grounds adjoined those of the Mdewakanton. Lewis and Clark, when they went

up the Missouri River in 1804, met some of the Sisseton chiefs in what is now the southeastern part of South Dakota and estimated the number of warriors belonging to the band at about two hundred. Neill says that in 1850 they could muster 2,500 fighting men. At that time they lived in Western Minnesota and the southeastern part of South Dakota. In their hunting expeditions they came into Northern Iowa, but there is no evidence to show that they ever claimed a permanent residence within the limits of the state.

THE WAHPEKUTE

The name of this tribe meant, in the Sioux language, "shooters in the leaves," indicating that they were huntsmen and lived in the forests. One of their early chiefs was "White Owl," the Chippewa name of whom was "Wa-pa-cut," and some writers claim that the tribal name was derived from this similarity. They had no fixed villages and lived in skin lodges or tepees that were easily transported from one place to another as they roved around on their hunting migrations. In 1766 Carver met them on the Minnesota River. Lewis and Clark found them in 1804 on both sides of the Minnesota, below the mouth of the Redwood, and estimated the number of warriors at less than two hundred. Two years later Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike spoke of them as being "the smallest band of the Sioux, residing generally between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and hunting commonly at the head of the Des Moines."

Pike also pronounced them "the most stupid of all the Sioux," and when Maj. Stephen H. Long made his exploration of the St. Peter's River in 1824 he met some of the Wahpekute, of whom he said: "This tribe has a very bad name, being considered to be a lawless set of men. They have a regular chief, Wiahuga (the Raven), who is acknowledged as such by the Indian agent, but who, disgusted by their misbehavior, withdrew from them and resides at Wapasha's."

At the beginning of the Nineteenth Century they occupied the country of northwestern Iowa and southwestern Minnesota. They joined in the treaties of 1830 and 1851, but six years after the latter treaty some ten or fifteen lodges, under the disreputable chief, Ink-pa-du-ta, committed the Spirit Lake massacre.

THE WAHPETON

Students of Indian history and tradition are practically unanimous in the belief that the Wahpeton was one of the seven primary tribes of the great Sioux nation. The name signifies "dwellers among the leaves." Like the Mdewakanton, the warriors of this tribe were well-formed, good-looking men. In 1680 their principal place of residence was near Mille Lacs, but fifty years later they occupied the country along the lower Minnesota River, their headquarters being near the present City of Belleplaine. Long visited the tribe in 1824 and in his report says:

"They wore small looking-glasses suspended from their garments. Others had papers of pins, purchased from the traders, as ornaments. We observed one, who appeared to be a man of some note among them, had a live sparrow-hawk on his head by way of distinction; this man wore also a buffalo robe on which eight bear tracks were painted. The squaws we saw had no ornament of value.

The dress of the women consisted of a long wrapper of dark calico, with short sleeves. Others wore a calico garment which covered them from the shoulders to the waist; a piece of blue broadcloth, wound around the waist, its ends tucked in, extended to the knee. They also wore leggings of blue or scarlet cloth. Hampered by such a costume, their movements were not graceful."

Chief Other-Day, who played such a conspicuous part in the Indian uprising of 1862, was a Wahpeton. Between the various Sioux tribes and the Sacs and Foxes there was a deadly enmity. The United States Government tried to establish a boundary between them that would keep them from being at constant war with each other, but with only partial success. The treaties negotiated for this purpose, as well as those by which the lands of Northwestern Iowa passed into the hands of the white men, are described in the next chapter. It is said that the last hostile meeting between the Sioux and the Sacs and Foxes was in Kossuth County, Iowa, in April, 1852. There were about seventy men on each side and the Sacs and Foxes were victorious.

CHAPTER III

THE PERIOD OF PREPARATION

THE SEEN AND THE UNSEEN—EARLY EXPLORATIONS IN AMERICA—STRENGTHENING SPANISH CLAIMS—WORK OF THE ENGLISH—FRENCH EXPLORATIONS—MARQUETTE AND JOLIET—LA SALLE'S EXPEDITIONS—SETTLEMENT OF LOUISIANA—CONFLICTING INTERESTS—FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—CLARK'S CONQUEST OF THE NORTHWEST—NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE—TREATY OF PARIS—EXPLORING THE NEW PURCHASE—ACQUISITION OF THE INDIAN LANDS—TREATY OF 1804—THE NEUTRAL GROUND—TREATY OF 1830—TREATY OF 1832—TREATY OF 1842—TREATY OF TRAVERSE DES SIOUX.

Civilization is the product of a gradual evolution. Worth and Mitchell counties, like all the political divisions or subdivisions of the civilized nations of the world, are the outgrowth of a series of events dating back for many years. Bastiat, the eminent French writer on political economy, once wrote an essay entitled "The Seen and the Unseen," the object of which was to show how necessary it is to be able to reason from the effect (the Seen) back to the cause (the Unseen). The theories advanced in that essay will apply to history as well as to economics. The people of Worth and Mitchell counties see now on every hand the evidences of progress; the great State of Iowa, with its busy commercial centers, its fertile fields and miles of railroads; the thriving towns in their counties, with their banks and public buildings; but do they ever pause to consider the forces which brought about the present state of development? Long before the counties, as such, were ever thought of, the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus was the first link in a chain of events that culminated in the establishment of an American Republic and the division of the interior of North America into states and counties. In order that the reader may understand how Iowa and its counties were called into existence by this process of evolution, it is deemed advisable to give a general account of the events that preceded and led up to their establishment.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS

Spain was the first European nation to lay claim to the New World. In 1493, the year following the first voyage of Columbus to America, the pope granted to the King and Queen of Spain "all countries inhabited by infidels." The extent of the continent discovered the year before was not then known, but Spain was a Catholic nation, the whole of what is now the United States was inhabited by Indians who did not know the religion of the Catholic Church and

therefore came within the classification of "infidels." Hence, in a vague way, the papal grant included the present State of Iowa.

Three years later Henry VII of England granted to John Cabot and his sons a patent of discovery, possession and trade "to all lands they may discover and lay claim to it in the name of the English crown." During the next four years the Cabots, acting under this patent, explored the Atlantic Coast and made discoveries upon which England at the beginning of the Sixteenth Century claimed practically all the central portion of North America.

Farther northward the French Government, through the discoveries of Jacques Cartier, laid claim to the valley of the St. Lawrence River and the country about the Great Lakes, from which base they pushed their explorations westward toward the sources of the Mississippi River and southward into the valley of the Ohio.

Thus, at the very beginning of American history, three great European nations were actively engaged in making explorations and establishing dominion over certain portions of the Western Hemisphere. Following the usage of nations, each claimed title to the lands "by right of discovery." It is not surprising that in course of time a controversy arose among these three great powers as to which was the rightful possessor of the soil.

STRENGTHENING SPANISH CLAIMS

In November, 1519, Hernando Cortez landed in Mexico with a strong force of Spanish soldiery, captured Montezuma, the Mexican "Emperor," and after a two year's war succeeded in establishing Spanish supremacy. It was not long until Cortez fell into disfavor with the Spanish authorities at Madrid, but possession of the country was retained and Mexico was given the name of New Spain. Military governors failed to give satisfaction in controlling the affairs of the conquered province and in 1535 Antonio de Mendoza was appointed viceroy, with almost unlimited powers. He was known as the "good viceroy." By his diplomacy he succeeded in establishing friendly relations with the native inhabitants and did much toward advancing their interests. Under Mendoza and his successors many of the Indians were converted to the Catholic faith and exploration and settlement were pushed northward into California, New Mexico and Texas.

The grant of the pope to infidel countries was further strengthened in 1540-42 by the expedition of Hernando de Soto into the interior of the continent. De Soto was born in Spain about 1496 and had been connected with some of the early expeditions to Peru, in which services he demonstrated his qualifications to command. Charles I appointed him Governor of Florida and Cuba in the spring of 1538 and one of his first official acts was to issue orders for the fortification of the harbor of Havana. About a year later he was ordered by his royal master to explore the interior of Florida.

With about one thousand men he left Havana on May 12, 1539, and the following month marched his little army into the interior. At a place called Tascaluza he met a large force of hostile Indians and a battle ensued which lasted for several hours, resulting in the defeat of the savages. The Spanish loss was seventy killed and a number wounded, among whom was De Soto him-

self. The battle delayed the movement of the expedition until the wounded were sufficiently recovered to resume the march. Like all early Spanish explorers, de Soto's chief object was to discover rich mines of the precious metals. After wandering about through the forests till the spring of 1541 he came to the Mississippi River, not far from the present city of Memphis, Tennessee. He then tried to reach the Spanish settlements in Mexico, but was stricken with fever and died in the wilderness, his body being buried in the river he had discovered. A few of his men finally managed to reach Florida and gave an account of the country through which they had passed. Upon their report Spain claimed "all the land bordering upon the Grande River and the Gulf of Mexico."

WORK OF THE ENGLISH

While Spain was operating in the West Indies and along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, the English were by no means idle. In 1620 the British crown, ignoring Spain's papal grant and the claims based upon the explorations of De Soto, issued to the Plymouth Company a charter which included "all lands between the fortieth and forty-eighth parallels of north latitude from sea to sea." The entire State of Iowa was included in this grant. Eight years later (1628) the Massachusetts Bay Company received a charter from the English Government to a strip of land one hundred miles wide, "extending from sea to sea." Had the lands of the Massachusetts Bay Company been surveyed the northern boundary of this one-hundred-mile strip would have crossed the Mississippi River not far from the present city of McGregor and the southern not far from Davenport.

Thus it was that Iowa, or at least a portion of it, was early claimed by both Spain and England "by right of discovery," though no representative of either country had ever set foot upon the soil. No efforts were made by either Spain or England to extend settlement into the interior. The Spaniards were so intent upon discovering rich gold and silver mines that no attention was paid to founding permanent settlements, while the English were apparently content with their little colonies at Jamestown, Virginia and in New England.

FRENCH EXPLORATIONS

In the matter of extending her explorations and planting colonies, France was perhaps more aggressive than England and Spain put together. Port Royal was settled in 1604 and Quebec was founded by Samuel Champlain in 1608. As early as 1611 Jesuit missionaries from the French settlements in Canada were among the Indian tribes along the shores of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior. In 1616 a French explorer named Le Carron visited the country of the Iroquois and Huron Indians. The reports of Le Carron and the missionaries showed the possibilities of opening up a profitable trade with the natives, especially in furs, and French explorations were extended still farther westward. In 1634 Jean Nicollet, agent of the "Company of One Hundred," which was authorized by the King of France to engage in the Indian trade, explored the western shore of Lake Michigan about Green Bay and went as far west as the Fox River country, in what is now the State of Wisconsin. He is said to have been the first white man to make a report upon the region west of the Great Lakes.

Early in the year 1665 Claude Allouez, one of the most zealous of Jesuit missionaries, visited the Indians in the vicinity of what is now known as Ashland Bay, on the southern shore of Lake Superior. In the fall of the same year he held a council with representatives of several of the western tribes at the Chippewa Village, not far from Ashland Bay. At this council Chippewa, Sioux, Sac, Fox, Potawatomi and Illini chiefs were present. To them and their people Allouez promised the protection of the great French father and paved the way for a profitable trade. Here Allouez also learned from some of the Sioux and Illini chiefs of a great river farther to the westward, "called by them the *Mesa-sip-pi*, which they said no white man had yet seen (they knew nothing of De Soto's discovery of the river more than twenty years before), and along which fur-bearing animals abounded."

Three years later Father Allouez and Claude Dablon, a Jesuit associate, founded the mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present State of Michigan. The French authorities in Canada, influenced by the reports of Nicollet and the missionaries, sent Nicholas Perrot as the accredited agent of the French Government into the country to arrange for a grand council with the Indians. The council was held at St. Mary's in May, 1671. Before the close of that year Father Jacques Marquette, one of the most influential of the Jesuit fathers in America, founded the mission at Point St. Ignace for the benefit of the Huron Indians. For many years this mission was regarded as the key to the great unexplored West, and its founder was destined to play an important part in the early history of the country.

MARQUETTE AND JOLIET

Father Marquette had heard the reports concerning the great river to the westward and was filled with a desire to discover it, but was deterred from making any attempt in that direction until after Perrot's council in 1671, which placed the French and Indian upon a more friendly footing. Even then he was delayed for nearly two years with his preparations and in obtaining the consent of the Canadian officials. In the spring of 1673, armed with the proper credentials, he went to Michilimackinac to complete his arrangements for the voyage. It is said the friendly Indians, who had formed an attachment for the missionary, tried to dissuade him from the undertaking by telling him that the Indians living along the great river were cruel and bloodthirsty, and that the stream itself was the abode of terrible monsters that could easily swallow a canoe loaded with men.

Such stories had no effect upon the intrepid priest, unless it was to make him the more determined, and on May 13, 1673, accompanied by Louis Joliet, an explorer and trader, and five voyageurs, with two large canoes, the little expedition left the mission. Passing up the Green Bay to the mouth of the Fox River, they ascended that stream to the portage, crossed over to the Wisconsin River, down which they floated until June 17, 1673, when their canoes shot out upon the broad bosom of the Mississippi. That bright June morning white men beheld for the first time the bluffs of Iowa, near the present city of McGregor. Turning their canoes down stream they descended the great Father of Waters until the 25th, when they landed on the west bank, "sixty leagues below the mouth of the

Wisconsin River," where they noticed footprints in the soft earth. Sixty leagues below the mouth of the Wisconsin would throw this landing place about twelve miles above the present city of Keokuk, Iowa. There is little doubt that Marquette and Joliet and their voyageurs were the first white men to set foot on Iowa soil.

When Marquette and Joliet saw the footprints they decided to follow them and learn something of the natives. Leaving the voyageurs to guard the canoes and supplies, they followed the trail for several miles, when they came to an Indian village and noticed two other villages in the vicinity. The Indians informed the two Frenchmen that they belonged to the Illini tribe and that the name of their village, as well as the river upon which it was located, was "Moingona." After a visit of several days among the Indians Marquette and Joliet were accompanied back to the river by the chiefs and a large party of braves. As they were about to reembark, one of the chiefs addressed Marquette as follows:

"I thank the black-gowned chief for taking so much pains to come and visit us. Never before has the earth been so beautiful nor the sun so bright. Never has the river been so calm and free from rocks, which your canoe has removed. Never has the tobacco had so fine a flavor, nor our corn appeared so beautiful as we behold it today. Ask the Great Spirit to give us life and health, and be you pleased to come and dwell among us."

One of the chiefs then presented Marquette with an elaborately decorated calumet, or peace pipe, as a token of the tribe's good wishes, after which the canoes were pushed out into the stream and the voyage was continued. They descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Arkansas River, where they met with a tribe of Indians whose language they could not understand, when they turned back up the river. They reached the French settlement at Michilimackinac after an absence of some four months, during which time they had traveled about two thousand five hundred miles. Joliet was a good topographer and he prepared a map of the country through which they had passed. The reports of their voyage, when presented to the French Governor of Canada, made the knowledge of the Mississippi's existence a certainty and steps were soon afterward taken to claim the country it drained in the name of France.

LA SALLE'S EXPEDITIONS

In 1674 Robert Cavellier, *Sieur de La Salle*, was granted the seignury of Fort Frontenac, where the city of Kingston, Canada, is now situated, and on May 12, 1678, Louis XIV, then King of France, granted him a permit to continue the explorations of Marquette and Joliet, "find a port for the King's ships in the Gulf of Mexico, discover the western parts of New France, and find a way to penetrate Mexico."

La Salle's ambition was to follow the Mississippi from its source to its mouth. Late in the year 1678 he made his first attempt to reach and descend the river, but it ended in failure, chiefly because his preparations had not been made with sufficient care. Affairs at Fort Frontenac then claimed his attention until December, 1681, when he started upon what proved to be his successful expedition. He was accompanied by his lieutenant, Henri de Tonti; Jacques de la Metarie, a notary; Jean Michel, who was surgeon; Father Zenobe Membre, a

Recollet missionary; and a "number of Frenchmen bearing arms." It is not necessary here to follow this little expedition through all its vicissitudes and hardships in the dead of winter in a wild, unexplored country. Suffice it to say that on April 8, 1682, La Salle and Tonti passed through two of the channels at the mouth of the Mississippi, both reaching the Gulf of Mexico. The next day La Salle formally took possession of "all the country drained by the great river and its tributaries in the name of France, and conferred upon the territory the name of Louisiana, in honor of Louis XIV, the French King." Under this claim, which was afterwards acknowledged by the European powers, Iowa became a dependency of France.

In the meantime La Salle had sent Father Louis Hennepin in 1680 on an expedition from the mouth of the Illinois River to the headwaters of the Mississippi River. In April of that year Hennepin reached the Falls of St. Anthony, where the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, now stands, and on April 8, 1689, Nicholas Perrot took formal possession of the upper Mississippi Valley. He built a trading post on a river which he named the St. Nicholas.

SETTLEMENT OF LOUISIANA

Before the close of the year 1682, immediately after La Salle reached the mouth of the Mississippi, small trading posts were established by the French at Kaskaskia and Cahokia—the oldest settlements on the river. Soon after the beginning of the Eighteenth, France decided to send colonists to Louisiana. Consequently, in 1712, a charter was granted to Antoine Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him exclusive control of the Louisiana trade under certain conditions, one of which was that he should send a given number of colonists to the province within three years. When Crozat's agents arrived in America to carry out his orders they found the Spanish ports closed against his vessels, for Spain, while recognizing France's claims to the province, as based upon the explorations of La Salle, was jealous of French ambitions. At the end of five years, tired of combating this Spanish opposition and the many other difficulties encountered, Crozat surrendered his charter.

About that time John Law organized the Mississippi Company as a branch of the Bank of France. This company succeeded Crozat in the control of the Louisiana trade and in 1718 Law sent some eight hundred colonists to the province. The next year Philippe Renault went up the Mississippi to the Illinois country with about two hundred immigrants, his object being to establish posts and open up a trade with the Indians. Law was a good promoter, but lacking in executive ability to carry out his ideas. In 1720 his whole scheme collapsed, and so disastrous was the failure that his company is known in history as the "Mississippi Bubble." For a few years he tried to reorganize it, but finally on April 10, 1732, he surrendered his charter and Louisiana again became a crown province of France. The white population at that time did not exceed three hundred and fifty.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS

In the meantime the English had been gradually pushing the frontier of their civilization farther toward the West. On May 2, 1670, the Hudson's Bay Com-

pany was chartered in London, being the first of the great trading associations. Within a short time its trappers and traders were operating among the Indian tribes of the interior, in spite of the French claim to the Mississippi Valley and oblivious to French protests against their trespasses. Its agents were generally English or Scotch, though a few Frenchmen entered the employ of the company. Many of the representatives and employees of the Hudson's Bay Company intermarried with the Indians, which placed them upon a more friendly footing with the natives. A. F. Chamberlain, of Clark University, says: "The method of the great fur companies, which had no dreams of empire over a solid white population, rather favored amalgamation with the Indians as the best means of exploiting the country in a material way. Manitoba, Minnesota and Wisconsin owe much of their early development to the trader and the mixed blood."

What is true of Manitoba, Minnesota and Wisconsin is also true in a lesser degree of every northwestern state. Agents of the Northwest, Missouri and American fur companies, as well as the free trappers and traders, intermarried freely with the Indians. The rivalry between the French and English traders soon brought on a conflict of interests that embroiled their mother countries. In 1712 the English traders incited the Fox Indians to hostilities against the French. Again in 1730 the English and Dutch traders joined in an effort to drive the French out of the country by inciting some of the Indian tribes to acts of hostility. The first open rupture between France and England did not come, however, until 1753, when the French began building a line of forts from the Great Lakes down the Ohio Valley to prevent the English from extending their settlements west of the Allegheny Mountains. One of these forts was located upon land claimed by Virginia and the governor of that colony sent George Washington, then only twenty-one years of age, to demand of the French commandant an explanation of this invasion of English territory while the nations were at peace. The reply was insolent and unsatisfactory, and in 1754, Washington, who had been promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the Virginia militia, was sent with a detachment of troops into the disputed territory.

A few years prior to this time a charter had been granted by the British Government to an association called the Ohio Company, including a grant to a large tract of land on the Great Miami River and the right to trade with the Indians. In 1750 the Ohio Company built a fort and established a trading post near the site of the present city of Piqua, Ohio. Regarding this as an encroachment upon French territory the Canadian authorities sent a detachment of French soldiers and Indians to break up the post. The Ohio Company then began a new post at the head of the Ohio River, where the city of Pittsburgh now stands, but again they were driven out by the French. Part of Washington's instructions in 1754 was to "complete the fort already commenced by the Ohio Company at the forks of the Ohio, and to capture, kill or drive out all who attempted to interfere with the English posts."

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

The order given to Washington naturally aroused the indignation of the French people and in May, 1756, that nation formally declared war against

Great Britain. The conflict which followed is known in European history as the Seven Year's war and in America as the French and Indian war. This war was concluded by the Treaty of Fontainebleau on November 3, 1762, by which France ceded to Great Britain all that part of Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi River, "except the city of New Orleans and the island upon which it is situated." The Treaty of Fontainebleau was ratified by the Treaty of Paris on February 10, 1763, at which time it was announced that, by an agreement previously made in secret, "The city and island of New Orleans, and all that part of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi, including the whole country to the headwaters of the great river and west to the Rocky Mountains," was ceded to Spain. Thus ended France's jurisdiction in that part of North America now included in the United States and Iowa became a Spanish possession. Most of the French people living in New Orleans and west of the Mississippi River remained in the province as Spanish subjects and took an active part in business and public affairs. East of the Mississippi a different feeling prevailed. Many of the French in that region refused to acknowledge allegiance to Great Britain and removed to the west side of the river.

CLARK'S CONQUEST OF THE NORTHWEST

During the twelve years following the French and Indian war the British established several military posts in the territory acquired from France by the treaties of Fontainebleau and Paris. The most important of these posts were the ones at Detroit, Michigan; Vincennes, Indiana; and Kaskaskia and Cahokia, Illinois. Then came the Revolutionary war, which again changed the map of Central North America. At the beginning of the Revolution, Detroit had about two hundred houses, Vincennes and Kaskaskia about eighty each, and Cahokia about fifty. As soon as it became certain that the English colonies were to be involved in a war with the mother country, a large number of the French who had gone over to the Spanish possessions recrossed the Mississippi and joined the colonists in their struggle for independence.

Virginia then claimed a large expanse of country extending westward and including the British posts in what are now Indiana and Illinois. In 1778 the Legislature of that colony, upon the recommendation of Gov. Patrick Henry, authorized an expedition under Gen. George Rogers Clark for the reduction of the posts upon Virginia territory. The expedition was successful and all the British establishments in the Northwest except the one at Detroit, fell into the hands of the Americans. One of the most thrilling campaigns of the war for independence was Clark's conquest of the Northwest.

At first glance it may seem that this expedition of Clark's had little or no effect upon the fate of the country now included in the State of Iowa. But this is another case of the "Seen and the Unseen." It must be borne in mind that the capture of the British posts by General Clark resulted in the western boundary of the United States being fixed at the Mississippi River by the Treaty of 1783, which ended the Revolutionary war and established the independence of the American colonies. Had it not been for Clark's successful campaign, the territory of the United States would in all probability have been confined to the thirteen original colonies, in which case the history of the great Missis-

ssippi Valley can only be conjectured. By extending the limits of the republic westward to the great Father of Waters the way was opened for the acquisition of the country west of that river, and in time Iowa became one of the sovereign states of the American Union.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI

Soon after the independence of the United States was established the new nation became involved in a controversy with the Spanish authorities of Louisiana over the free navigation of the Mississippi River. The final settlement of this controversy had a direct and important influence upon that part of the country now comprising the State of Iowa. By the Treaty of September 3, 1783, which ended the Revolution, the western boundary of the States was fixed at the Mississippi, though the lower course of that river passed through Spanish territory. Having possession of the outlet, the Spanish assumed control of the navigation of the whole river. Posts were established at various places along the stream and every boat descending was compelled to land at such posts and submit to arbitrary revenue charges. As the Mississippi constituted the natural outlet for a large part of the commerce of the United States it was a humiliation to the American citizen to see it controlled by a foreign power. Moreover, the system of revenue duties inaugurated by the Spanish authorities materially decreased the profits of the American trader. After much discussion and diplomatic correspondence, the question was finally settled, temporarily at least, by the Treaty of Madrid, which was concluded on October 27, 1795. One article of the treaty provided that "The Mississippi River, from its source to the gulf, for its entire width, shall be free to American trade and commerce, and the people of the United States shall be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit, without payment of duty."

During the three years that the Americans were allowed the free use of the port of New Orleans the commerce of the states bordering on the Mississippi River showed a marked increase in volume. At the expiration of that period Spain manifested a disposition to return to the old order and the free navigation of the river again became a subject of vital importance to the people of the United States. President Adams and his cabinet pointed out to the Spanish officials that the language of the Treaty of Madrid was such that the three years' provision applied only to the use of the port of New Orleans and not to the navigation of the river. While the question was under discussion the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso, between France and Spain, was concluded on October 1, 1800, by which Spain agreed to cede Louisiana back to France, under certain conditions. The recession of Louisiana to France changed the whole situation, inasmuch as the United States must now negotiate with France for the free navigation of the Mississippi.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

The French Revolution brought into prominence two of the most noted characters in European history—Napoleon and Talleyrand. These two great Frenchmen, feeling deeply the loss of their country's American possessions, soon

began planning for the rebuilding of a colonial empire, one of the chief features of which was the recovery of Louisiana. At the time Don Carlos IV was King of Spain, but Channing says: "The actual rulers in Spain were Dona Maria Luisa de Parma, his queen, and Don Manuel Godoy, el Principe de la Paz, which title writers of English habitually translate 'Prince of Peace.'"

Godoy, who had been influential in the formation and adoption of the Treaty of Madrid in 1795, which gave the United States the free navigation of the Mississippi, knew that he was not liked by Napoleon and Talleyrand. Therefore, when they began overtures for the transfer of Louisiana back to France, he resigned from the Spanish ministry, leaving the king without his most efficient advisor. In exchange for Louisiana Napoleon and Talleyrand offered an Italian kingdom of at least one million inhabitants for the Duke de Parma, prince presumptive, who was at once son-in-law and nephew of the ruling monarchs. The State of Tuscany was selected and its transfer to Spain was the condition imposed by the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso.

The secret treaty was confirmed by the Treaty of Madrid (March 21, 1801), a copy of which was sent to President Jefferson by Rufus King, then the United States Minister to England. It reached the White House on May 26, 1801. In August following, Robert R. Livingston went to France as United States Minister and immediately upon his arrival asked Talleyrand, then the French Prime Minister, if the Province of Louisiana had been ceded to France. Talleyrand replied in the negative and in one sense of the word he was justified in doing so, as the Treaty of Madrid was not signed by the King of Spain until October, 1802. When President Jefferson received the copy of the treaty sent by Mr. King he wrote to James Monroe: "There is considerable reason to apprehend that Spain cedes Louisiana and the Floridas to France. To my mind this policy is very unwise for both France and Spain, and very ominous to us."

During the next twelve months President Jefferson and his cabinet officers were kept in a state of suspense as to the status of Louisiana, and little progress was made toward a satisfactory adjustment of the navigation matter. On April 18, 1802, the president wrote to Mr. Livingston at Paris, advising him that the American people were anxiously watching France's movements with regard to Louisiana. In his letter he summed up the situation as follows: 1. The natural feeling of the American people toward France was one of friendship. 2. Whatever nation possessed New Orleans and controlled the lower reaches of the river became the natural enemy of American progress, and therefore of the American people. 3. Spain was then well disposed toward the United States and as long as she remained in possession of New Orleans the people of this country would be satisfied with conditions. 4. On the other hand, France possessed an energy and restlessness of character which would be the cause of eternal friction between that country and the United States. In concluding his letter he said:

"The day that France takes possession of New Orleans fixes the sentence which is to restrain her forever within her low water mark. It seals the union of two nations who in conjunction can maintain exclusive (control) of the ocean. From that moment we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation. The first cannon which shall be fired in Europe will be the signal for tearing up any settlement she may have made, and for holding the two continents of America

in sequestration for the common purpose of the united British and American nations."

Jefferson did not desire an alliance with England, but was firm in the conviction that French possession of Louisiana would force the United States to adopt such a course. In November, 1802, news reached Washington that the Spanish authorities at New Orleans had suddenly and without warning withdrawn the right of deposit at that port. The country—particularly in view of the new settlements in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys—was ablaze with indignation. The federalists, Jefferson's political opponents, tried to force the administration into some policy that would give them a political advantage, but their efforts were futile. Says Channing: "Never in all his long and varied career did Jefferson's foxlike discretion stand him in better stead. Instead of following public clamor, he calmly formulated a policy and carried it through to a most successful termination."

In his message to Congress at the opening of the session in 1802, the President merely stated that the change in ownership of Louisiana would necessarily make a change in our foreign relations, but did not intimate what the nature of that change would be. On January 7, 1803, the lower house of Congress, acting upon the President's recommendation, adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That it is the unalterable determination of the United States to maintain the boundaries and rights of navigation and commerce through the Mississippi River, as established by existing treaties."

On the 13th of the same month, Mr. Jefferson wrote to James Monroe that the federalists were trying to force the United States into war in order to get into power. About the same time he wrote to Mr. Livingston that if France considered Louisiana indispensable to her interests, she might still be willing to cede to the United States the Island of Orleans and the Floridas. Or, if not willing to cede the island, she might be induced to grant the right of deposit at New Orleans and the free navigation of the Mississippi, as it had previously been under the Spanish regime, and directed him to open negotiations with that end in view. A few days after writing this letter, thinking the cession could probably be more easily accomplished by sending an emissary direct from the United States for that purpose, he appointed James Monroe as minister plenipotentiary, to co-operate with Minister Livingston. The senate promptly confirmed Mr. Monroe's appointment and Congress placed at his disposal the sum of \$2,000,000 to be used by him and Mr. Livingston to pay for the island.

It may be well to note, in this connection, that the ultimate success of Livingston and Monroe was no doubt furthered by a letter written about this time by Pichon, the French Minister to the United States, to Talleyrand, in which he advised the French Prime Minister that the people of the United States were thoroughly aroused over the suspension of the right of deposit, and that the administration might be forced by public opinion into an alliance with Great Britain. War between England and France had just been renewed and Napoleon, realizing the superior strength of the British navy, saw that it would be a difficult undertaking to hold Louisiana if an alliance should be made between England and the United States. He had a force of troops under General Victor ready to send to New Orleans, but learned that an English fleet was lying in wait for Victor's departure and countermanded the order.

In the meantime Livingston had opened negotiations for the cession of the Island of Orleans and West Florida, believing the Floridas were included in the Treaty of San Ildefonso. On April 11, 1803, Napoleon placed the entire matter of the cession in the hands of the Marquis de Marbois, minister of the French treasury, and the same day Talleyrand startled Livingston by asking if the United States would not like to own the entire Province of Louisiana. Livingston gave a negative reply, but Talleyrand insisted that Louisiana would be worth nothing to France without the City and Island of New Orleans and asked the American minister to make an offer for the whole province. Another conference was held the next morning and that afternoon Mr. Monroe arrived in Paris. That night the two American envoys spent several hours in consultation, the result of which was that Mr. Livingston was selected to conduct the negotiations.

Several days were then spent in discussing the matter, Marbois at first asking 125,000,000 francs (\$25,000,000) for the whole province, though it afterward cropped out that Napoleon had directed him to accept 50,000,000 francs, provided a better price could not be obtained. The price finally agreed upon was 80,000,000 francs, three-fourths of that amount to go directly to the French treasury and the remainder to be used in settling claims of American citizens against the French Government. The next step was to embody the terms in a formal treaty. As this treaty gave to the United States a territory of nearly nine hundred thousand square miles, in which was situated the present State of Iowa, it is here given in full. It is known as the

TREATY OF PARIS

"The President of the United States of America and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all sources of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemaire, an 9 (30 September, 1800), relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid, the 27th of October, 1795, between his Catholic Majesty and the United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectfully named their plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States of America, by and with the advice of the senate of the said states, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said states, near the Government of the French Republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, the French citizen, Barbe Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

"Article I. Whereas, by the article the third of the treaty concluded at San Ildefonso, the 9th Vendemaire an 9 (October 1, 1800), between the First Consul of the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty, it was agreed as follows: 'His Catholic Majesty promises and engages on his part to retrocede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his royal highness, the Duke of Parma, the Colony or Province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of

Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states,' and,

"Whereas, in pursuance of the treaty, particularly of the third article, the French Republic has an incontestible title to the domain and possession of the said territory; the First Consul of the French Republic, desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the United States, in the name of the French Republic, forever, in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic in virtue of the above mentioned treaty, concluded with his Catholic Majesty.

"Article II. In the cession made by the preceding article, are included the adjacent islands belonging to Louisiana, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks and other edifices which are not private property. The archives, papers and documents relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana and its dependencies, will be left in the possession of the commissioners of the United States, and copies will be afterward given in due form to the magistrates and municipal officers of such of the said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

"Article III. The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess.

"Article IV. There shall be sent by the Governor of France a commissary to Louisiana, to the end that he do every act necessary, as well to receive from the officers of his Catholic Majesty the said country and its dependencies in the name of the French Republic, if it has not already been done, and to transmit it in the name of the French Republic to the commissary or agent of the United States.

"Article V. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the President of the United States, and in case that of the First Consul shall have been previously obtained, the commissary of the French Republic shall remit all the military posts of New Orleans and other posts of the ceded territory, to the commissary or commissaries named by the President of the United States to take possession: the troops, whether of France or Spain, who may be there, shall cease to occupy any military post from the time of taking possession, and shall be embarked as soon as possible, in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

"Article VI. The United States promises to execute such treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians, until by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations, other suitable articles shall have been agreed upon.

"Article VII. As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations, for a limited time, in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both may be agreed upon, it has been agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ships coming directly from France

or any of her colonies loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain and her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the ports of New Orleans, and all other ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandise, or other or greater tonnage than those paid by the citizens of the United States.

"During the space of time above mentioned, no other nation shall have a right to the same privileges in the ports of the ceded territory; the twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, if it shall take place in France, or three months after it shall have been notified at Paris to the French Government, if it shall take place in the United States; it is, however, well understood, that the object of this article is to favor the manufactures, commerce, freight and navigation of France and Spain, so far as relates to the importations that the French and Spanish shall make into the ports of the United States, without in any sort affecting the regulations that the United States may make concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandise of the United States, or any right they may have to make such regulations.

"Article VIII. In future, and forever after the expiration of the twelve years, the ships of France shall be treated upon the footing of the most favored nations in the ports above mentioned.

"Article IX. The particular convention signed this day by the respective ministers, having for its object to provide for the payment of debts due to the citizens of the United States by the French Republic prior to the 30th day of September, 1800 (8th Vendemaire, 9), is approved and to have its execution in the same manner as if it had been inserted in the present treaty, and it shall be ratified in the same form and at the same time, so that the one shall not be ratified distinct from the other.

"Another particular convention signed at the same time as the present treaty, relative to a definite rule between the contracting parties, is in like manner approved and will be ratified in the same form and at the same time, and jointly.

"Article X. The present treaty shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratification shall be exchanged in the space of six months after the date of the signatures of the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible. In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries having signed these articles in the French and English languages, declaring, nevertheless, that the present treaty was originally agreed to in the French language; and have thereunto set their seals.

"Done at Paris, the tenth day of Floreal, in the eleventh year of the French Republic, and the 30th of April, 1803.

"ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON (L. S.)
"JAMES MONROE (L. S.)
"BARBE MARBOIS (L. S.)"

The original cost of the entire territory ceded by the Treaty of Paris was about 3 cents per acre, but McMaster says: "Up to June, 1880, the total cost of Louisiana was \$27,267,621." Out of the country acquired by the treaty have been erected the following states: Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, about one-third of Colorado,

nearly all of Montana, three-fourths of Wyoming, and Oklahoma. In the purchase of this vast region, Livingston and Monroe exceeded their authority, and for a time President Jefferson was inclined to the belief that an amendment to the Federal Constitution—an "act of indemnity" he called it—would be necessary to make the transaction legal. But when he saw the general acquiescence of the people he abandoned the idea. In his message to Congress on October 17, 1803, he said:

"The enlightened Government of France saw, with just discernment, the importance to both nations of such liberal arrangement as might best and permanently promote the peace, interests and friendship of both; and the property and sovereignty of all Louisiana, which had been restored to them, have, on certain conditions, been transferred to the United States by instruments bearing the date of 30th of April, last. When these shall have received the constitutional sanction of the Senate, they will without delay be communicated to the representatives for the exercise of their functions, as to those conditions which are within the powers vested in the Constitution by Congress."

Three days after the delivery of this message, the treaty was ratified by the Senate. It was ratified by the House of Representatives on October 25, 1803. Mr. Jefferson appointed William C. C. Claiborne, Governor of Mississippi, and Gen. James Wilkinson, commissioners, in accordance with Article IV of the treaty, to receive the province from Pierre Laussat, the French commissary. The transfer was formally made and the Stars and Stripes were raised at New Orleans on December 20, 1803. Thus the domain of the United States was extended westward to the summit of the Rocky Mountains and Iowa became a part of the territory of the American Republic.

EXPLORING THE NEW PURCHASE

Not long after the cession of Louisiana to the United States, President Jefferson began making plans to send an expedition up the Missouri River to discover its sources, and to ascertain whether a water route to the Pacific Coast was practicable. As it was late in the year 1803 before the Treaty of Paris was ratified, the expedition was postponed until the following spring. The president selected as leaders of the expedition Capts. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark of the regular army. Both were natives of Virginia and the latter was a brother of Gen. George Rogers Clark. On May 14, 1804, they left the mouth of the Missouri River and ascended that stream. Their company consisted of fourteen regular soldiers, nine young men from Kentucky, two French voyageurs or boatmen, an Indian interpreter, a hunter and a negro servant belonging to Captain Clark. Their main vessel was a keel-boat fifty-five feet long, with twenty-two oars and drawing three feet of water. It had a cabin, in which were kept the most valuable articles, and a large square sail to be used when the wind was favorable. They also had two pirogues, fitted with six and seven oars respectively. Two horses were led along the bank, to be used in hunting game.

On July 22d the expedition came to "a high and shaded situation" on the east side of the river, where they established a camp, "intending to make the requisite observations, and to send for the neighboring tribes for the purpose of making known to them the recent change in government and the wish of the United States

to cultivate their friendship." The best authorities agree in locating this camp near the line between Mills and Pottawattomie counties, Iowa. On September 8, 1806, they occupied this camp again on their return trip.

Lewis and Clark landed at several places in Iowa, but found only a few Indians on the east side of the river. The names they gave to some of the streams that empty into the Missouri still remain.

On August 9, 1805, Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike left St. Louis with a sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates, to explore the upper Mississippi River. In the latter part of that month he held a council with the Indians near the present town of Montrose, in Lee County, Iowa. On that occasion Pike addressed the assembled chiefs as follows: "Your great father, the President of the United States, in his desire to become better acquainted with the conditions and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, has ordered the general to send a number of warriors in various directions to take our red brothers by the hand and make such inquiries as will give your great father the information required."

No attempt was made to conclude a treaty, but at the close of the council Pike distributed among the Indians knives, tobacco and trinkets of various kinds. Among the Indians who were present at this council were some who had signed the Treaty of St. Louis the preceding November. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American with whom Chief Black Hawk came in close contact. Some years later the old chief gave the following account of the lieutenant's visit to the Sac and Fox village on the Rock River:

"A boat came up the river with a young chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people were on board. The boat at last arrived at Rock River and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn gave them meat and such other provisions as we could spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice and said our American father would treat us well."

The expeditions of Lewis and Clark and Lieutenant Pike touched only the borders of Iowa. The first authentic account of the region now comprising north-western Iowa was that contained in the official report of J. N. Nicollet, who was appointed by the secretary of war on April 7, 1838, to make a map of the hydrographic basin of the upper Mississippi River. Associated with Nicollet in this work was John C. Fremont, then a young engineer in the service of the United States, but who afterwards won fame as the "Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains," the first candidate of the republican party for the presidency, and as a general in the Union army in the Civil war.

ACQUISITION OF THE INDIAN LANDS

Although the treaty of September 3, 1783, which ended the Revolutionary war, extended the territory of the United States westward to the Mississippi; and the Treaty of Paris (April 30, 1803), sold the Province of Louisiana to the United States, thereby extending the western boundary to the Rocky Mountains, neither treaty had the power to extinguish the Indian title to the lands. That problem was left to the Federal Government for solution.

Article IX of the "Articles of Confederation"—the first organic law of the American Republic—gave Congress "the sole and exclusive right and power to regulate the trade with, and manage the affairs of the Indians." Under the authority conferred by this article, Congress issued the order of September 22, 1783, forbidding all persons to settle upon the Indian domain. The Articles of Confederation were superseded by the Constitution, which likewise gave to Congress the exclusive power to regulate Indian affairs. By the Act of March 1, 1793, Congress declared: "That no purchase or grant of lands, or any claim or title thereto, from any Indians, or nation or tribe of Indians, within the bounds of the United States, shall be of any validity, in law or equity, unless the same be made by a treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the Constitution."

The first treaties between the United States and the Indian tribes were merely agreements of peace and friendship, but as the white population increased treaties for the acquisition of lands were negotiated by the Government and the continuation of this policy gradually crowded the red man farther and farther westward before the advance of civilization.

TREATY OF 1804

At the beginning of the Nineteenth Century the white man was already looking with longing eyes upon the broad prairies of Illinois where lived the Sacs and Foxes and some other tribes. When the Louisiana Purchase was made a clamor arose for the removal of the Indians in Illinois to the new domain west of the Mississippi. Gen. William H. Harrison, then governor of the Indiana Territory, negotiated a treaty at St. Louis on November 4, 1804, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States their lands east of the Mississippi, but retained the privilege of dwelling thereon until the lands were actually sold to white settlers, when they were to remove to the west side of the river. At that time it was the custom of the confederated tribes to give instructions to their chiefs, or delegates to a treaty convention as to what course should be pursued, or, in the absence of such instructions, afterward confirm the action of the delegates by a vote in council.

One faction of the Sacs and Foxes claimed that the delegates to St. Louis had no instructions to sell the lands east of the river, and a considerable number, under the leadership of Black Hawk, refused to confirm the sale. The opposition to the St. Louis Treaty was largely responsible for the alliance of Black Hawk and his band with the British in the War of 1812. After that war treaties of peace were made with several of the tribes that had fought against the United States. Black Hawk and his followers were the last to enter into such a treaty. On May 13, 1816, at St. Louis, a number of Sac and Fox chiefs and head men were induced to sign a treaty confirming that of 1804. One of the twenty-two chiefs who then "touched the goose quill" was Black Hawk, who, although he never denied signing the treaty, afterward repudiated the agreement.

It required considerable diplomacy on the part of the United States to induce Black Hawk and his followers to remove to the west side of the Mississippi, but in 1830 they crossed over into Iowa "under protest." Not satisfied with his new home, he recrossed the river in the spring of 1831, with a number of his braves and their families, and took possession of their former cornfields on the Rock

ington. The Black Hawk Purchase was the first Iowa land obtained from the Indians for white settlement.

TREATY OF 1842

The irregular western boundary of the Black Hawk Purchase soon led to disputes between the Indians and the settlers. To adjust these differences of opinion some of the Sac and Fox chiefs were persuaded to visit Washington, where, on October 21, 1837, they ceded to the United States an additional tract of 1,250,000 acres for the purpose of straightening the western boundary. Upon making the survey it was discovered that the ceded territory was not enough to make a straight line, and again the Indians accused the white settlers of encroaching upon their lands. Negotiations were therefore commenced for additional land to straighten the boundary, and some of the wiser chiefs saw that it was only a matter of time until the Indians would have to relinquish all their Iowa lands to the white men. Keokuk, Wapello and Poweshiek especially advised a treaty peaceably ceding their lands to the United States, rather than to wait until they should be taken by force. Through their influence a council was called to meet at the Sac and Fox agency (now Agency City) in what is now Wapello County. John Chambers, then governor of Iowa Territory, was appointed commissioner on behalf of the United States to negotiate the treaty.

The council was held in a large tent set up for the purpose near the agency. Governor Chambers, dressed in the uniform of an army officer, made a short speech stating the object for which the council had been called. Keokuk, clad in all his native finery and bedecked with ornaments, responded. After that there was "much talk," as almost every chief present had something to say. On October 11, 1842, a treaty was concluded by which the allied tribes agreed to cede all their remaining lands in Iowa, but reserved the right to occupy for three years from the date of signing the treaty "all that part of the land above ceded which lies west of a line running due north and south from the Painted or Red Rocks on the White Breast fork of the Des Moines River, which rocks will be found about eight miles in a straight line from the junction of the White Breast and Des Moines."

The red sandstone cliffs, called by the Indians the Painted Rocks, are situated on the Des Moines River in the northwestern part of Marion County, near the town called Red Rock. The line described in the treaty forms the boundary between Appanoose and Wayne counties, on the southern border of the state, and passes thence northward between Lucas and Monroe, through Marion, Jasper, Marshall and Hardin counties to the northern limit of the cession. East of this line the land was opened to settlement on May 1, 1843, and west of it on October 11, 1845.

TREATY OF TRAVERSE DES SIOUX

By the treaties concluded at the Indian agency on the Missouri River on June 5 and 17, 1846, the Potawatomi, Ottawa and Chippewa tribes relinquished their claims to "all lands to which they have claim of any kind whatsoever, and especially the tracts or parcels of land ceded to them by the Treaty of Chicago,

and subsequent thereto, and now in whole or in part possessed by their people, lying and being north and east of the Missouri River and embraced in the limits of the Territory of Iowa."

With the conclusion of those two treaties all that portion of the State of Iowa south of the country claimed by the Sioux became the property of the white men. It remained, however, for the Government to extinguish the Sioux title to North-western Iowa before taking full possession. This was done by the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux on July 23, 1851, when the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands ceded to the United States "all their lands in the State of Iowa, and also all their lands in the Territory of Minnesota lying east of the following line, to wit: Beginning at the junction of the Buffalo River with the Red River of the North; thence along the western bank of the said Red River of the North to the mouth of the Sioux Wood River; thence along the western bank of the said Sioux Wood River to Lake Traverse; thence along the western shore of said lake to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the junction of Kampesa Lake with the Tchan-kas-ka-da-ta or Sioux River; thence along the western bank of said river to its point of intersection with the northern line of the State of Iowa, including all the islands and said rivers and lake."

The Treaty of Traverse des Sioux was agreed to by the Mdewakanton band in a treaty concluded at Mendota, Minn., on August 5, 1851, and by the Wahpekute band a little later. Thus the great State of Iowa became the complete and undisputed domain of the white man.

CHAPTER IV

EARLY SETTLEMENT

LAND OPENED TO SETTLEMENT—THE FIRST TWO COUNTIES—THE FIRST SETTLERS IN
WORTH COUNTY—FIRST HAPPENINGS—REMINISCENCES—INDIAN EXPERIENCES
—PIONEER LIFE AND CUSTOMS—THE LOG CABIN—MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE—
HOUSE RAISING—HOUSE WARMING—CORN HUSKING—QUILTING BEE.

As stated in a former chapter, the first white men to look upon the land now comprised in the State of Iowa, or to set foot upon the soil, were Marquette and Joliet, who visited some Indian villages in what is now Lee County in the summer of 1673. The first white settlement within the present borders of the state was founded by Julien Dubuque in 1788, where the city now bearing his name stands. Eight years later Louis Honore Tesson received from the Spanish authorities of Louisiana a grant of land at the head of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River, where the Town of Montrose in Lee County is now located. The titles of Dubuque and Tesson were afterward confirmed by the United States Government, but with these exceptions no settlement was legally made in Iowa prior to June 1, 1833, when the title to the Black Hawk Purchase became fully vested in the United States.

A few French traders had established posts along the Des Moines and Mississippi rivers about the beginning of the Nineteenth Century; Fort Madison was built in 1808 by order of the Government, where the city of that name is now situated; a trading house was built and a small settlement was made upon the site of the present city of Keokuk in the early '20s, and Burlington was founded in the fall of 1832, soon after the lands of the Black Hawk Purchase were ceded to the United States. But, with the possible exception of Fort Madison and the settlement at Dubuque, none of these settlements had the sanction of the United States, and from a legal viewpoint the occupants were trespassers upon the Indian lands.

On that first day of June, 1833, when the Black Hawk Purchase was thrown open to white settlement, hundreds were waiting on the east side of the Mississippi and they lost no time in crossing over and selecting claims. During the next ten years the settlements were extended rapidly westward and in 1843 Fort Des Moines was built upon the site now occupied by the city of that name. A census taken in 1844 showed the population of Iowa to be 75,150.

The first counties—Dubuque and Des Moines—were authorized by an Act of the Michigan Legislature in September, 1834. The former included all that portion of the present State of Iowa lying north of a line drawn due westward from the foot of Rock Island and the latter embraced all that part of the state



SAMUEL EGBERT
Settled 1856.



G. H. ATWOOD
Settled 1856.



I. M. BOLTON
Settled 1856.



A. C. WALKER

lying south of the same line. The present County of Worth, also Mitchell, was therefore originally a part of Dubuque County.

THE FIRST SETTLERS

In the year 1853 a party of Scandinavians, under the leadership of Rev. C. L. Clausen of St. Ansgar, made a settlement in Mitchell County. In the early summer of the same year, however, four of this small band left the others and journeyed farther westward. These men were Gulbrand O. Mellem, Aslak Larsen, Lars Aslaksen and Ole Faergerbaken. Of the four, G. O. Mellem is given the honor of being the first settler within the bounds of the County of Worth.

G. O. Mellem was born in Hollingdal, Norway, November 13, 1829. The boyhood days of his life were spent in the hills of his native land, where he was a shepherd. In 1845 his parents emigrated to the states and four years later, 1849, he sailed for the New World. After landing in America he journeyed to Rock County, Wisconsin, where his parents had preceded him. For about a year he remained at home, then procured a job as raftsmen on the lower Mississippi River, at which he worked during the winter months, returning to the Wisconsin farm in the summer to assist his father in tilling the land. In the fall of 1852 he was married to Caroline Evanson, also a native of Norway, and in the following spring he came, with Rev. C. L. Clausen and the Scandinavian colony to St. Ansgar. As stated before, he became dissatisfied with the farming prospects there and, with his three companions, came eighteen miles farther west and located. His claim later proved to be the northeast quarter of section 32, which ground now lies within the corporate limits of the City of Northwood. Although he made several removals during his life, Mr. Mellem remained a resident of Worth County until his death on August 31, 1891. His faithful wife lived until September 14, 1904. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mellem, namely: Ole, Charles, Lewis, Mrs. G. A. Lee, Mrs. T. C. Rone, all of Northwood; Andrew, St. Paul; Minnie, Minneapolis; Elling, Glenwood, Minn.; Gus, Wyndmere, N. D.; and Mrs. H. A. Fryslie, Flasher, N. D.

For a long time the Mellem home was the only one in Worth County, and consequently the other early settlers first visited this place for information about the country and for lodging. Many of them were from the Rock County colony in Wisconsin and were of Norwegian birth. G. O. Mellem had many experiences with the Indians who roved the plains in the '50s and has told of his dealings with the red men in a reminiscence written in another part of this chapter.

The second permanent settler in Worth County was Simon Rustad. He was born at Lillehammer, Norway, January 9, 1826. In March, 1852, he was married to Anne Eliasdatter and then came to America, accompanied, of course, by his bride. Their first stop was in Rock County, Wisconsin, where they remained until 1854, then traveled to Worth County, Iowa. Mr. Rustad located on the northeast quarter of section 31, just west of the Mellem farm, which gives him the honor of being the first settler west of the Shell Rock River. In this county he remained until his death in 1893. His wife died August 6, 1903. Nine children were born to them, namely: Betsy, Sam, Randine, Edward, Henry, Christian, Annie Elizabeth, Oscar and Marie Charlotte.

About the time of Rustad's arrival in the county three others came—Christian

Amundson, Ole Solimietien and Andrew P. Nelson. The latter died in the fall of the same year.

In the latter part of the summer of that year three brothers by the name of Hart came into the county and, after investigating the prospects, purchased the improvements made by Mr. Larsen, who had bought them from G. O. Mellem. These claims were just north of the present city of Northwood. However, these brothers remained only until the next spring. They sold out to David H. Phelps, who, in company with Tilly McWithy, Hiram Bliton and the latter's two sons, Permeno and Willard J., had just arrived in the county to make a settlement. Phelps divided up this timber land with his partners and all began the erection of a home. The grove situated here was afterwards known as Phelps' Grove.

Just before the winter of 1854-5 a trapper, William Burgert, came to Worth County and occupied a claim near that of Phelps. He had visited the locality ten years before while upon a hunting excursion and noted the promising outlook of the land, consequently when the opportunity occurred he returned. He married the widow of A. P. Nelson in the fall of 1855. In the late '70s he left this county for California. He was known as a very eccentric character, but a man whose friendship was staunch and true. It is claimed that his marriage with the Widow Nelson was the first in the county; this may be modified by saying that they were the first settlers to marry after coming here, but the ceremony was performed at St. Ansgar by Reverend Clausen and so could not be considered as a Worth County marriage.

In the year 1855 Edmund Wright located at what was called Glen Mary, but in the following spring, with two brothers who had joined him, he moved to Wright's Grove, in Hartland Township.

Charles Johnson made a claim in the western part of the township near what was Rice Lake on May 19, 1855. This settlement was followed in the next autumn by that of Chauncey S. Lane, Benjamin Bloker and John M. Bennett and family. Hascal Skinner soon joined them, bringing his family. The first location selected by this group of settlers was near the east end of Rice Lake. In the spring of 1856 all of them moved a mile farther east and formed the nucleus of the Village of Bristol. Other newcomers of the year 1855 were: Abraham Christopherson, Ole Lee, Ole Aslakson, Lysbaek and Ole Hove, John S. Mark, Aslak Lee, Elling E. Svensrud, Hans Aslakson, Syver Syverson, Ole Hanson, Halvor H. Brekke, G. Jorgenson, Michael Paulson, Amos Levenson, Sever Johnson, L. O. Anderson, G. Ryerson, Gulbrand Gulbrandson and Hans Tollefson. These men settled largely in the eastern and northern portion of the county. Some American and English settlers also located in the eastern part of the county during the same year. Among them were: Arthur T. Bolton, William Senior, John Elliott, Thomas Lowthian, Francis Cope and Edward Ripley.

The year 1856 brought quite a number of pioneers to Worth County. Settlements were made over a large territory. Among those who came during this year and who were prominent in the early days were: Otis and Henry Greeley, Dr. James Keeler, Isaac M. Bolton, Alonzo Frink, Lars Larsen Loberg, Kittel Oleson, Benjamin Eyer, O. Gulbrandson, Samuel Egbert, Joseph M. Molesberry, Stephen and Jonathan Wright, Martin V. and Amos Bentley, C. K. Humdeby, Isaac Cummings, Mr. Clemmer, Horace Crandall, Andrew Henryson, Madison Rice, Chauncey Bliton, Martin Hanson, Knudt W. Johnson, Ole Torstenson, J. S. Loveland,



MR. AND MRS. ASLAG GULLICKSON
Settled 1854.



E. E. SWENSRUD
Settled 1855.



MR. AND MRS. GUNDER GULSON
Settled 1857



MR. AND MRS. SIMON RUSTAD
Second settlers in the county.

Darius Gardner, T. K. Hundebly, William Rhodes, John Bickel, William H. Pritchard, Joshua W. Thomson, N. W. Emery, W. Senior and Mr. Vredenberg, S. D. Green, John Elliott, Jerry Epworth, Aslak Gullickson, Gunder Sanda and Halvor Brekke.

In 1857 came among the early arrivals the following named: G. H. Atwood, Soren Lau, Joseph Hultz, Halver Olson, Martin Hanson, William H. Perkins, W. Henry Russell, John Butler, David Wright, Charles Wardall, Lemuel Dwelle, B. H. Beckett, John M. Slosson, Robert Nicholson, John E. Towne, Albert L. Towne, William Anderson, Samuel D. Green, D. D. Franklin, S. H. Franklin, David Ayers, William Dixon, Enos Smith, Edwin Stevens, P. C. Towne, Asa Franklin, E. S. Winans, William Frankell and David Perry.

More is written of these settlers in the chapter on Worth County townships.

The settlers of 1856 and the early part of 1857 were just in time to experience the hardships and suffering of that winter, which has lived in the memory of all as one of the most severe and terrible ever known in Iowa. The small cabins were ill-fitted to withstand the cold blasts of that winter and many instances of frozen limbs occurred, many travelers were overtaken by the blizzards and perished or else struggled through the drifts to some cabin. William Rice, who drove the mail on the trail from St. Ansgar and Albert Lea, was lost in the storm one night and the next morning was found near Rock Falls. He was brought to the cabin of a Mr. Olson and attempts were made to revive him. The effort was useless as he had been frozen to such an extent that death soon resulted.

Another instance is that of the son of David H. Phelps, of Northwood (Grove) Township. In December, 1856, on a warm day, he started from Mitchell County for his home. He waded the river at Newburg and so wet his clothing which was further soaked by a rain which soon came up. Snow followed, the air became very cold, and the boy's clothes froze upon him. This is all that is known of his suffering. When he did not appear at his home the father started over the trail in search of his body and unfortunately missed it. G. O. Mellem found the body three days after near the site of the cornhouse in Northwood, which was then just a plain. Evidence seemed to prove that young Phelps had crawled for almost a mile upon his hands and knees before death overtook him.

FIRST HAPPENINGS

The first white child born within the bounds of Worth County was Ole G., the son of G. O. Mellem. This birth occurred November 23, 1853. At this time the nearest neighbor of the Mellems lived about eighteen miles away. The second child born in the county was Samuel Rustad, son of Simon Rustad, which birth occurred July 14, 1854.

According to the Worth County records the first marriage in this civil division was that of Elling Ellingson Svensrud and Ann Abramson on September 18, 1858. James Keeler, then county judge, issued the license and also performed the marriage ceremony.

The first death in the county is supposed to have been that of Andrew P. Nelson, in the fall of 1854. However, in June, 1854, a man named Hall, attached to Pennybaker's surveying party, was drowned about four miles west of Northwood in Beaver Creek.

The first road laid out in Worth County was one running from Bristol to Northwood and was opened in September, 1857. Samuel Egbert was the commissioner to locate the same and James Trumbull the surveyor.

Gulbrand O. Mellem erected the first house in the county in the summer of 1853. This was a log structure on the south side of what is now Main Street, Northwood. The small shack stood until 1874, when it was demolished.

The first frame building erected in the county was that built by Johnson & Turnure at Bristol in the early spring of 1857 and was opened as a hotel in the summer of that year.

The first regular store in the county was opened by B. H. Beckett, in the Town of Northwood, on September 9, 1857. The store was the only one in the vicinity for a number of years and, singularly, was opened in the first frame building erected in Northwood.

The first sawmill in the county was erected by William Rhodes in the spring of 1857. This was near the site of the village of Fertile. Logs were sawed as early as July 1st of that year.

The first Fourth of July celebration occurred at Bristol in 1857. The day passed with the usual features attendant upon such an occasion. Reverend Strowbridge delivered the principal oration of the day.

The first man to make application for citizenship papers in this county was Knudt Brandson on June 1, 1858. The first to be fully naturalized were: Ole Knudson, Aaron Robinson and Soren Bansen, who received their final papers June 1, 1860, before the county judge, James Keeler.

Bristol was the first town laid out in the county, this in the spring of 1857, and here also, on October 30th of the same year, was established the first postoffice of the county, with James Keeler as postmaster. The judge had his orders to procure his mail in any possible manner until the Government could establish regular post roads through this section.

The first deed upon record in the county books is dated November 6, 1855, and was given by B. B. Richards of Dubuque to Daniel Leroy Harrington. It conveyed the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 36, township 98, range 22, altogether forty acres, for the consideration of \$140. The deed was first recorded in Chickasaw County and after the organization of Worth County was transcribed upon the latter county's records.

The first mortgage is dated November 18, 1857, and was given by Norman Smith of La Salle, Ill., to James G. Beebe. The land covered by it is the east half of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 29, township 98, range 20.

The first land entry was made by Joseph M. Molesberry at the Decorah Land Office and consisted of the following described property: The northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of section 30, township 98, range 19. The entry was dated November 21, 1854.

The first sheriff's sale in the county occurred January 11, 1862, at which time A. L. Towne, sheriff of Worth County, sold a quantity of real estate, the property of J. W. Dutton and others, to satisfy a claim held by J. W. Bliss.

The first probate proceedings in the county consisted of the appointment of an administrator of the estate of Amos Wilcox of Silver Lake, who died in October, 1861.



H. V. DWELLE
Settled 1859.



A. J. DWELLE
Settled 1859.



B. H. BECKETT
First merchant in Northwood.



HON. H. L. OLSON

The first flour mill in the county was constructed by Lemuel and A. J. Dwelle. A feed mill was built by Charles Wardell in 1857.

The first fire department was organized in 1883. The first bank in the county was established in 1869 and was known as the Worth County Bank. The first newspaper in Worth County was the *Northwood Pioneer*, issued in 1869 by P. D. Swick. The first railroad was built through the county in 1871.

The first organized society in Worth County was the Old Settlers' Club, organized in the year 1856 for mutual protection against "squatters" and as an aid to holding claims of 320 acres. William Burgert was elected the first president and Samuel Egbert, secretary. The constitution was signed by practically all of the early settlers in the county at that time.

REMINISCENCES

From the writings of G. O. Mellem, the first settler in the county, have been taken the following reminiscences. These were first published in the *Anderson Atlas of Worth County*, 1913, and are recopied here owing to their great value as historical material.

"In the summer of 1854 a party started out from Dubuque to survey and lay out a part of Worth County into proper divisions and subdivisions. The head of this company was John Pennybaker, a nephew of the surveyor-general, and who was in a bad state of health, being of consumptive tendency and advised by his friends to breathe the pure, free air of the Iowa prairies. He had assembled his squad of five men, himself making the sixth, and after loading up their teams in Dubuque, preparatory to starting, took a rest of a day before making the move. John Blew, one of his companions, sat down upon the tongue of one of their wagons to rest. The day was bright and beautiful, an afternoon sun shone from a cloudless sky, and all nature rejoiced, as it seems always to do when we are blessed with that rarest of all days, a perfect spring day. Blew leaned his head upon his hands in apparent meditation, and suddenly looking up into the sky, told his companions, who were standing by, that he had seen before him in the heavens six men marching in Indian file from the east to the west, and after they had gone a short distance a man came from the south and joining them the seven continued on their westward march. All at once they stopped and appeared to dig, and when they proceeded on in a moment there were but six of them. All soon melted into thin air shortly after this. A hearty laugh greeted this tale and Blew was rather rallied about it quite often afterwards.

"The party set out and while they were crossing the prairie somewhere perhaps in Howard County, an Irishman, from Chickasaw County, joined them as cook. The advent of this man from the south was so remarkable a coincidence with the vision that, although they still laughed 'with counterfeited glee,' yet in their own minds they all felt troubled. After their advent into this county they related the whole story to Mr. Mellem and he laughed with them.

"Now comes the singular part of the story. While they were yet running the lines in Northwood (Grove) Township, one of their number fell sick, and the horrible incubus of the vision weighed upon each man that they were doomed to lose one of their number and, of course, who else could it be but the sick man. He, lying there ill, conjured up the whole story of the vision, and

feeling that he must die, desired that he might be taken to Charles City, that he might not die in this 'horrible wilderness,' as he termed it. Accordingly, Mr. Mellem was employed to drive him there and whilst he was absent the denouement came. It seems that one day it became necessary for the compass and other instruments to be carried across the creek, where it is very deep, and while the party was congregated together, discussing whether it was best to go above the head of the stream and thus turn it, or to build a little raft to carry their tools over the deep water, the cook, the Irishman, who had joined them from Chickasaw County, approached. Seeing that they were in a quandary he, naturally enough inquired the cause. He was informed. 'Is that all?' he said, 'why I'll put 'em on me back and swim across fur yees.' Now as he was quite a noted swimmer among them, and all felt that no danger would come to him, Paddy stripped and, taking the compass by the legs, threw it over his shoulder and struck out for the other shore. He had hardly made a half dozen strokes when he was seen to sink beneath the water. Not rising again every effort was made to reach him. All, however, failed in their object until too late, for when he was finally hauled upon the shore life was extinct. His companions buried him on the banks of the pellucid stream and all but Blew left for the settlements. The latter lingered a short time when he, too, went back east. Thus the survey was broken up by a singular dream and its fatal fulfillment."

In speaking of the Indian scare of 1854 Mr. Mellem wrote:

"I did not see any Indians after coming here until the morning of Christmas Day, 1853. It was early in the morning and we had just finished eating our breakfast, and my wife was washing the baby, while seated by the fire, when the door was partially pushed open and a painted, plumed head was shoved in over the top of the low door. I supposed, not thinking of the reality, that some of our friends from St. Ansgar, having come over to visit us, had indulged in the old country pastime of garbing themselves in fantastic dress, with the intent of scaring me. I rose up and shouted, 'come in, you fools, do you think that you can frighten me?' Imagine my feeling when there entered my cabin three buck Indians. Two of them were evidently of some rank, as they were the handsomest dressed Indians I have ever seen, whilst the third was the shabbiest, meanest looking. They, looking around the room, asked for 'Minnie, Minnie.' I, misunderstanding them, said I had no money, for that is what I thought they wanted and it would hardly do to let them know I had any. They saw a pail nearby on a stool, pointed to it and then to their mouths, saying, as before, 'Minnie,' which now I understood to be the Sioux for water. I gave them a drink. My wife was sitting there in fear and trembling, scared almost to death, and told me to give them everything they wanted. They now began to try and question me, but as neither of us could speak the language of the other, it had to be done by signs. They peered in the cupboard, went down into the cellar and up overhead, looking in every nook and corner as if in search of something or somebody. I now came to the conclusion that somebody had been into their camp up north and hooked some of their horses and they were in search of them and the thieves. I determined, therefore, to take them to my stables and show them my stock, so that they could see that I had none of theirs. This I did, but it did not seem to be what they wanted, and we seemed no nearer an explanation than before. They now took my foot and planting it in the snow showed me the track of a boot, asking,



DWELLE'S FLOUR MILL IN 1868

this time plainly, by signs, if I had seen a man, or the tracks of a man with boots on, going south. I shook my head no; at this, one of them grabbed me by the head with one hand, while with the other he flourished a knife, drawing it across my throat. I thought my hour had come and for the only time I can remember felt scared. The Indian dropped his hold on me and seeing how frightened I looked, they all indulged in a good, hearty laugh.

"While I was thinking what to do, they started suddenly for the cabin. Now, I thought, the slaughter will begin, and did not know hardly what to do, whether to run and hide in the timber, or go to the cabin. After a moment's reflection I felt my duty was to go to the house and see just what was going on, so at once proceeded there. I drew near with fear and trembling and, peeping in, expecting to see a horrible scene of bloodshed, saw my three red friends seated on stools around the fire, smoking their pipes. I knew that all danger, if there had been any, was now over and I entered quite boldly. I tried hard to learn their errand and partially succeeded before their departure, which was soon after.

"It seems, from what I gathered from them and from others, that Joseph Hewitt, of Clear Lake, had been up among the Sioux in the quality of trader, and to help his trade in ammunition, etc., he had told them that the Winnebagoes were coming to raid them and that they had better be prepared. Not seeing their savage foes make an appearance, they came south to Round Prairie, where they threw up fortifications, remnants of which can be yet seen, sent out scouting parties, of which my visitors were one, in search of Joseph Hewitt, to learn of him the whereabouts of the Winnebagoes. They remained encamped there for sometime and early in the spring two Norwegians, returning from the Blue Earth country north on foot, came in view of six or seven hundred natives, who were indulging in war dances and hallooing like mad around a pole. The post was ornamented with the head of a Winnebago boy, who had been an attendant of Captain Hewitt's, and whom they had shot that day. The Indians had, by this time, understood the reason of Hewitt telling them the story and wanted to get hold of him to kill him. These two Scandinavians did not tarry long when they caught a sight of the ghastly trophy, but 'gave leg bail for security,' and on reaching the settlement spread the report of what they had seen. All was consternation now and all were making ready to leave the country at once. On their making a visit to Hewitt, whom they all knew was perfectly familiar with the Indians, he assured that there was no danger whatever; but when they looked around for him the next morning he, too, had fled, so they gathered up their traps without any more ado and left for the more thickly settled country at once, rousing up and scaring the country as they passed with their stories. Some, it is said, did not stop short of Decorah, and a few even reached McGregor.

"The Indians, not finding Hewitt, made preparations for their return, not having injured a single white man. I would not run, nor was I scared, as I partially understood how matters were. Shortly after this, in the spring, I had to go to St. Ansgar to have my plough sharpened, and hitching up my team I packed in the wagon the wife and baby. While crossing the prairie, about on a line between this and Mitchell County, looking ahead I discovered a grove, where I had never seen a grove before. My curiosity led me to drive nearer and I finally saw it move. Can it be elk, I thought. On a closer examination I

found it to be about three hundred Indians, emigrating to their homes in Minnesota. When I got closer up they treated me very kindly, entreating me by signs to go back, that they meant no harm, for they thought I was trying to run away, as I was journeying toward the settlement. They wanted me to buy a horse of one of them, but I did not think it best to be the purchaser, so drove off in peace. Soon after this they moved north and left the country for good."

Other narratives by the old settlers compare very much with this of G. O. Mellem. Mrs. Simon Rustad at one time discovered five big Indians standing in the cabin, while her two children cowered in the corner of the room. They wished bread only and after they had secured this they departed in peace. Shortly afterward a lone Indian threw a half of a deer into the Rustad cabin in return for the kindness. The Spirit Lake Massacre in Dickinson County in 1855, committed by the Wahpekute band of the Sioux, who were renegades, hated by the whites and reds alike, caused much uneasiness over all this portion of Iowa and preparations were made by all the settlers to defend their homes or leave. The New Ulm and other Minnesota massacres of the early '60s caused a flurry of excitement among the Norwegians of Worth County, many of them returning to their homes in the East or Wisconsin. Fortunately, however, Worth County soil was never the scene of bloodshed between the white men and the Indians.

PIONEER LIFE AND CUSTOMS

Compared with the conditions of the present day the pioneers of Worth County encountered some actual hardships and a great many inconveniences. One of the first problems with which the new comer was confronted was to provide shelter for himself and family. Most of the early settlers selected claims where timber could be obtained, and the first houses were log cabins. Often the settler's only assistance in building his cabin was furnished by the members of his family. In such cases small logs or poles, that could be easily handled, were selected and the walls were not more than six feet in height. Such a dwelling could hardly be called a "mansion," but it sheltered its inmates from the inclemencies of the weather. Sometimes two or three families would come together, when one cabin would be hastily constructed, in which all would live until each settler could build a house of his own. As the number of inhabitants increased the desire for better cabins grew and the "house raising" became a social as well as an industrial event. After the logs were cut into proper lengths and dragged to the site of the proposed cabin the settler would send out invitations to his neighbors, some of whom probably lived several miles away, to attend the "raising." These invitations were rarely declined, for the pioneers felt their dependence upon each other and were always ready to lend a helping hand.

When all were assembled four men would be selected to "carry up the corners," and took their stations at the four corners of the cabin. Skilled in the use of the axe, as the logs were lifted up to them they shaped a "saddle" on the top and cut a notch in the underside of the next log to fit upon the saddle. By cutting the notches a little deeper in the "butt end" of the logs, and alternating the butt and top ends the walls were carried up approximately level. No plumb lines were used, the walls being kept perpendicular by the eyes of

the corner men. Doors and windows were sawed out after the walls were up. An opening was also made at one end for a fireplace. Outside of this opening would be built a chimney of small logs, lined inside with clay to prevent its catching fire. If stone was convenient a stone chimney would be constructed, and sometimes a chimney would be built of squares of sod, laid up as a mason lays a wall of bricks. The roof of the cabin was of clapboards, split or rived with an implement called a frow and the floor, if there was one, was of puncheons, that is, thin slabs of timber split as nearly the same thickness as possible, the upper surface being smoothed off with an adz, after the floor was laid.

Hardware was a luxury in the new country and many of the pioneer cabins were completed without a single article of iron being used in their construction. The clapboards of the roof were held in place by "weight poles," which ran the full length of the cabin and were fastened to the end logs with wooden pins. The door was made of thin puncheons, fastened together with wooden pins, hung on wooden hinges and provided with a wooden latch. A thong of deerskin attached to the latch was passed through a small hole in the door and furnished the means of lifting the latch from the outside. At night the thong could be drawn inside and the door was locked. This custom gave rise to the expression "the latch string is out," signifying that a visitor would be welcome at any time. The cracks between the logs were chinked with pieces of timber and plastered over with clay to keep out the cold.

The furniture was in keeping with the house, being usually of the home-made variety and of the simplest character. In one corner was the bedstead, which was constructed in the following manner: a small sapling with two forks as nearly at right angles as could be found was cut the proper length to reach from the floor to the joists overhead, the forks being about two feet from the floor. The sapling was placed about the width of an ordinary bed from one wall and the length of the bed from the other. Poles were then laid in the two forks, the other ends of the poles resting in a crack between the logs, or in large auger holes. Across the poles were then laid clapboards, upon which the housewife placed her straw tick or a feather bed, if the family possessed one. Such a bedstead was called a "prairie rascal." Springs there were none, but "honest toil brought sweet repose" to the tired pioneer and he slept as soundly upon his prairie rascal as do many persons now upon more sumptuous couches.

Holes bored in the logs and fitted with strong pins served to support clapboards for a china closet, the front of which was curtain of some cheap cotton cloth, though in many homes the curtain was lacking. Stools and benches took the place of chairs. A table was made by battening together some clapboards to form a top, which was placed upon a pair of trestles. When not in use the trestles were placed one upon the other and the top leaned against the wall to make more room in the cabin. Stoves were almost unknown and the cooking was done at the great fireplace, an iron tea kettle, a long-handled skillet, a big copper-bottomed coffee-pot and a large iron kettle being the principal cooking utensils. Bread was baked in the skillet, which was set upon a bed of live coals and more coals heaped upon the iron lid, so that the bread would bake at both top and bottom. The large iron kettle was used for preparing the "boiled dinner," which consisted of meat, and two or three kinds of vegetables, cooked together. Johnny-cake was made by spreading a stiff dough of cornmeal upon

one side of a smooth board and propping it up in front of the fire. When one side of the cake was baked sufficiently the dough would be turned over to give the other side its inning. Many times a generous supply of Johnny-cake and the bowl of fresh milk constituted the only supper of the pioneer, but it was a supper which no early pioneer would blush to set before an unexpected guest. While preparing the meals, the housewife would nearly always wear a large sunbonnet to protect her face from the heat.

Somewhere in the cabin was the gun-rack, which was formed of two hooks fashioned from the forks of small trees. In these forks reposed the long, heavy rifle of the settler, while suspended from the muzzle of the gun or from one of the forks were the bullet-pouch and the powder-horn. The rifle was depended upon in many instances to furnish the meat supply of the family, as game of all kinds abounded. Deer were especially plentiful. Animals were killed for their skins and the carcasses were left to the wolves.

SWAPPING WORK

In these days, with plenty of money in circulation, and a bank in almost every village, when one needs assistance he can hire someone to come and help him. When the first settlers came to Worth County money was exceedingly scarce and they overcame the difficulty by swapping work. They assisted each other to build cabins in which to live; frequently ten or a dozen men would gather in a wheat field and while some would swing the cradle the others would bind the sheaves and place them in shocks. When one field was finished the whole party would move on to another, where the wheat was ripest and so on until the wheat crop of the entire neighborhood was made ready for threshing.

While the men were at work in the harvest field the women folk would gather and prepare dinner, each one bringing from her own store some little delicacy which she thought the others might not be able to supply. Elk meat, bear meat and venison were common at such dinners. The meal was often served out of doors, under the shade of the trees and as each man brought with him a good appetite, when they arose from the table it looked "like a cyclone had struck it."

Matches were rare in the new settlements and a little fire was always kept burning somewhere on the premises "for seed." During cold weather the fire was kept in the fireplace without trouble, but when the summertime came and fire in the house would render it uncomfortable, a small log heap was kept burning out of doors. If by some mishap the fire was extinguished, one of the family would have to go to a neighbor to borrow a fresh supply.

How easy it is now to enter a dark room, turn a switch and flood the whole place with electric light. But when the first settlers came to Worth County over sixty years ago the electric light was unknown. Even the kerosene lamp had not then been invented, and the housewife improvised a lamp by using a shallow dish which was partially filled with lard or some other kind of grease or oil. Into this dish was placed a loosely-twisted cotton rag, one end of which projected over the side of the dish. The projecting end was then lighted and, although the lamp emitted both smoke and odor, it answered the purpose then, affording enough light for the good woman to attend to her duties. Next came the tallow candle, which was made by pouring molten tallow into molds of tin, a soft cotton wick

having previously been drawn through the center of the mold. A set of candle molds consisted of six or eight candle forms soldered together. Often there was but one set of molds in a new settlement, but they were loaned willingly by the owner and passed from house to house until all had a supply of candles laid away in a cool, dry place. In the winter seasons the family would often sit around the fireplace with no light in the cabin except that from the roaring fire.

Nowadays, with well-stocked stores in every village and telephones in nearly every home it is an easy matter to call up the grocer and ask him to "send up a sack of flour." But in the days prior to the Civil war, going to market was no slight affair. Many of the settlers received their mail at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, whither they made periodical trips to mill, the one going to mill bringing back the mail for the neighborhood. McGregor or Dubuque was the nearest market for the produce of the farmer. With wheat selling for 40 cents a bushel and dressed pork from 2 to 3 cents a pound, a wagon load of such produce would hardly pay the expense of taking it to market. Yet the trip was made occasionally and the produce exchanged for a supply of the barest necessities, which was used with the greatest economy, for waste meant another long, dreary journey through the wilderness to the trading post. Civilization gradually brought mills and markets closer to the people of Worth County and the long pilgrimages to other markets were abandoned.

"Store clothes" were practically unknown in those early days. As soon as the wolves were driven out so that it was safe for the farmer to keep sheep, every pioneer had a small flock of those animals. The housewife would card her wool by hand with a pair of broad-backed brushes, the wire teeth of which were all slightly bent in the same direction. The rolls were then spun into yarn on the old-fashioned spinning-wheel and woven into cloth upon the hand-loom. Garments were then cut and made with the needle, the sewing machine not then having been brought into use. A girl of sixteen years of age who could not manage a spinning-wheel and turn out her "six cuts" a day or who could not make her own dresses, was a rarity in a new settlement. How many of the girls who graduated from the various high schools of Worth County in 1917 know what the term "six cuts" means? Or how many of them can cut or make their own gowns unassisted?

AMUSEMENTS

Although the pioneers had the hardships and privations it must not be imagined for a moment that their lives were utterly devoid of relaxation or entertainment. A popular social function in a new settlement was the "house warming." A new cabin was hardly considered fit to live in until it had been properly dedicated. In almost every frontier settlement there was at least one man who could play the violin. When the new house was ready for occupancy the fiddler was called into requisition and the cabin would give forth a "sound of revelry by night." On these occasions no fox trot, tango or hesitation waltz was seen, but the Virginia reel, the stately minuet or the old-fashioned cotillion, in which someone "called the figures" in a stentorian voice, were very much in evidence. The music furnished may not have been classic, but the old-time fiddler could make his violin respond to such airs as "The Bowery Gals," "Money Musk,"

"Step Light, Ladies" and "Turkey in the Straw," and what he lacked in artistic training he made up in the vigor of his execution. If the settler who owned the cabin had scruples against dancing, some other form of amusement was substituted, but the house had to be "warmed" by some sort of frolic before the family took possession.

Then there was the "husking bee," commonly called a "corn husking," in which pleasure and profit were combined. After the invitations to the shucking were sent out the farmer divided his corn into two piles as nearly equal in size as possible. When the guests arrived two of them would "choose up," and divide those present into two companies, the contest being to see which first would finish its pile of corn. Both men and women took part and one of the rules was that the young man who found a red ear was permitted to kiss the young woman next to him in the circle. The young men were not above playing an underhanded game by passing the red ears surreptitiously from one to another.

Women's clubs such as exist at the present time were then unknown, but the women had their quilting parties, when a number of them would take their needles and thimbles and gather at some house to unite in making a quilt. Then there would be a friendly rivalry to see who could run the straightest line or make the neatest stitches.

In these ways and in many others did the early settlers of Worth County find their recreation and it is safe to say that their pleasures were doubly appreciated in this lonely frontier country. Their life was prosaic at the best and the few means of entertainment were in great favor.

CHAPTER V

WORTH COUNTY GOVERNMENT

PRECEDING EVENTS—TERRITORY OF IOWA—STATEHOOD—THE ORGANIC ACT—FIRST OFFICERS—A LEGAL MISTAKE—THE COUNTY COURT—BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—AUDITORS—RECORDER AND TREASURER—RECORDERS—TREASURERS—CLERKS—ATTORNEYS—SHERIFFS—CORONERS—SURVEYORS—SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS—LEGISLATIVE—POLITICAL TREND—COUNTY SEAT AND COURTHOUSE—POPULATION

Before noting the manner in which Worth County was organized, it is well to consider briefly some of the events preceding its organization. When President Jefferson, on March 1, 1804, approved the act of Congress providing for the exercise of sovereignty over Louisiana, the territory now comprising the County of Worth came for the first time under the jurisdiction of the United States. The act provided that from and after October 1, 1804, all that part of the Province of Louisiana lying south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude should be known as the Territory of Orleans, and that portion north of that parallel as the District of Louisiana. In the latter was included the present State of Iowa. The District of Louisiana was placed under the jurisdiction of the Territory of Indiana, of which Gen. William H. Harrison was then governor.

On July 4, 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a separate territory and given a government of its own. When the Territory of Orleans was admitted into the Union in 1812 as the State of Louisiana, the name of the northern district was changed to the Territory of Missouri. In 1821 Missouri was admitted into the Union with its present boundaries, and all north of that state was left without any form of civil government whatever. No one seems to have given the matter any thought at that time, probably for the reason that the only white people in that region were a few wandering hunters and trappers, or the agents of the different fur companies, all of whom were more interested in the profits of their occupations than they were in establishing permanent settlements and paying taxes to support a government.

On June 28, 1834, President Jackson approved an act of Congress attaching the present State of Iowa to the Territory of Michigan, which then included all the country between Lake Huron westward to the Missouri River. By this act Iowa came under the jurisdiction of Michigan and the Legislature of that territory divided Iowa into two counties, as stated in the preceding chapter.

Iowa continued as a part of Michigan for less than two years. On April 20, 1836, President Jackson approved the act creating the Territory of Wisconsin, to take effect on July 4, 1836. Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed governor

of the new territory, which embraced the present State of Wisconsin and all the territory west of the Mississippi River formerly included in or attached to Michigan. Pursuant to Governor Dodge's proclamation, the first election ever held on Iowa soil was held on October 3, 1836, for members of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature.

TERRITORY OF IOWA

A census of Wisconsin, taken in 1836, showed that there were then 10,531 white people living in what is now the State of Iowa. During the twelve months following the taking of that census there was a rapid increase in the population, and early in the fall of 1837 the question of dividing the territory and establishing a new one west of the Mississippi became a subject of engrossing interest to the people living west of the great river. The sentiment in favor of a new territory found definite expression in a convention held at Burlington on November 3, 1837, which adopted a memorial to Congress asking for the erection of a new territory west of the Mississippi. In response to this expression of the popular sentiment, Congress passed an act dividing Wisconsin and establishing the Territory of Iowa. The act was approved by President Van Buren on June 12, 1838, and it became effective on the 3d of July following. The boundaries of Iowa as fixed by the act included "All that part of the Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River and west of a line drawn due north from the headwater or sources of the Mississippi to the northern boundary of the Territory of the United States."

President Van Buren appointed Robert Lucas, of Ohio, as the first territorial governor of Iowa; William B. Conway, of Pennsylvania, secretary; Charles Mason, of Burlington, chief justice; Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, associate justices; Isaac Van Allen, of New York, district attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, United States marshal. The white people living west of the Mississippi now had a government of their own, though by far the greater part of the new territory was still in the hands of the Indians.

STATEHOOD

On February 12, 1844, the Iowa Legislature, acting under the authority of and with the consent of the Federal Government, passed an act providing for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention. The convention met at Iowa City on October 7, 1844, and finished its work on the first day of November. The constitution framed by this convention was rejected by the people at an election held on August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second constitutional convention assembled at Iowa City on May 4, 1846, and remained in session for two weeks. The constitution adopted by this convention was submitted to the voters of the territory at the general election on August 3, 1846, and was ratified by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. It was also approved by Congress, and on December 28, 1846, President Polk affixed his signature to the bill admitting Iowa into the Union as a state. At that time all the northwestern part of the state was unorganized territory, or was included



NEW CEMENT BRIDGE, NORTHWOOD

in the old County of Fayette, which had been established by the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin in December, 1837. Fayette was probably the largest county ever established in the United States. It extended from the Mississippi River west to the White Earth River and north to the British possessions, embracing all the present State of Minnesota, northwestern Iowa and all of North and South Dakota east of the White Earth and Missouri rivers, with a total area of 140,000 square miles. Worth County was included in the County of Fayette.

THE ORGANIC ACT

On January 15, 1851, Governor Stephen Hempstead approved an act of the Iowa Legislature creating fifty new counties out of the unorganized territory in the western portion of the state. None of the counties created by the act of 1851 was organized for some time afterward. Scattered over the vast territory was a solitary settler here and there, but in none of the counties was the population sufficient to justify a county organization. It was not until almost three years later that the first settler located in Worth County. Meanwhile the tide of immigration was pouring into Iowa and as early as January 12, 1853, Governor Hempstead approved an act for the organization of counties, which act contained the following provisions:

"Whenever the citizens of any organized county desire to have the same organized, they may make application by petition in writing, signed by a majority of the legal voters of said county, to the county judge of the county to which such unorganized county is attached, whereupon the said county judge shall order an election from county officers in such unorganized county.

"A majority of the citizens of any county, after becoming so organized, may petition the district judge in whose judicial district the same is situated, during the vacation of the General Assembly, whose duty it shall be to appoint three commissioners from three different adjoining counties, who shall proceed to locate the county seat for such county, according to the provisions of this act," etc.

Prior to the time of its organization, the County of Worth was attached to Chickasaw, Floyd, Mitchell and Cerro Gordo counties, for electoral and judicial purposes. While a part of Mitchell County, the County of Worth was duly organized, according to law, under an order from Arad Hitchcock, county judge of Mitchell County. This instrument was dated September 1, 1857, four years after the first settlement in the county.

By this same order Worth County was divided into two civil townships, namely: Bristol, comprising all the territory west of the center of range 21, and Northwood, that lying east of the same line. In addition to the above provisions, Frank Wiggins, Joseph S. Loveland and James Keeler were appointed as judges of election, and the house of Johnson and Turnure as the place of holding the election for the Township of Bristol; and Charles Wardall, David H. Phelps and H. Crandall as judges of election, and the store of B. H. Beckett as the polling place for Northwood Township. The election was authorized to take place at the time of the next general election on October 13th, when county and township officers were to be chosen. At the election 186 votes were polled, 112 for Bristol and 74 for Northwood Township.

FIRST OFFICERS

At the first election of Worth County, noted above, the following officers were chosen: Dr. James Keeler, county judge; Chauncey S. Lane, treasurer and recorder; Benjamin K. Walker, clerk of the District Court; Stanley H. Wadsworth, school fund commissioner; Amos Bentley, prosecuting attorney; Lorin D. Turnure, sheriff; Edward C. Cole, county surveyor; and W. C. Caswell, coroner. Alonzo Frink and Martin Bentley were named as justices of the peace for Bristol Township and Charles Wardall and Warren Barbour for Northwood Township.

The office of county judge was created by an act of the General Assembly in 1857. It was proposed to make this the most important office in the county, as the judge, in connection with the County Court, consisting of himself, the prosecuting attorney and the sheriff, transacted almost all the business now devolving upon the board of supervisors, auditor and clerk of the court.

A LEGAL MISTAKE

In the first organization proceedings and the first election there was a legal formality which threatened to render the whole transaction illegal. It became necessary for the State Legislature to pass a legalizing act before matters could be straightened. This was done and the copy of the certificate of passage, from the County Court record, follows:

"Whereas, At the election held in Worth County on the 13th day of October, 1857, at which time the said county was organized and James Keeler was elected county judge, Chauncey Lane recorder and treasurer, Benjamin K. Walker clerk of the District Court, Stanley Wadsworth school fund commissioner, Amos Bentley prosecuting attorney, Lorin Turnure sheriff, Edmund Cole county surveyor, Warren Caswell coroner; and

"Whereas, It was found that the county judge issued the order for this election in Worth County three days before the date of the governor's proclamation for an election in this State, from which a question has arisen in regard to the legality of the said election; now, therefore,

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the election holden in Worth County on the 13th day of October, 1857, shall be declared legal, and all acts and parts of acts transacted by the parties then elected, in their official capacity, shall have the same force and effect in law as they would have been if the order for said election had been issued three days later, or after the issue of the governor's proclamation.

"Section 2. This act shall be in force and take effect from and after its publication in the Hamilton Freeman and Cedar Falls Banner.

"Approved March 23, 1858.

"I hereby certify that the foregoing act was published in the Hamilton Freeman the 1st day of April, 1858, and in the Cedar Falls Banner on the 6th day of April, 1858.

"ELIJAH SELLS,
"Secretary of State."

This completed the organization of Worth County and the various officers entered upon their respective duties May 1, 1858.

THE COUNTY COURT

The origin of the county court has been described in a preceding paragraph. In many counties of Iowa the county court became very unpopular, due principally to the fact that the county judge had too much power and often misused his right. The county court, subsequently, was doomed to failure at its inception. Until the year 1869 this body continued to transact business in the state civil divisions, although the power invested at first was gradually lessened. It was during the winter of 1859-60 that an act was passed by the General Assembly, which was approved by the governor, changing the mode of local government and creating the board of supervisors of the county. This board took charge of all the powers formerly vested in the county court, excepting the issuance of marriage licenses, probate matters and civil cases. Thus, it will be seen, from the year 1860 until 1869 the duties of the county court were largely nominal. However, in its relation to Worth County, there were many transactions of this court which were of historical interest.

The first entry upon the records of the county court was the appointment of Isaac Cummings as assessor on May 3, 1858.

The first county warrant issued was to Luse, Lane & Company, in payment for a set of books, stationery, etc., for the use of the county, for the sum of \$597.75 and was dated August 30, 1858.

The first survey of the swamp lands was made during the summer of 1858, under the direction of the court, by J. A. Trumbull, surveyor; John Overholt and Thomas Lowthian, chainmen.

On October 4, 1858, the first tax levy was ordered by the county court. This was for state purposes in the amount of three mills on the dollar and for county purposes six mills on the dollar. A levy was also made in school district No. 1 of 10 per cent for the construction of a schoolhouse.

The first bounty was claimed November 7, 1858, when Alfred Burdick came before the court with a wolf scalp. A warrant was drawn in his favor.

Early in October, 1858, the county treasurer presented his report, which was as follows:

Received fees	\$ 98.35
Received taxes	91.49—\$189.84
<hr/>	
Disbursed	\$ 86.03
On hand	\$103.81—\$189.84

On December 10, 1860, the first warrant for the relief of the poor was issued to Charles Ruby, for the support of a pauper.

These above mentioned business matters, also the formation of townships and the building of the first courthouse, comprised about all the important business of the court, prior to the establishment of the board of supervisors. The men who served in the capacity of county judge were: James Keeler, 1857-61; David Wright, 1861-5; Enos Smith, 1865-6; J. U. Perry, 1866-9.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The first board of county supervisors consisted of one member from each township. The first election for members was held in November, 1860, and the first meeting of the board was held at Bristol, at the office of the clerk of the district court, on January 7, 1861. The newly elected members were all present and took their oaths of office before B. K. Walker, then clerk of the district court, also clerk of the court. Reuben Wiggins was elected president of the board.

About the first business of the board was the payment of claims. The first county warrant issued was in favor of W. H. Russell, the township clerk of Hartland, and was for \$15. The date of the warrant corresponds to that of the organization of the board. At this same session of the board the swamp land question was discussed, a question which was then occupying the attention of many of the counties of the state. The proposal of W. P. Hepburn was agreed to and a contract was entered into with him, by which he was to effect a settlement of the question and attend to the whole matter. For his service he was to receive \$800.

At the October session of the board in 1861 a contract was let to H. V. Dwelle for the construction of a bridge across the Shell Rock River at Northwood on road No. 2, the price for the completed bridge to be \$578.79. These routine matters, together with the courthouse and county seat transactions which are discussed elsewhere, comprised most of the business of the board of supervisors during the first years.

The names of the Worth County citizens who have served upon the board of supervisors are as follows, also the date of their start as same:

Reuben Wiggins, John Morris, Lemuel Dwelle, Duncan McKerchner, Andrew Henryson, Warren Caswell, 1861; John Beadle, 1862; H. D. King, 1863; Elling Ellingsen, J. M. Molesberry, S. P. Cravath, William J. Clark, S. R. Butler, 1864; Solomon L. Evanway, Thomas J. Hunt, John D. Johnson, 1865; M. V. Bentley, 1866; S. K. Butler, Peter Crum and B. H. Beckett, 1867; T. K. Hundebly, 1868; C. C. Watson, J. M. Pennell and E. S. Winans, 1869; H. H. Platts, Lars Larsen, 1870; at this juncture the General Assembly changed the formation of the board of supervisors from a member for each township to three members for the entire county; Lemuel Dwelle, John D. Johnson and Reuben Wiggins, 1871; Herbrand Olsen, 1872; William Rhodes, 1874; S. J. White, C. A. Knapp, 1876; Reuben Wiggins, 1877; A. C. Blackmore, 1879; Michael Kelley, 1880; A. C. Walker, 1880; Isaac M. Bolton, 1881; J. M. Mosher, 1882; Elling Nelson, C. F. Jewett, 1883; I. M. Bolton, 1884; C. F. Jewett, 1885; Elling Nelson, 1886; I. M. Bolton, 1887; F. Parker, 1888; H. O. Harmen, 1889; S. N. Stone, 1890; F. Parker, A. E. Landsrud, 1891; T. O. Torgeson, 1892; A. E. Landsrud, 1893; George Lilly, 1894; John Burgeson, 1895; N. J. Nelson, 1896; George Lilly, 1897; N. E. Knudson, 1898; T. L. Bolton, 1900; G. A. Rye, 1901; Ole E. Foss, 1902; T. L. Bolton, 1903; G. A. Rye, 1904; O. E. Foss, 1905; O. E. Foss, N. E. Knudson, T. L. Bolton, 1907; N. A. Asenhus, Nels Thorson, 1909; E. A. Lansrud, Nels Thorson, 1911; same in 1913; N. A. Asenhus, Nels Thorson, 1915; E. A. Lansrud, Nels Thorson, 1917.



A WORTH COUNTY HOME

AUDITORS

The auditors who have served the citizens of Worth County have been: B. K. Walker, 1870-76; O. D. Eno, 1876-84; A. C. Blackmore, 1884-93; C. F. Merrill, 1893-7; J. E. Mitchell, 1897-1901; Iver Iverson, Jr., 1901-11; C. N. Urdahl, 1911-.

RECORDER AND TREASURER

Chauncey S. Lane, 1858-60; B. H. Beckett, 1860-62; J. U. Perry, 1862-64; D. McKercher, 1864-. Soon after the last named date this office was divided into two offices—that of treasurer and that of recorder.

RECORDERS

Duncan McKercher, 1865-75; S. O. Peterson, 1875-77; Ole Ouverson, 1877-81; Dow Simonds, 1881-87; Ellen Stott, 1887-91; T. L. Bingham, 1891-99; N. A. Ausenhus, 1899-1905; J. M. Slosson, 1905-11; S. O. Vold, 1911-.

TREASURERS

Duncan McKercher, 1866-74; H. V. Dwelle, 1874-6; S. O. Peterson, 1876-82; Knud Cleophas, 1882-88; G. N. Haugen, 1888-94; T. K. Hundebly, 1894-98; O. A. Tenold, 1898-1904; John J. Simmons, 1904-.

CLERKS

B. K. Walker, 1858-63; H. V. Dwelle, 1863-73; L. L. Carter, 1873-79; C. W. Clausen, 1879-84; E. G. Mellem, 1884-89; K. K. Sagen, 1889-95; David J. Hylle, 1895-99; W. L. Thomson, 1899-1905; H. K. Myli, 1905-11; W. L. Thomson, 1911-16; A. R. Thomson, 1916-.

ATTORNEYS

Amos Bentley, 1858-9; William P. Hepburn, 1859-62; Daniel D. Chase, 1862-65; John E. Burke, 1865-69; Irving W. Card, 1869-73; L. S. Butler, 1873-81; John B. Cleland, 1881-87; William Young, 1887-89; Ed Collin, 1889-95; J. R. Smith, 1895-97; Ivor Boe, 1897-1901; Ed Collin, 1901-03; M. H. Kepler, 1903-11; E. M. Sabin, 1911-17; C. O. Gunderson, 1917-.

SHERIFFS

Lorin B. Turnure, 1858-62; A. L. Towne, 1862-63; Charles Wardall, 1863-64; William H. Perkins, 1864-66; A. L. Towne, 1866-68; William H. Perkins, 1868-70; T. K. Hundebly, 1870-74; George F. Wattson, 1874-80; E. E. Savre, 1880-86; H. B. Cornick, 1886-94; Frank Heiny, 1894-1900; G. A. Lee, 1900-1909; H. A. Gullickson-.

CORONERS

Warren Caswell, 1858-62; James Randall, 1862-3; Simon Rustad, 1863-4; Stephen R. Butler, 1864-66; S. P. Cravath, 1866-68; Simon Rustad, 1868-72; G. Olsen, 1872-74; O. D. Eno, 1874-76; G. Olsen, 1876-77; Stephen Gullickson, 1877-78; F. E. Kenaston, 1878-80; William F. Broughton, 1880-82; William Conger, 1882-88; L. L. Carter, 1888-94; A. J. Cole, 1894-95; John Wroton, 1895-96; C. W. Sanders, 1896-98; C. A. Hurd, 1898.

SURVEYORS

E. C. Cole, 1858-60; W. H. Prichard, 1860-62; Lemuel Dwelle, 1862-70; H. V. Dwelle, 1870-72; J. P. Jones, 1872-74; H. V. Dwelle, 1874-75; J. P. Jones, 1875-76; H. V. Dwelle, 1876-84; O. D. Eno, 1884-85; H. E. Bowman, 1885-90; H. V. Dwelle, 1890-1907; Frank Forbes, 1907-09; F. R. Lyford, 1909-10. The office of surveyor is now abolished and that of county engineer substituted. The present county engineers of Worth County are F. R. Lyford and J. H. Curtis.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

J. W. Jackson, 1859-60; William H. Russell, 1860-61; Duncan McKercher, 1861-62; J. Randall, 1862-64; James Keeler, 1864-70; Franklin Parker, 1870-74; G. H. Whitcomb, 1874-77; C. A. Knapp, 1877-78; Walter Stott, 1878-79; G. H. Whitcomb, 1879-80; B. J. Booth, 1880-84; H. T. Toye, 1884-88; A. O. Bakken, 1888-92; H. A. Dwelle, 1892-94; S. B. Toye, 1894-1902; E. M. Mitchell, 1902-04; O. E. Gunderson, 1904-13; Bella Landsrud Sherven, 1913-.

LEGISLATIVE

Worth County has been a member of the forty-ninth, fifty-fourth, forty-second, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-first senatorial districts at different times. The men who have represented Worth County, or its district, have been: J. H. Powers, 1856; J. G. Patterson, 1863; Thomas Hawley, 1867; E. A. Howland, 1871; Lemuel Dwelle, 1875; F. M. Goodykoontz, 1879; H. G. Parker, 1881; J. H. Sweney, 1887; J. F. Clyde, 1889; C. F. Jewett, 1891; G. S. Gilbertson, 1895; James A. Smith, 1889; L. W. Boe, 1912; and Thomas A. Kingland, 1916. The dates given are those of election.

In representative districts Worth County has been a member of the forty-ninth, fifty-fourth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-ninth, seventy-seventh, eighty-sixth, ninety-third, ninety-first and ninety-fourth. The representatives in the lower house from the district of Worth County or the county itself have been: E. G. Bowdoin, 1856; C. D. Pritchard, 1863; Lemuel Dwelle, 1865; Charles W. Tenny, 1867; B. F. Hartshorn, 1869; David Secor, 1871; H. H. Bush, 1875; A. C. Walker, 1877; J. M. Hull, 1879; J. E. Anderson, 1881; Simon Rustad, 1885; J. M. Slosson, 1887; C. F. Jewett, 1889; James Ellickson, 1891; G. N. Haugen, 1893; W. O. Hanson, 1897; Paul O. Koto, 1899; Eugene Secor, 1901; Herbrand H. Olson, 1903; A. C. Blackmore, 1906; Edwin Collin, 1910; T. C. Rone, 1912; J. M. Slosson, 1916.



CITY PARK, NORTHWOOD



WORTH COUNTY COURTHOUSE, NORTHWOOD

COUNTY SEAT AND COURTHOUSE

The first county seat of the County of Worth was located at the Village of Bristol. Upon the records of the old County Court, under date of May 7, 1858, appears the following: "The commissioners appointed by the District Court of the Tenth Judicial District to locate the county seat of Worth County presented their report, locating the seat of justice at Bristol, in said county. It is therefore ordered that said report be accepted and such place be considered the county seat."

There were only about seven hundred people in the county in the following year, but the desire for a courthouse was strong and not until the various difficulties of such an undertaking became apparent did the people relinquish their hopes. Upon the County Court record for December 31, 1859, appear a few paragraphs which illustrate this point:

"State of Iowa, } ss.
"Worth County. }

"Be it remembered that on the 26th day of December, 1859, Alfred Burdick filed in the office of the county judge of the aforesaid county his proposal, with specifications, for building a courthouse for said county; and having duly considered said proposal and the plan and specifications presented for said courthouse, and having approved said plan and specifications and are satisfied that the interests of said county would be promoted by the erection of said courthouse, and being fully satisfied that the sum of \$20,000, for which Burdick proposed to complete said courthouse was the lowest sum for which said building can be completed, it is ordered and adjudged that said proposal be accepted and that said Burdick be required to enter into bonds in the penal sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) for the faithful performance of said contract by the first of January, 1862, and that upon the filing of said bond and executing a written contract for the performance of said work (both to be approved by the county judge), it is ordered that the warrants of the county be issued to said Burdick, or his order, to the full amount of the contract price, in full payment of said contract.

"With this provision, attached to the issue of said warrants, that if, on or before the 31st day of January, 1880, said Burdick surrender fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) of said warrants, the said Burdick shall receive, in place thereof, county coupon bonds of the same date and drawing 6 per cent interest. Said bonds to consist of five classes, of \$3,000 each class, payable, respectively, in four, five, six, seven and eight years from date.

"And be it further remembered, that after making the order aforesaid, the said Burdick did forthwith file his said bond and the contract was entered into and both were approved by me.

"Witness my hand.

"J. KEFLER,
"County Judge."

The County Court evidently in dreams of great dimensions found its inspiration for this undertaking. A \$20,000 courthouse one year after the organization of the county formed a pleasant thought, and the arrangements were made

with childish disregard of the magnitude of the responsibility. Had this building been erected it would truly have been a palace in the wilderness. However, it is recorded upon the same day as the above quoted agreement that county warrants numbering from 368 to 587 were issued to Alfred Burdick, amounting to the sum of \$20,000, and under date of January 31, 1860, it is recorded that Burdick appeared and surrendered \$15,000 worth of county warrants and received in return the 6 per cent bonds of the county. These, by the way, were the first bonds issued by the county and were numbered from one to eighty. However, the courthouse was never built; the contract was annulled and the bonds were returned by Burdick; but the county had to pay Burdick about three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-three cents as interest and damage money. Such constituted the first, and rather immature, efforts of the pioneer court to build a house of justice. The question of a courthouse was never again discussed by the County Court.

In March, 1861, the board of supervisors was presented with a petition, signed by Gulbrand Olsen and others, praying for the relocation of the county seat at the Village of Northwood. The motion was made that the petition be granted and that the whole question be submitted to a general vote of the electors. On the call for ayes and noes, however, the motion was lost and the petition tabled.

Not until the January session of the year 1862 did the county seat question again appear. A new board then became active and one of the first items of business, after the usual formalities had been dispensed with, was the presentation of a petition by Lemuel Dwellé, member of the board, which was signed by Iver G. Dahl and others, for a vote at the next general election on the question of relocating the county seat on the east half of block No. 79, within the village plat of Northwood. Gulbrand O. Mellem gave oath that the petitioners were legal voters of Worth County, and accordingly it was moved that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. Mr. Dwellé read the petition and the signatures of ninety-four voters attached. A lengthy discussion followed, terminated by the motion of Mr. John Beadle that it be made the special order for the following day. At the appointed time the matter was again taken up and the vote called for resulted: Ayes, Lemuel Dwellé and Duncan McKercher; noes, John Beadle, Warren Caswell and Reuben Wiggins. So the petition was dismissed, but not before Mr. Dwellé promised to present another of the same purport. On January 9th he did so, but, like its predecessor, it suffered defeat by one vote.

At the March session of 1862 the county seat relocation again was discussed. G. O. Mellem again presented a petition for an election to decide the issue, but after some "filibustering" of riotous character, the subject was postponed until the September session of the board. The September meeting also failed to produce successful results for the Northwood supporters; in fact, at almost every meeting thereafter some discussion arose over the county seat, and as often the Northwood advocates failed to carry the day.

The strife reached a climax in 1863, at the time when the Civil war was the main concern of the people. However, the tensivity of the war situation did not lessen one iota the feeling over the location of the county seat. When the board met for the June session of this year there was a general feeling that the question would be decided here and then. Hostilities began by the reading of

a petition by G. O. Mellem, which had become customary, and 114 others, praying that the proposition to relocate the county seat at the Village of Northwood be submitted to the legal voters of the county at the next general election. It appeared "upon the affidavits of B. H. Beckett and Gulbrand Olsen Mellem, that the signatures of those whose names were upon the petition were genuine, and those signing the same are legal voters and citizens of Worth County, and it appeared still further that Gulbrand O. Mellem makes affidavit to the fact that he has examined the census returns of Worth County, taken in 1863, under the state law, and that, as he verily believes, the number of legal voters, as shown by said census returns, is 169, and that this petition shows, therefore, thirty-one petitioners more than one-half of the legal voters of said county."

An adjournment was taken until the next day and then the question was brought to a vote, resulting three to two in favor of submitting the matter to the voters of the county at the next general election.

In October, at the election designated, the vote stood 115 to 40 in favor of removing the county seat to Northwood. The supervisors during the same month ordered the county offices removed and appointed Messrs. Dwelle and McKercher to secure suitable quarters for the same.

At the January session of the board in 1864 J. M. Molesberry offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, It is made the duty of the county board of supervisors of every organized county, by law, to provide suitable rooms or buildings for the convenience of the county officers of the county;

"Therefore, This board decides that it will build one, not to cost more than one thousand dollars."

The board advertised for sealed bids for a building 22 by 30 feet and two stories high. The contract for the erection of the building was let, at the February session, to S. D. Wadsworth, who was to have it completed by October 20, 1864. However, Wadsworth did not perform his work according to his contract and was compelled to relinquish the work to Lemuel Dwelle, to whom a contract was let on September 5th. Wadsworth paid damages to the county for his failure.

In January, 1876, L. and A. J. Dwelle made a proposition to build a front addition to the courthouse, of brick, 24 by 40 feet, with two stories and a basement, including a fireproof vault, for \$2,750. This proposal was rejected by the board. At the June session a contract was let to the firm of Hunter & Robertson to build a fireproof vault in the rear of the old courthouse.

On April 7, 1879, a petition was received by the board, asking for a relocation of the county seat. The record of the 10th of the same month states:

"This day appeared King and Wilbur, attorneys, and present the petition of Charles Locke and others, praying that the board order that the question of the removal of the county seat from Northwood to Kensett be submitted to a vote of the legal voters of Worth County at the next general election, to be held on the second Tuesday in October next. The same parties offered in evidence, that the last official vote of Worth County, as shown by the census of 1875, was 763 votes. On the face of the said petition it was found, by count, to contain 784 signatures.

"Ed Collin, attorney, then appeared and presented a remonstrance to the

aforesaid petition, which, upon count, was found to contain upon its face 685 signatures, and it was found that sixty-nine names were found upon both papers."

After some discussion and a delay of several days, the board decided to submit the question to the voters at the October election. This was done, with the result in favor of Northwood, by 709 votes to 644.

After the location of the county seat had been definitely settled, Lemuel Dwelle deeded to Worth County the east quarter of block 79, in the Village of Northwood, on the condition that the land should be used for courthouse purposes. The citizens of Northwood also raised \$5,000 by subscription as a courthouse fund. All details were arranged and the contract for the courthouse was let to Simon Larsen for \$4,594, which sum was augmented before the work was completed, owing to changes in the building plans. A. D. Robertson, Lemuel Dwelle and B. H. Beckett were appointed as a committee to superintend the building of the structure. This ended the county seat contest for the time being, but in 1892 the strife between Kensett and Northwood was again opened. Both Kensett and Northwood raised sums of money for the projected courthouse and much bitterness was shown. Again Kensett's plans were awry and Northwood became the proud possessor of a new courthouse, described in following paragraphs. The board ordered an election for May 9, 1893, on this proposition:

"Shall the board of supervisors of Worth County be authorized to build a new courthouse, including suitable vaults, on block 63, in Northwood, at a cost of \$9,000, provided the present courthouse property in said county can be sold for \$7,000, and provided further that all of said block 63 can be had with full and perfect title without expense to said county?"

The matter brought many arguments, debates and journalistic efforts from both sides. Charges were made by the citizens who did not favor the proposition and were answered by those desiring the improvement, but when it came to a vote at the specified time, the result was 902 to 644 in favor of building a new seat of justice. At the meeting of May 11, 1893, a contract was made with the Northwood High School Association, whereby the latter was to take over the old courthouse property for \$7,000. H. R. P. Hamilton of St. Paul drew the successful plans for the new building and the contract was awarded to J. L. Rood, also of St. Paul, for \$8,100. The building was completed according to the plans laid and formally dedicated for use on December 23, 1893.

In March, 1902, the old question was again revived, when the people of Kensett presented a petition with 1,623 names to the board of supervisors, asking that an election be held upon the question of changing the county seat to Kensett. The people of Northwood immediately got busy and on May 23d following filed a remonstrance with 1,532 names attached. On June 3d the remonstrants filed objections to 370 names on the Kensett petition, for the reason that they were also on the remonstrance. On the same day the petitioners filed objections to 175 names on the remonstrance on the ground that that number of signers had made affidavits requesting that their names be withdrawn; and the affidavits showing the facts as stated were filed. On the same date the petitioners filed objections to 850 names on the remonstrance for the reason that they were signed before the petition was filed. All of this litigation resulted in confusion. The upshot of the matter was that the board of supervisors, by a

vote of two to one, voted to put the county seat question before the voters at the next general election. Then the Northwood people took the matter to the District Court, which tribunal decided in favor of the northern town. The board of supervisors finally took an appeal to the state Supreme Court, with the result that the lower court's decision was sustained on the ground that a citizen could change his mind once, but could not alter his opinion an indefinite number of times.

POPULATION

Of interest to the reader of this work is the table showing the population of the county since the time of its first settlement. This list follows:

Year	Population	Year	Population
1860	756	1885	8,257
1863	895	1890	9,247
1865	1,143	1895	10,285
1867	1,543	1900	10,887
1870	2,899	1905	10,635
1875	4,908	1910	9,950
1880	7,953	1915	11,188

INCORPORATED TOWNS

Town	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915
Northwood	791	859	1,133	1,271	1,373	1,264	1,525
Manly	359	327	346	982
Kensett	390	459	435	360	430
Grafton	156	161	183	199
Hanlontown	158	129	180
Fertile	207	232
Joiee	172

CHAPTER VI

WORTH COUNTY TOWNSHIPS

DEFINITION OF TOWNSHIP—ORIGIN OF CIVIL TOWNSHIP—IOWA TOWNSHIPS—
WORTH COUNTY TOWNSHIPS—BARTON TOWNSHIP—BRISTOL TOWNSHIP—BRISTOL
VILLAGE—JOICE—BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP—DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP—DANVILLE
TOWNSHIP—HANLONTOWN—FERTILE TOWNSHIP—FERTILE VILLAGE—HARTLAND
TOWNSHIP—KENSETT TOWNSHIP—TOWN OF KENSETT—LINCOLN TOWNSHIP—
MANLY—GROVE (NORTHWOOD) TOWNSHIP—SILVER LAKE TOWNSHIP—UNION
TOWNSHIP—TOWN OF GRAFTON.

Before describing the formation and early settlement of the various townships, in Worth County, something must be said of the origin and history of townships in the United States. Townships in this country are divided into two classes—congressional and civil.

Theoretically, the congressional township is six miles square, divided into thirty-six sections, bounded by township and range lines, each section a mile square, and the whole comprising a total of 360 acres of land. The congressional township is used as the basis for all land descriptions and county records of lands and land dealings. However, in some cases the converging meridians of longitude, or an error on the part of the surveyor, results in a township of this kind being smaller or larger than the specified six miles square, thus causing fractional sections to be entered upon the records.

The civil township is a political subdivision. Although it frequently corresponds in extent to the congressional township, its boundaries are not confined to the lines of the government survey. Natural features, such as rivers and streams, also land ridges, often form the boundaries of this type of township. Another difference is that the civil township is generally distinguished by a certain name, while the congressional township is always described by the number of the township and range lines.

The civil township is the older of the two types. The Pilgrims, soon after their arrival at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620, began to develop a form of local government, modeled after the Anglo-Saxon "tunscepe," which had been copied from the Teutonic "mark." The "tunmoot," or town meeting, of the Anglo-Saxon gave every citizen an opportunity to express his views and the "tunreeve," or head man, was required to carry out the wishes of the people. The tunmoot was transplanted to New England soon after the first settlements were founded in that section. The first town meetings in this country were held in the settlements of Plymouth, Boston and Salem, Mass. Other settlements imitated the system, and during the colonial period of American history the town meeting,

or "folk-moot," as it was often called, was a feature of New England. Some authorities, among them Fiske, have stated that this form of local government was the nearest to a pure democracy ever known.

At first the township meant simply a "tract of land granted to persons who intended there to settle a town and gather a church." After the beginning of the settlement it was called a town and the outlying and unsettled portions of the grant were called the township, but after a time the two terms were used synonymously. These grants or townships were incorporated by the colonial authorities and given certain specified powers. In the town meeting the people were authorized to elect officers, called selectmen, to manage the affairs of the township; a field-reeve, whose duty was to impound stray animals until the owner could be found; the hog-reeve, who was empowered to see that every hog at large should have a ring in its nose; and a constable, who was to obey the orders of the selectmen. In some settlements the selectmen made it the duty of the constable to "tickle the noses of those who were inclined to go to sleep during church services and keep them awake for the good of their souls." The town meeting also levied taxes, made appropriations for the support of the schools and the building of roads, etc. The famous military organization known as the Minute Men had its origin in the town meeting.

Some of the resolutions adopted by the town meetings of New England contained clauses the sentiment of which was afterward embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson said of the town meeting in 1807: "How powerfully did we feel the energy of this organization in the cause of the Embargo. I felt the foundations of government shaken under my feet by the New England townships. There was not an individual in their states whose body was not thrown with all its momentum into action, and although the whole of the other states were known to be in favor of the measure, yet the organization of this selfish community enabled it to overrule the Union." Notwithstanding this defeat of the purposes of the Embargo Act, and finally of the act itself, Jefferson repeated: "They have proved themselves the wisest invention ever devised by the wit of man for the perfect exercise of self-government and for its preservation."

In establishing the township system in New England, town meetings were at first held quite frequently. Some of the settlers who were busily engaged in the work of developing the resources of the new country complained that this took too much of their time, so the annual meeting was ordered, with the provision that special meetings could be called whenever necessary. Boston did not abandon this form of local government until 1820, when the 7,000 voters of the city made the town meeting so unwieldy that representative government was introduced.

The principle of representative township, county and municipal government was first worked out and applied in the State of New York. From that state it spread westward and southward. In the southern states the county is the unit of local government and the township is practically unknown. In the states of the Mississippi Valley the township system is a combination of the New England and New York ideas.

IOWA TOWNSHIPS

Township government was first established in Iowa while the state was attached to Michigan Territory. The Legislature of that territory in September, 1834, created the Township of Julien, which included the entire County of Dubuque—that is, all that part of Iowa lying north of a line drawn due west from the foot of Rock Island. Worth County was therefore a part of Julien Township, Dubuque County. South of the line was Flint Hill Township, which embraced all of Des Moines County. When Iowa was made a part of Wisconsin by the act of April 20, 1836, the first Legislature of that territory set about amending the laws, and the act of December 6, 1836, provided that "Each county within this territory now organized, or that may be hereafter organized, shall constitute one township for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the amended laws."

In the act of Congress organizing the Territory of Iowa, approved by President Van Buren on June 12, 1838, was a provision that all township officers should be elected by the people. In his message of November 12, 1838, to the first Legislature that was ever convened in Iowa, Governor Robert Lucas said: "The subject of providing by law for the organization of townships and the election of township officers, and defining their powers and duties, I consider to be of the first importance and almost indispensable in the local organization of the government. Without proper township regulations it will be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, to establish a regular school system. In most of the states, where a common school system has been established by law, the trustees of townships are important agents in executing the provisions of its laws."

The Legislature to which this message was submitted did nothing toward the establishment of civil townships, but on January 10, 1840, Governor Lucas approved an act providing for township organization. Under this act the question of forming a new township was to be submitted to the voters residing within the territory it was proposed to include in said township, and if a majority expressed themselves in favor of the proposition, the township should be organized. This system, with some supplementary legislation, continued in force until after the admission of the state in 1846. In the case of the counties created by the act of January 15, 1851, each was declared to be a single township until such time as the local authorities deemed it advisable to create others.

When the office of county judge was abolished by the act of March 2, 1860, the township system assumed greater importance in Iowa than ever before. The act became effective on July 4, 1860, and required the voters of each township in the county to elect one member of the county board of supervisors at the next general election, the supervisors so elected to take office January 1, 1861, and to discharge all the duties formerly performed by the county judge. In 1862 the supervisors were given power to create new townships and to regulate the number of members of the board of supervisors in the county, an authority which has been retained until the present day. In 1871 the supervisors were elected from districts instead of townships, according to a legislative ruling. Worth County was then divided into three districts.

WORTH COUNTY TOWNSHIPS

The statement has been made before that on September 1, 1857, when the County of Worth was organized, the county was divided into two townships—Bristol, all the territory west of the center of range 21, and Northwood, all the territory east of the same point. In August, 1858, the dividing line between these two townships was changed to the line between ranges 20 and 21.

At the January, 1859, term of the County Court the judge made an order in reply to a petition presented by Eli Wood and others, authorizing the organization of a civil township to comprise all the congressional townships 98, 99 and 100, range 21. This township was to be known as Hartland and the order designated the house of Eli Wood as the place of holding the first election and the time as the third Monday in February, 1859. This area embraced all of what is now Hartland, Brookfield and Danville townships.

On February 7, 1859, the board of supervisors ordered the organization of a civil township to consist of congressional township 98, range 19, and township 98, range 20, to be set off from Northwood Township and to be called Jack Oak Township. On March 7, 1859, the court also ordered the organization of congressional township 100, range 19, and all of township 100, range 20, except sections 27 to 34, inclusive, and including sections 1 and 12 of township 99, range 19, as a civil township to be called New Era. However, a petition was presented by Parmenio Bliton and others asking for the restoration of New Era Township to that of Northwood, and upon June 6, 1859, the judge granted this prayer. The township of Jack Oak apparently was never organized, as no further record is to be found relative to it.

Under the date of October 20, 1860, the County Court ordered the townships of Fertile and Silver Lake to be organized, and the first election to be held the following November. This was the last township business transacted by the County Court.

At the September, 1861, term of the board of supervisors a civil township to consist of congressional township 98, ranges 19 and 20, was ordered to be organized under the name of Sunnyside. The first election was ordered held at the house of Peter Crum. This township, though, never completed its organization and remained a part of Northwood.

In June, 1863, the board ordered the organization of Union Township and an election to be held for township officers at the schoolhouse in subdistrict No. 5. Brookfield Township was also ordered to perfect its organization and to hold an election at the home of Martin V. Bentley, in the Village of Glenmary.

In September, 1872, the board adopted a resolution to make the lines and boundaries of the townships in Worth County conform to the congressional lines. Hitherto the boundaries of the civil townships were irregular and of different shape. Two new townships were also ordered to be organized—those of Danville and Deer Creek, the former to consist of township 98, range 21, and the latter of townships 99 and 100, range 19. In June, 1873, congressional township 99, range 20, was ordered to be organized as a civil township under the name of Kensett. At the April, 1877, session of the board, Barton Township was ordered organized from congressional township 99, range 19.

The townships in Worth County were formally organized in the following order and upon the following dates:

Northwood Township, October 13, 1857.
Bristol Township, October 13, 1857.
Hartland Township, February 21, 1859.
Fertile Township, October 20, 1860.
Silver Lake Township, October 20, 1860.
Union Township, October 13, 1863.
Brookfield Township, October 13, 1863.
Danville Township, November 5, 1872.
Deer Creek Township, November 5, 1872.
Kensett Township, October 14, 1873.
Barton Township, October 9, 1877.
Lincoln Township, November 7, 1876.

Northwood incorporate was separated from the remainder of Northwood Township and made independent April 3, 1876, although the town had been incorporated prior to this date.

The name of Northwood Township was changed to Grove Township on January 7, 1902, by the board of supervisors.

BARTON TOWNSHIP

The Township of Barton lies in the extreme eastern end of Worth County and is bounded on the north by Deer Creek Township, on the east by Mitchell County, and on the south by Union Township and on the west by Kensett Township. The township comprises all of congressional township 99 north, range 19 west. As stated before, the township was set off from Deer Creek Township on April 3, 1877, and was named after an old English town by Reuben Wiggins.

L. O. Anderson is credited with being the first settler in this township. In the spring of 1855 he stopped on section 1, just over the county line; at the time being the only settler in Deer Creek Township, which then included Barton. Lars Allanson was probably the next to locate within the township, this in 1867. Section 11 was his choice of location. Nels Colbertson came to the township in 1869 from Mitchell County and settled on section 12. Ole Severson came in 1868, choosing a home site on section 11. Bjorn Ellingson settled on section 11 in the spring of 1870.

The first marriage in Barton Township was that of L. O. Anderson and Sarah Severson, which occurred June 13, 1856. The birth of their son, Ole L., February 1, 1857, was the first birth in the township. The first death was that of Mrs. Anderson on February 18, 1867. She had the unique distinction of being the first bride, the first mother and the first to die in Barton Township.

One village named Bolan is located in this township. This small community had its beginning when the railroad, now the Chicago Great Western, was constructed in 1886. The platting occurred the next year, upon land then owned by Anna Alexander. The first store in this village was conducted by J. H. Wambeam; the first grain elevator was built by Cameron & Bosworth; and the first blacksmith shop was operated by Joseph Vendal.

BRISTOL TOWNSHIP

Bristol Township lies in the extreme western part of the county, comprising all of congressional township 99 north, range 22 west, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Silver Lake Township, on the east by Brookfield Township, on the south by Fertile Township, and on the west by Winnebago County.

Bristol Township was organized at the same time as the county and, as stated before, was one of the two first townships. The first election was held on October 13, 1857, when there were sixty-eight ballots cast. The first officers chosen were: Alonzo Frink and Martin V. Bentley, justices of the peace; George S. McPherson, clerk; Stephen Wright and Isaac Cummings, constables; Otis Greeley, road supervisor; Frank E. Wiggins, Augustus L. Millard and Charles Johnson, trustees.

The first settler in Bristol Township was Charles Johnson, who made a claim near the old Rice Lake basin on May 19, 1855. He built here the first house in the township—a simple log cabin. In the following autumn Chauncey S. Lane, Reuben Wiggins, Benjamin Bloker and John M. Bennett, the latter with his family, located their claims and built their small homes on section 17, near the waters of Rice Lake. Shortly after they had settled here Haskell Skinner, with his family, joined them. Here the small group spent the winter months, but when spring came they decided as a body to change their residence to a more convenient locality. Accordingly a concerted removal was made to a point a mile north, near the site of the Village of Bristol.

Shortly after the colony had found comfort in its new home it was augmented by the arrival of Otis and Henry Greeley and Royal and W. Tyler, all of whom brought their families but Henry Greeley. These people formed the nucleus of Bristol Village, the first county seat. In July, Dr. James Keeler, the first county judge, came to the settlement. He returned to Bremer County for his wife and child, arriving here for permanent settlement in September, 1856. With him came Alonzo Frink and A. L. Millard. Just about this same time, in August to be exact, J. S. Loveland, Isaac Cummings, John Sperrin and William S. Fuller arrived, and in October George McPherson made his appearance.

Reverends Forbes and Strobbridge were new comers in 1857 and in 1858 William J. Clark located in the township. Other early settlers of the township were: John Cullen, Otis Greeley, Knud H. Trostem, Jokum Olsen, Alfred Burdick, William Todd, E. O. Ellingson, John Halvorson, Stener Gunderson Kivel, Ingerbret Olsen Kaasa, Lars Hagen, T. E. Wright and I. H. Miller.

The first marriage in Bristol Township was that of Anson M. Stewart and Helen M. Convers on June 28, 1858.

The first birth was that of Joseph B., son of Dr. James Keeler, October 15, 1856.

The first death was that of the infant child of Alonzo Frink. The exact date of this child's death is unknown.

BRISTOL VILLAGE

Although little is left of the Village of Bristol, at one time this small community was the principal place in the county and bid fair to become one of the most important towns in northern Iowa. It is the pioneer village of Worth

County, for here was made the first settlement of sufficient size to warrant the appellation of town.

The postoffice was established at Bristol October 30, 1857, with Dr. James Keeler as the first postmaster. He continued in this office for nine years and was succeeded by T. Wright. H. N. Keeler, Benjamin Bloker and George Platts were other early postmasters of Bristol.

The village is located on sections 5 and 8, near the head of Elk Creek, within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the west line of the county. When the first settlers removed here in 1856 from the shore of Rice Lake they did not intend to start a village, but in the spring of 1857 J. S. Loveland and Chauncey S. Lane laid out the village plat and filed it in the courthouse of Mitchell County, Worth County not then having been organized. The date of filing was May 4, 1857, and the plat is presented upon the record as the property of Lane and Loveland. From the fact that all the subsequent deeds to the village plat were in Loveland's name, it is to be supposed that he acquired Lane's interest soon after the platting.

The first house erected in the village was built of logs by John M. Bennett. The first frame structure was built in the summer of 1857 by Charles D. Johnson and Lorin B. Turnure; the latter opened it as a tavern. Here the first election was held. In the winter of 1856-57 a Mr. Woods, of Osage, Mitchell County, opened a small store, with James Paxton as clerk. Woods carried a meager stock of general merchandise. In the succeeding spring C. S. Lane hauled a stock of goods from Dubuque and offered it for sale. Benjamin Bloker and H. N. Keeler also kept stores in the village during the early days. The first blacksmith was Isaac Cummings, who located and opened his shop during the month of May, 1857. In 1858 the first carpenter shop was established in the village.

The story of Bristol's well-laid plans for making herself the county seat of Worth County is an interesting one. The description of the fight between Bristol and Northwood has been given in Chapter V, but the contest which resulted in placing the question to a vote of the people was preceded by several notable efforts of the Bristol people to improve their chances for holding the county seat honor. In 1856 and 1857 the greater number of the settlers located in the western part of the county and quickly made this section the principal one in the civil division. Bristol's only disadvantage was its position far to the west of the geographical center of the county, which has always been considered the proper location for a county seat. With this in view, Chauncey S. Lane and several of his friends started a scheme whereby the eastern half of Worth County was to be released to Mitchell County and the eastern half of Winnebago absorbed by Worth, thus placing Bristol in the center of the newly bounded county. Lane and his associates presented this plan to the Legislature at the session of 1857-58, and this body, strange to say, passed a bill authorizing the change, which bill was sent to the governor for his signature. However, there were other influences working which quickly spelled the defeat of the Bristol efforts. Mr. Bentley, a large land owner and who owned the site of the Village of Glen Mary, desired the county seat for his village. He had prestige with the governor and used this advantage against Lane, with the result that the governor completely ignored the bill. This ended the plans of the Bistolites for a geographical change in Worth County.

In the early spring of 1858 Samuel Murdock, of Clayton County, then judge

of the Tenth Judicial District, appointed O. P. Harwood, of Mitchell; Van Patten, of Cero Gordo, and George Finney, of Winnebago, commissioners for the location of the county seat of Worth County. On May 7, 1858, they chose Bristol, and here all the county business was transacted until 1863, when Northwood dispossessed Bristol of the distinction by a vote of 115 to 40.

The people of Bristol later claimed that the vote in their own township was extremely small, owing to the fact that so many of the legal voters were in the Union army, including Chauncey S. Lane himself, the principal champion of their rights. The loss of the courthouse was a heavy blow for the village, many of its citizens moving to other parts of the country and many of the buildings were removed to Lake Mills, in Winnebago County. Bristol has remained in a state of low ebb from that time until the present.

JOICE

The Town of Joice, like Hanlontown, owes its existence and consequent success as one of the smaller trading centers to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. A postoffice was established here, with A. O. Bakken as postmaster, in addition to his work as storekeeper, and thus the town was started. The town was destined to be an agricultural center, a trading point for the farmers of Bristol Township, and so the second business venture was the Farmers Savings Bank, spoken of in the banking chapter. In 1899 the Nye, Schneider-Fowler Company erected the first elevator, and in the following year the Northern Grain Company erected another. This was afterward purchased by the Farmers' Incorporated Co-operative Society of Joice and operated by them. In 1901 Hammer & Malmin started the second merchandise store. Holstad & Erickson opened the first hardware store in 1901. Thomas Anderson was the first blacksmith in the village.

On April 12, 1913, an election was held to determine the question of incorporation. A petition had previously been presented to the Legislature by George Rowe, W. A. Crosby and others. By a vote of 36 to 6 the people evidenced their desire for incorporation, and accordingly the judge of the District Court ordered the same. The first officers of Joice were: H. K. Nelson, mayor; O. T. Gordon, clerk; M. O. Evans, treasurer; O. E. Skinner, O. W. Bilstad, N. N. Egge, J. H. Bang and H. L. Rygh, councilmen.

BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP

The Township of Brookfield comprises all the territory known as congressional township 99 north, range 21 west, and is bounded on the north by Hartland Township, on the east by Kensett Township, on the south by Danville Township and on the west by Bristol Township.

As to the first settler of this civil division there has been a difference of opinion among the pioneers and among those who have written of the early history of the county. The question has been unanswered and so will remain. Ole Amundson, Amos Helgeson and Edmund Wright settled in the township in the spring of 1855, the first two on sections 14 and 15 and the latter on section 25. Helgeson died the autumn of the same year. Also, about the same time,

Nils Levorson located on the southeast quarter of section 15, where he stayed for a short time, then removed to Mitchell County. He died in the service of the Union during the Rebellion.

Ole Peterson, Andrew Henryson, Herbrand L. Olson and Amos Levorson arrived in the year 1856 and settled in the township. About this time, or a little earlier, Amos L. Langeberg, of Rock County, Wisconsin, purchased 560 acres of land at the land office in Decorah. In 1857 came Edward Wright, Martin V. Bentley and his brother, Amos Bentley, and located on section 25; also Levor Levorson Langeberg located here in the same year. A few years later Amos Bentley and Edward Wright moved back to Missouri.

From this time until the year 1860 no settlers came into the township, but in the year named Aslag Tostenson Bergo and John Crosier located here. The settlers who came in 1861 were Erick N. Jorde and his three sons, Nils, Amos and Elling. In 1862 J. B. Thompson came. In 1864 there arrived Ole Harmon Numedahl and his four sons, Albert, Helge, Hermund and Ole; also Esral Anderson. In 1865 Jesse M. Cooper located in the township. The year 1866 brought in quite a number of settlers, among them Erick Hanson, Hans Hanson, Andrew O. Harmon, Knudt A. Myer and his two sons, Helge K. and Amund K., Ole Herbrandson and Knudt I. Bakke. In 1867 came Nils A. Striken, Ole O. Roppe and Pedar Mickelson. Ole E. Sanden, Peder Christianson Aasen, Ole O. Tenold, Lars T. Hague and Andre Nummedahl arrived in 1868. Erick Gutterud settled here in 1869, and in the following year came Andrew Hill, Joseph Pearson, Michael T. Hegland, Tolef Stenson and Bjorn Asbjornson. In 1872 the rate of settlement again increased and it is known that in this year the following took up their residence in the township: Ole H. Vold, his sons Halgrim, Embrik and Truls, John Stenson, Asbjorn Asbjornson, Jr., Stenar Amundson, Syver Trage-thon, Levor O. Brunsvold, Knudt Mostrom, John Mostrom, Syver Urdahl, John H. Dokken, Iver Harmon, Nils H. Butler and John Tenold.

The Township of Brookfield was organized October 13, 1863, the first election occurring at the schoolhouse located southeast of the Village of Glenmary, which school was later destroyed by fire. The officers chosen at this first election were: Amos Leverson Langeberg, township clerk; Aslag T. Bergo, Ole Amundson Fluto and Martin V. Bentley, trustees.

The first birth in the township was that of Julia, daughter of Amos Helgeson, in the fall of 1855. Her death occurred when she was about twelve years of age.

The first white male child born in the township was Peter, son of Ole and Gertrude Peterson, on March 24, 1857.

The first death here was that of Amos Helgeson in the autumn of 1855. He was buried in the first township cemetery, on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 14.

The first marriage in the township was that of Levi Leverson and Mary Johnson in the spring of 1857, the ceremony being performed by Rev. C. L. Clausen of St. Ansgar.

The absence of a railroad in Brookfield has prevented the growth of any town of size within its borders. Tenold postoffice was established May 28, 1881, and Ole O. Tenold was appointed the first postmaster. Tenold and his neighbors carried the mail from Northwood until July 1, 1883, when a mail route was

established from Northwood to Fertile by way of Tenold and Hirondele. There is no record of the platting of this village.

The Village of Glenmary once existed in name, when the county seat was about to be located by the commissioners appointed for that purpose. Bristol and Northwood were at that time the only villages in the county, so G. B. Buttles and Martin V. Bentley conceived the idea of locating the town of Glenmary on the northeast quarter of section 25, and having it made the county seat. The selection of Bristol by the commissioners, however, defeated their purpose.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP

Deer Creek Township, located in the extreme northeastern corner of Worth County, comprises congressional township 100 north, range 19 west. It was organized as such on November 5, 1872.

For many years after the first settlement of Worth County very little attention was paid to this corner of the county by the incoming pioneers. The reason for this is not apparent, except that it was far removed from the county seat at Bristol and the locations which were generally favored by others. From 1866 until 1878 settlement increased in measurable extent in Deer Creek Township.

The first settler in this township was Hans Tollefson, father of Martin Hanson, who first came here in 1855. Ole Knudtson came into the township in 1860, accompanied by his young boy, Gilbert G. Olson. A. G. Dahl was a settler about the year 1862, not locating permanently, however, until ten years later. In 1864 Robert Leedle, an Englishman, came to Deer Creek Township and opened a farm. Ole Hanson came to the township in 1865 and located upon section 36. He lived here until June 30, 1881, when he died. Ole O. Gordon, a native of Norway, came to America in 1854 and to Worth County in 1866, where he located on section 36. Andrew Milne, a Scotchman, located on section 13 in 1868. Here he lived until 1882, then removed, with his family, to Dakota. Ephraim and Harrison H. Wiley located on sections 12 and 13 in 1869, but in 1881 the former removed to Dakota. H. T. Wilkins, an Englishman, came here from Wisconsin in 1868 and settled on section 24. On account of poor health, he was obliged to sell out in 1887 and return to Wisconsin, where he died shortly afterward.

In 1871 George Sumption and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Pike came directly from England and located on section 23. Sumption later moved to Dakota, but Pike remained in this township. Gustaf Anderson was a settler in 1869. Paul A. Paulson settled on section 8 in 1870. Ole J. Borshem located on section 7 in 1876, later retired to Northwood and there died in 1910. Iver Hendrickson purchased a part of section 8 in 1874. Ransom H. Root was a settler in the year 1868. Adam Ramsey, a native of Scotland, came to Worth County in June, 1870, and broke land on section 14 of this township, afterwards moving over into Mitchell County. William Hays settled on section 23 in 1874. Other early settlers of Deer Creek were: Daniel Young, Nels O. Gordon, A. M. Carberry, Amos McKinley, George Fulton, William Bordwell, Holm Brothers, Joseph Schuder and A. W. Beach.

The first marriage in the township was that of Martin Hanson and Louisa Nelson, on July 8, 1863, and their daughter, born the next year, was probably the first white child born in this civil division.

One village, called Melton, also Meltonville, was located in this township on section 25 in 1886. The Chicago Great Western Railway, which crossed a corner of the township in this year, created the station.

DANVILLE TOWNSHIP

Congressional township 98 north, range 21 west, known as Danville Township, is bounded on the north by Brookfield Township, on the east by Lincoln Township, on the south by Cerro Gordo County and on the west by Fertile Township. The township was organized November 5, 1872, in accordance with an order from the board of supervisors. The first election was held at the Trebilcock schoolhouse on the northwest quarter of section 26. Prior to this, Abraham Beyer, Jonathan Williams, Samuel Trebilcock and Francis Lang were chosen judges of election and Alexander Baker and A. C. Blackmore clerks. There were fifteen ballots cast at this election, and the following officers chosen: Abraham Beyer, Francis Lang and Jonathan Williams, trustees; A. C. Blackmore, clerk; Alexander Baker, assessor; Samuel Trebilcock and Alexander Baker, justices of the peace; Robert Trebilcock and Frederick Beaver, constables.

The first settlement in Danville Township was made by John Trebilcock. In the spring of 1865 he opened a farm on the north half of section 23, where he built a frame house, 15 by 26 feet, and one and a half stories high. Part of the lumber used in the construction was hauled from Bristol and part from Waverly, in Bremer County. Trebilcock was a native of England, born there in 1803. After his marriage he emigrated to America and lived in New Jersey for ten years. He then returned to England for a year, when he came back across the seas to Toronto, Canada. In 1849 he moved to Kenosha County, Wisconsin, where he lived for sixteen years, then came to Worth County, Iowa. He died here on February 6, 1869.

The second settler in the township was A. C. Blackmore, who later became very prominent in the political life of the county. He located on the southeast quarter of section 30 in 1866. Blackmore was born in New York State, August 19, 1843, where he spent his youthful days. During the Rebellion he served in the Sixty-fourth New York Infantry and suffered a severe wound at Spottsylvania. After the war he came to Iowa and for many years occupied a prominent position in this county. He served as auditor of the county and was a representative from this district in the thirty-second and thirty-third General Assemblies.

H. H. Myli was a settler in this township in 1872. Frank Lang located here in 1869 and Frederick Beaver came in 1870. Other settlers were: Thomas Bray, 1871, on section 20; Ole Thorson, 1871, section 19; Abraham Beyer, 1872; William F. Gile, 1872, section 14; Augustus Couse, 1872, section 22; S. N. Storre, 1873, section 8; H. C. Wisner, 1874, section 35; Asahel Hitchcock, 1874, section 30; Julius C. Thompson, 1875, section 35; Ole O. Blegen, 1876, section 11; Nels N. Storre, 1877; Hans N. Langseth, 1877; Justus Spickerman, 1878; John A. Wetmore, Ole Benson, Ole N. Brunsvold, John Kuchar, J. E. Foss, John H. Hanson, Knudt Anderson, Ole H. Myli and David Williams.

The first marriage within the township was that of Stephen Parker and Elizabeth Trebilcock, March 7, 1869. The first death in the township was that

of John Trebilcock, the first settler, February 6, 1869. He was buried on the farm which he located upon his arrival in the township.

Hirondelle was a small postoffice village established on July 20, 1880, with Mrs. J. M. Lang as postmaster. The office was kept at her home on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 36. Mails were received from Manly Junction twice a week until July, 1883, then the mail came from Northwood twice a week. This office has been discontinued and the village has disappeared.

HANLONTOWN

Upon section 25, Fertile Township, and section 30, Danville Township, is located the Town of Hanlontown, a prosperous little community of 180 people, which had its inception at the time of the building of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad across the southwestern corner of the county in the late '90s. Not long after the town had received its first growth, a petition signed by E. W. Calhoun, W. F. Long, Martin Lewis and others was presented to the District Court, praying for incorporation. This petition was presented September 10, 1901, and, by order of the court, an election was held November 2d upon the proposition of incorporating. The citizens voted in favor of it, and accordingly Judge Clyde of the District Court declared the community incorporated on December 5th. The first officers of the town were: E. H. Prescott, mayor; S. C. Monson, clerk; T. O. Rye, treasurer; O. E. Skinnies, assessor; F. W. Peck, T. I. Kaasa, Halvor Larson, George Barrett, W. W. Brown and A. W. Hanson, councilmen. As a means of identifying the prominent citizens of the time, those who were the means of placing Hanlontown prominently upon the map, the list of voters at this first election is appended: J. C. Calhoun, W. F. Long, George Johnson, E. W. Calhoun, E. R. Calhoun, Floyd Lewis, S. C. Monson, Martin Lewis, A. O. Rye, P. O. Peterson, L. L. Jeglum, H. H. Myli, A. G. Brown, J. A. Coad, E. F. Carter, O. E. Gunderson, H. B. Winchell, W. R. Brown, T. O. Rye, F. A. Russell, C. M. Tuttle, F. A. Peck, H. Larson, G. R. Winchell, G. W. Barrett, T. I. Kaasa, E. W. Thomas, W. S. Crouch, F. M. Carter, E. L. Stewart, F. H. Worder, E. H. Prescott, A. C. Monson, M. G. Spielman, G. N. Gilbertson.

FERTILE TOWNSHIP

Fertile Township is located in the extreme southwestern corner of Worth County and comprises all of congressional township 98 north, range 22 west. Fertile Township was organized by an order from Judge Keeler, dated October 20, 1860, in which all of congressional township 98 north, range 22 west, with sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 from Bristol Township, was to be formed into a civil township called Fertile. In this order the county judge authorized John Morris to post notices calling a meeting of the legal voters of the township, which was to be held at the house of Warren Caswell on the first Tuesday of November, 1860. This election was held, but was not very pretentious, as only five ballots were cast, resulting in the election of the following officers: John Morris, supervisor; John Morris, Warren Caswell, William K. Fankell, trustees; William Rhodes, clerk; William J. Clark, assessor; William Rhodes and William J. Clark,

justices of the peace; and William K. Fankell, constable. The first election held in what is now Fertile Township was at the house of William Rhodes in October, 1861. Just six votes were cast.

The first settler in Fertile Township was William Rhodes. He came to Iowa in 1856 and after stopping for a short time at Charles City, came to Fertile Township. Mr. Rhodes' experience in locating in Worth County is typical of the hardships encountered by the pioneers. This experience of his is well described in the History of Worth and Mitchell Counties, published in 1884, as follows:

"While he was in Mason City Mr. Rhodes became acquainted with a man who, in conversation, told him of the existence of a mill site in this locality, and he, therefore, started out on a voyage of discovery. When he arrived at the spot, which was at or near the present site of the village of Fertile, he admired the location, and determined to become the owner thereof. He returned to Charles City and making the necessary arrangements, purchased tools, supplies, etc., loaded up his wagon drawn by oxen and started for this then boundless prairie. He arrived here August 6, 1856. His first labor was to build a grindstone frame to grind his scythe that he might cut grass for his oxen. Here he erected an humble log cabin, going to Owens Grove, in Cerro Gordo County, for lumber to roof it in. This mansion was 14 by 18 feet in size, with a Dutch fireplace at one end. In this house he took up his residence, three weeks at a time often passing without a sight of his fellow creatures. The latch string was always hung out and when he had occasion to be absent from home it was his custom to chalk upon the door, 'Walk in and help yourselves.' This fall deer were plenty, wild fruits of all kinds were abundant and he 'lived in clover,' as the saying is, even if his nearest neighbor was eight miles away. Mr. Rhodes was at this time a single man. After completing his house and fixing up about it, he commenced to put in a dam across the creek, for his mill. This he completed satisfactorily and had the mill up, machinery all in, and a sawmill ready for operation, by the next July.

"He ran this mill until the spring of 1858, when the high water cut around the south end of the dam. Business was compelled to halt for a short time while this was repaired. Everything apparently in good condition when this break was repaired, the mill was again started, but the fates were unpropitious, for that same night rain began to fall in torrents and when morning dawned the creek had again swollen, cut around the dam and made a clean sweep of some forty feet of the embankment. Mr. Rhodes said that this was the only time in his life that he felt sick or discouraged over any loss.

"This year of 1858 was known to all the old settlers as the 'wet season,' and Line Creek was not fordable at any time during the summer and, of course, no work could be done upon the dam. In the month of February news came to Mr. Rhodes of the death of his father in Roscoe, Ill., and he now debated in his own mind as to whether it would be better to leave the country, and let his creditors fall heir to all his mill property, or to stick to it manfully and work it through. In the end he determined to adopt the latter course, sink or swim. Accordingly, in the latter part of February, 1859, he got some help, cut out the ice in the creek, and extended his mill dam fifty feet and again started the mill. He now met no further obstacles and continued to operate it with considerable success until August 22, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, with which he served until 1865, when he returned to Fertile Township. He now

went to work again and ran the sawmill, which he had improved, until 1868, when he erected a grist-mill on its site. This building was 34 by 42 feet in dimensions, 2½ stories high, had three run of stone, and a capacity of turning out some fifty barrels of first-class flour per diem."

The next settler in the township was William K. Fankell in 1857. He located on the southwest quarter of section 36. He was not a married man, but brought his mother and sister with him. E. S. Winan, a brother-in-law of the above, came at the same time and settled on the northeast quarter of section 36. He returned to Wisconsin with his family the same fall and did not return until 1865, after serving the Union in the Civil war. No other settlers came into the township until just after the war, in 1865, when Henry and Charles Platts came here from Bristol and located on the northeast quarter of section 26. Henry Platts brought his family with him, but Charles was not married.

The first birth in Fertile Township was that of John Fenton, son of William and Hannah Rhodes, on December 1, 1861.

The first death was that of a daughter of Luther Place, during the winter of 1856-57. It was necessary to carry a casket for the child's body from Mason City on a hand sled, so large were the snow drifts. Place was an employee of Rhodes.

The first marriage was that of Marcus O. Blackmore and Louise Fankell, July 2, 1868. Elder Mason, a Congregational minister, performed the ceremony.

The first blacksmith was David W. Fisher, who came from Lyons, Ia., in the spring of 1864. He later became a farmer, which vocation he followed until his death in the spring of 1880.

The first breaking in the township was done by Gabriel Pence, for William Rhodes, in 1856, for a garden. Here the first vegetables were raised. The first wheat was raised by William K. Fankell in 1859.

It is said that during the severe winter of 1856-57 supplies for the small settlement at Fertile had to be hauled from Mason City on small hand sleds. The crust of the deep snow was strong enough to bear the weight of a man, but not thick enough to support a team.

Other early settlers of Fertile Township were: John McEnelly, 1862, section 20; George A. Wescott, 1868, section 9; Robertson Johnson, 1868, section 8; Isaac White, 1860, section 33; Thomas R. Gaskill, 1869; H. Ouverson, 1875; G. K. Daley, J. C. Calhoun, Nils Oleson Fjeld, Ole Nilson Fjeld, T. Knudson, Andrew Grove, A. Aasenhuis, Nels O. Brunsfold, Eric G. Trustem, W. L. Bilstad, Ole W. Bilstad, Lars W. Bilstad, Eric H. Loftsgarden, Andrew N. Hauge, K. Paulson, Silas L. Olmstead, Michael Kelley, John A. Ford, H. O. Horland, Ole A. Rye, Simon Larson, Henry L. Escherich, K. K. Sagen, William W. Kirk and C. H. Fryer.

FERTILE VILLAGE

Upon sections 34 and 35 of Fertile Township is located one of the several prosperous villages of Worth County—that of Fertile. The postoffice at Fertile was established in 1868 and William Rhodes was appointed postmaster. He kept the office at his dwelling and here received mail once each week from Mason City, by way of Rock postoffice in Cerro Gordo County. After a year the office

was discontinued and for another year the settlers were without it. Then it was re-established with Ole Ouverson as postmaster. Andrew Grove was the second postmaster after the re-establishment.

Fertile was platted in 1877 and the plat filed at the county courthouse on August 21st of that year. Thomas Emsley, of Mason City, was the owner of the town site and sold the first lot thereon to Grove and Kirk on October 5, 1877. The town itself really dates from the first settlement of the township, when William Rhodes came in and erected his frame house on the site. Then came William K. Fankell and E. S. Winans.

The story has been told that a land speculator once owned some land near the village site in previous years and persuaded some map-drawers to locate a town on their chart, which he pretended was laid out on section 34 and called Fontanelle. The surrounding settlers gave the paper village the name of "Putsey."

The first store in the village was opened by Ole Ouverson in 1872, occupying a small frame building. In 1874 K. Paulson was admitted as a partner. The latter, though, remained but a year, then sold back his interest to Ouverson and returned to Wisconsin, whence he came. Ouverson conducted the business alone until the fall of 1875, when he sold out to the firm of Grove & Kirk, who increased the scope of the business. Grove, as postmaster, conducted the office in this store. In October, 1882, K. Paulson commenced business here and erected a store building of frame. Halver Ouverson began the blacksmithing trade in Fertile in 1875. Gunder K. Daley, however, erected the first shop here in 1870. The latter's first shop was 12 by 14 feet and 10 feet high. This constituted the first business activities of Fertile Village.

Fertile was incorporated April 17, 1908, and the following officers elected: E. M. Lang, mayor; A. A. Elthon, P. J. Ouverson, J. A. Johnson, J. A. Ellefson, O. H. Rholl, councilmen; C. Eikenberry, clerk; J. F. Rhodes, treasurer; G. A. Rye, assessor.

A postoffice called Nordland was established in Fertile Township in the spring of 1879 at the house of Simon Larson, on section 8. Mails were brought by himself and neighbors from Fertile until October, 1879, when a mail route was started from Bristol to Fertile. Larson continued in charge of the office until January, 1880, when L. W. Bilstad had the office at his house, on section 7. Asle K. Rank next held the office. However, the coming of the rural free delivery routes caused this small office and many others like it to be abolished.

HARTLAND TOWNSHIP

Lying in the northern tier of townships is Hartland, made up of congressional township 100 north, range 21 west. It is bounded on the north by the State of Minnesota, on the east by Grove Township, on the south by Brookfield Township and on the west by Silver Lake Township.

Hartland Township was organized on the 21st day of February, 1859, and then embraced the present townships of Hartland, Brookfield and Danville. On the date mentioned an election was held at the house of Eli Wood, on Section 9, and the following township officers chosen: Duncan McKercher, justice (did not qualify); Christopher Pickell was appointed in his stead; William H. Russell, clerk; Nathan Swain, supervisor; Lafayette Parr, constable (did not serve, and

A. L. Towne named for the office); Eli Wood, William H. Perkins, Sr., and W. H. Perkins, Jr., trustees.

Abraham Christopherson, a native of Norway, settled on section 24 and constructed the first house in the township in the spring of 1855. Here he lived until his death in the early '60s. About the same time, Ole A. Lee, Aslag Lee and Sever Johnson came into the township. Ole Lee made a claim on section 15 and the last two named located on section 12. There is some doubt as to which of the above four men made the first settlement, but it is probable that they came in together.

Another early comer was John S. Mark, who made his claim on section 24 in the autumn of 1855, where he lived until his death about 1882. Mark was a soldier in the Civil war, also his son, Sever, who died while in the service of his country.

G. Jorgenson made a claim on section 36 in 1855, making a total of six settlers in Hartland Township at the end of the year 1855. In the spring of 1856 Horace Crandall, Stephen, Jonathan, Chester and Edmund Wright and a Mr. Crane made a settlement at Wright's Grove in the northwest part of the township. Stephen and Edmund Wright and H. Crandall remained just a short time in the township, and Jonathan Wright, after fifteen years, returned to his home in the East. Chester Wright moved into Northwood (Grove) Township about 1875 and there resided until his death in 1910. Benton Little was an addition to the colony about the same time, also Eli Wood, who located on section 9. Wood had been a soldier in the Mexican war under the gallant General Worth. When this county was organized Wood made an immediate effort to have the new county named after his favorite general; this, undoubtedly, is the source of the name of Worth County. Wood also enlisted in Company A, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, when the Civil war broke out, and died while in the service.

Michael Paulson, a native of Norway, was another pioneer of 1856. He located on section 24, where he lived until 1885, when he moved to North Dakota. Christian Evenson located on section 12. Elling Ellingson Svensrud made a claim on section 12 and became a permanent settler, also became one of the most prominent men in the affairs of the township. His death occurred in the year 1908.

Beginning with the year 1857 a larger number of settlers chose Hartland Township for their homes. Those who took up claims were: John D. Johnson, Knudt D. Johnson, Knudt Nelson Kvittingen, Halvor Berg, Ole Berg, Edwin Haraldson, Nels Anderson Hengesteg, William H. Perkins, David Wright, John E. Towne, A. L. Towne and Christopher Pickell. Knudt D. Johnson located on section 25 and lived there until 1886, when he moved to Bristol Township, where he died in 1906.

Knudt Nelson Kvittingen made his first claim on section 14, also Halvor Berg. After roaming around for some time the latter moved into North Dakota in 1873. Nels A. Hengesteg settled on section 29, where he resided until he died in 1876. He was a native Norwegian and had come to America in 1853, living in Dane County, Wisconsin, prior to his arrival in Iowa. Edwin Haraldson bought a claim on section 13; he later acquired a residence in Fertile Township and there spent the remainder of his life. John D. Johnson, who landed on American shores from Norway in 1849, made his claim on the southwest quarter of section

23, where he "threw up" his log cabin. His death occurred March 4, 1908. Ole Berg claimed on section 23; he died in 1862, leaving a wife and seven children. John E. Towne, born in New York State, afterward a resident of Wisconsin, located on section 8, where he made his home during his life. His son, A. L. Towne, located on section 17 in 1857. He was a member of Company B, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, during the Rebellion, and after the war became a prominent citizen and farmer of Worth County.

A postoffice was established at Hartland in April, 1860, and William H. Russell appointed postmaster. The business was conducted at his residence on section 8. In September, 1864, he was succeeded by William H. Perkins, who held office until 1866, followed by Russell again. In 1873 Chester Wright became postmaster and in 1875 the office was discontinued.

The postoffice of "Silver Lake" was moved from Silver Lake Township to Hartland Township about 1892 and continued until 1907, then discontinued.

The first white child born in Hartland Township was William H. Perkins, son of William H. and Louisa Perkins, on February 16, 1858.

The first death was that of a Mr. Hall, cook for the Pennybaker surveying party. The story of the drowning of this companionable Irishman is described in Chapter IV.

It is probable that the first marriage in the township was that of Hiram Mayne and Emeline Pickell in the fall of 1857. The couple had to go over the Minnesota line to find anyone qualified to perform the ceremony. They traveled in a wagon drawn by oxen. The first marriage license issued in Worth County to Hartland Township people bears the date of September 18, 1858, and was issued to Elling Ellingson Svensrud and Anna Abrahamson.

KENSETT TOWNSHIP

Congressional township 99 north, range 20 west, is known as Kensett Township, and is bounded on the north by Grove Township and Northwood corporation, on the east by Barton Township, on the south by Lincoln Township and on the west by Brookfield Township.

Kensett Township was organized in 1876, the election taking place on October 14th. The officers chosen were: J. M. Slosson, Ira Bartlett and Iver Butler, trustees; C. W. Clausen, clerk; Perry J. Perkins, assessor; E. Cleophas and Ira Finch, justices; H. B. Cornick and Ira Bartlett, constables.

It is said that the first settler upon the land now within the Township of Kensett was one J. Wright, who constructed a hut upon the ground now owned by the county farm in 1856. He lived there for a couple of years, then moved back to Missouri with his brother, T. E. Wright, who lived at Glenmary, in Brookfield Township. Chester Wright, well known for many years in Worth County, was a son of J. Wright.

In 1860 William Todd, an Englishman, located on the east half of the south-west quarter of section 19. After a few years he returned to his native country. A Canadian named Henry Pangburn located on land adjoining Todd in 1867 and married Todd's daughter. In 1861 Helge O. Steim and Ole Johnson settled on the west half of section 6. In the south part of the township Arne Luckasson was one of the early pioneers and part of the town plat of Kensett is upon a former



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, KENSETT



BANK AND POSTOFFICE, KENSETT

piece of his farm. H. P. Gaarder was another in this vicinity. John M. Slosson and Nels T. Kjerland were settlers on the east side of the Shell Rock River. Others who may be placed on the roll of Kensett Township pioneers are: Benjamin Bloker, John Weleneth, Valentine Schaub, Henry Fisher, N. J. Nelson and Villeroy Abbey.

The first child born in this township is supposed to have been William S. Todd, a son of William Todd, on June 3, 1867.

The first death was that of Gjertine Bertine Savre, daughter of K. E. Savre, who died upon February 26, 1872.

TOWN OF KENSETT

The Town of Kensett was laid out and surveyed during the year 1872. The original owners of the town plat were James Thompson, C. C. Gillman and J. L. Sherman. The plat was filed October 11, 1872.

The postoffice at Kensett was established in April, 1876, and C. Cleophas appointed postmaster. Kensett may be said to have been the result of the railroad which was built through the township in 1871. It quickly became a center of trade and during the '70s and '80s held the position as one of the principal marketing places of this territory. The only railroad in the county then passed through the village, which brought the grain from outlying parts of the county here to be shipped. The building of railroads through the east and west portions of Worth County, however, has eliminated this trade to a large extent. Kensett always cherished ambitions to be the county seat and in an earlier chapter of this volume the reader may learn of the several efforts made by this centrally located town to obtain the honor. It is recorded that a certain Baltimore oyster packer gave his name to the new railroad station and promised that he would build a church for the town if his name was retained. His name—Kensett—has been kept, but the church has never been forthcoming. The first house on the town site of Kensett was built by James Thompson before the platting.

To the Cleophas brothers—Knut, Edwin and C.—must be given the honor of being the first merchants in Kensett. They carried a stock of general merchandise fitted to meet the needs of the new settlement. C. Cleophas came to Kensett in the fall of 1867 and began the mercantile trade. The firm was established in the spring of 1875 as K. Cleophas & Bros., consisting of K., C. and E. Cleophas. The business was conducted under this name until 1881, when K. Cleophas was elected county treasurer and the firm dissolved. It was then reorganized under the firm name of Cleophas Brothers. K. Cleophas after moving to Northwood became one of the organizers of the Northwood Banking Company, now the First National Bank, later moving to Minneapolis, where he died.

T. Oleson opened the first blacksmith shop in 1875. Smith Brothers & Company started a lumber yard in 1876. Charles Locke was another pioneer lumber man in Kensett. A shoe store was established in 1880 by George Gullickson. This store was suspended after a short existence. C. D. Mattock opened up a hardware and general stock in September, 1876.

Despite the fact that Kensett has suffered several disastrous fires, the town has been rebuilt until it is one of the most attractive of the smaller communities of Worth County. Located on the Jefferson Highway the merchants and citizens

have the opportunity of obtaining a large transient trade during the touring season.

The first grain warehouse was built at the village by Martin V. Bentley in 1875. In 1876 S. S. Cargill erected another warehouse, which was destroyed by fire in 1883, with a \$7,000 loss. With it burned a warehouse owned by Cleophas Brothers.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP

In the lower tier of Worth County townships, comprising all of congressional township 98 north, range 20 west, lies the Township of Lincoln, bounded on the north by Kensett Township, on the east by Union Township, on the south by Cerro Gordo County and on the west by Danville Township.

The township was set off from Kensett Township by order of the board of county supervisors in April, 1876, and an election for township officers designated for November 7th following. On the above date the township was formally organized and the following officers elected: Theron Gordon, W. B. Hildreth and John Kinney, trustees; A. J. Perkins, assessor; W. H. Russell, justice of the peace; D. A. Mitchell, constable; Bjorn Ashjornson, road supervisor; John W. Russell, clerk.

The first settler in Lincoln Township was Darius Gardner, who came here April 5, 1856, and located in the southeast corner of the township. He lived here until his death, March 1, 1879. The next to make a settlement in the township was Joseph Pennell, who settled on section 36 in 1857. He left shortly afterward after losing his property by fire. The next settler was S. P. Cravath who, in 1858, located on section 5. Other early settlers were: Wesley E. Hill, James P. Nielson, William H. Overholt, William Wadsworth, Andrew Stensrud, Hans Mastrud, E. D. Hunt, G. A. Overholt, C. F. Jewett, J. D. Benjergdes, John Folmuth.

The remainder of the early history of Lincoln Township is identical with that of the town of Manly and under this head is given in the following paragraphs.

MANLY

Located just south of the center point in Lincoln Township is the second largest town in Worth County. Manly, as evidenced by the census reports, has had a remarkable growth in the last decade. The position of the town at the junction point of two railroads—the Rock Island and the Chicago Great Western—has been of fortunate assistance in making the town a prosperous and busy center. Also, in 1912, the Rock Island made Manly a division point and located here the shops and round houses, thus providing work for several hundred people who have to a great extent augmented the population of the community.

Manly Junction, as it was first called, was created by the railroads in the summer of 1877. Several persons, prominent among them N. E. Knudson, A. W. Harris, G. L. Bosworth, H. N. Keeler and George Hildreth, quickly recognized that here was the ideal site for a town location. Their coming and their settlement here occurred in this same year of 1877. The first building was the Manly House, the first regular hotel of the town, which was built in the summer above



MAIN STREET, MANLY



HIGH SCHOOL, MANLY

mentioned by George Hildreth. R. M. Todd and D. D. Knowles afterward operated this hostelry. The Mitchell House, built in 1883, was the second hotel.

The first store in Manly was opened by A. H. Harris. He built a small frame building, where he kept his general stock of goods for about eight months. The first bona fide general merchandise store was established by H. N. Keeler, in a frame building, in the spring of 1878. In 1880 N. E. Knudson also opened a store for the sale of goods. He formerly conducted a restaurant, but decided that the merchandise business was more lucrative. During the year 1880 Wabassa & Lee, Mason City merchants, opened a branch hardware store in Manly, under the management of Mr. Cogswell, who was also the clerk in the branch dry goods store established at the same time by A. B. Tuttle of Mason City. In February, 1883, J. E. Knudson started a hardware store. The first lumber sold in the village was by H. H. Harris in the fall of 1877. In the following year G. L. Bosworth opened another lumber yard and a little later J. P. Nelson followed.

The first blacksmith shop was started in 1878 by A. Draper. In May, 1882, Herun Brothers opened a rival shop. William Linderman was the pioneer harness maker, beginning his business here in October, 1882. Manly at one time was "wet," and the first saloon within the town limits was opened by N. E. Knudson. G. L. Bosworth, D. A. Mitchell, G. B. VanSwan and R. W. Bennett & Company were early grain dealers in Manly.

The postoffice was established in 1877 and A. W. Harris was appointed the first postmaster. He was succeeded by H. N. Keeler.

The town of Manly was incorporated as such by Judge Sherwin's order on October 18, 1898. A petition had previously been presented to Judge Sherwin of the District Court, and an election held to decide whether or not the town should be incorporated. By a small majority the citizens voted in favor of the proposition. The first officers chosen were: Frank McSpaden, mayor; V. E. Peshak, recorder; W. V. Andrews, treasurer; A. D. Beaver, assessor; D. A. Mitchell, G. L. Bosworth, D. B. Logeman, George H. Feldman, W. H. Meldrim and G. H. Rossiter, councilmen.

GROVE (NORTHWOOD) TOWNSHIP

The present Grove Township comprises all of congressional township 100 north, range 20 west, and is bounded on the north by the State of Minnesota, on the east by Deer Creek Township, on the south by Kensett Township, and on the west by Hartland Township.

Grove Township was originally known as Northwood Township, but by action of the board of supervisors on January 7, 1902, in response to a petition of the majority of the voters of the township, the name was changed from Northwood to Grove Township.

Northwood Township, then comprising the eastern half of Worth County, was organized by the same order which placed the county in existence, this order coming from Judge Hitchcock of Mitchell County. The first election took place at the house of B. H. Beckett, in the village of Northwood, on October 13, 1857. Seventy-four votes were cast. The first officers elected were: Charles Wardall and Warren Barbour, justices of the peace; S. D. Green and Parmeno Bliton,

constables; no further record of this election is in existence, so the names of the trustees, clerk and other officers are, unfortunately, not obtainable. Charles Wardall, David H. Phelps and Horace Crandall acted as judges of the election.

The early settlement of Grove Township is practically with that of Worth County, which has been narrated in Chapter IV. The first man to settle here was Gulbrand O. Mellem, who came in the summer of 1853 and built a cabin on the northeast quarter of section 32, which now lies within the corporate limits of the City of Northwood.

SILVER LAKE TOWNSHIP

Congressional township 100 north, range 22 west, known as Silver Lake Township, was organized on October 20, 1860, by order of the board of county supervisors. The township is bounded on the north by the State of Minnesota, on the east by Hartland Township, on the south by Brookfield Township and on the west by Winnebago County. The first election was held at the schoolhouse in district No. 2. James Randall was elected clerk and Lars L. Loberg justice.

The first settler of the township was Lars Larsen Loberg, who entered the township on March 26, 1856, and took up a claim on section 14. It is said that land was offered to Loberg nearer Northwood, but that he preferred the picturesque region of the lake. The next to arrive was G. K. Hundebly, with his brother, Theodore K., in the spring of 1856, shortly after Loberg. K. O. Hundebly, father of the above two boys, came the same spring. T. K. Hundebly afterward held several public offices in Worth County and was considered one of the county's prominent citizens. He was a soldier in the Rebellion. G. K. Hundebly was a member of the Third Iowa Battery in the Civil war and after his return from the front in 1865 died of fever contracted in the southern swamps. T. K. Hundebly later moved to California.

There has been some dispute as to Loberg's claim of being the first settler. This has been explained by a former writer as follows: "There has been some arguing about Lars L. Loberg not being the first settler of Silver Lake Township, as he stopped with Mrs. Loberg's sister, then Mrs. Amos Helgeson, whom you will find settled in Brookfield Township. So Mr. Loberg's right of being the first settler of Silver Lake Township is hereby made clear. Mr. Loberg took a claim on the south shore of Silver Lake, as he was raised up by the water, he loved to stay by the water and the timber. Mr. Loberg went away and came back with his family, consisting of his wife, Barbara Loberg, and daughter, Bertha, who married G. G. Dahl, and entered on their claim June 16, 1856. G. K. Hundebly took along his brother, T. K. Hundebly, then a mere lad, coming in company with Loberg from Winnesheik County, Iowa. Mr. Loberg's neighbors in those days were Amos Helgeson, G. O. Mellem, Simon Rustad and Gunder Sanda, and not forgetting the Indians, who then camped in the grove on Loberg's farm. Many a time Mr. Loberg was down in the timber and was in Indian wigwams, and many a time he has shot at marks with the Indians. Mr. Lars Loberg and G. K. Hundebly shot six elks and seven reindeer the first winter and the Indian squaws tanned the hides for Loberg. Lars L. Loberg died January 10, 1901."

T. O. Groe was also a settler of the year 1856, locating upon section 36. A Mr. Burl was another settler of this year. Nils C. Hengesteg settled in the town-



LARS LOBERG
Settled 1856.



WILLIAM DIXON
Settled 1856.



TOSTEN O. GROE
Settled 1855.



MR. AND MRS. SOREN SANDERSON
Settled 1856.

ship on section 24 in 1856. Sever Johnson Haugerud came here in 1857 and made a claim. Gunder Gulson was a pioneer of 1857, locating on section 13. Ole Mehus came to section 26 this same year, also Patrick Haley and Johannes Gullickson on section 13, and Erick Ellingson on section 25. Amos Wilcox was a settler of 1858 or 1859, locating on section 11.

The year 1858 brought to Silver Lake Township a largely increased emigration, among the prominent settlers being: Simon Thostenson, Peder Nilson, Even Robinson, Jens Knutson, Daniel Pederson, Elling and Ole Ellingson; followed later by Jens Sorenson, Soren Sorenson, Jahas Sondrol, Helge Hefta, Kittle Klabo, Peter Loberg, John Johnson, J. A. Dahl, Gulbrand Dahl, G. G. Dahl, Osten Olson and Jens Larson Lokken, the latter first a settler in Minnesota.

The first birth within the township was that of Caroline L., daughter of Lars L. Loberg and wife, Barbara O. Mellem Loberg, on October 18, 1856.

The first death was that of the infant son of T. O. Groe. He died July 16, 1858, when just a few months of age.

The first marriage occurred at an early date, not definitely fixed, and the contracting couple is given as Peder Nelson and Anna Robertson, the ceremony performed by Rev. C. L. Clausen.

The postoffice of Silver Lake was established September 9, 1867, and John T. Nystuen appointed postmaster. Rev. N. E. Boe, Iver J. Dahl, T. E. Flakerud were others who held the position of postmaster during the existence of the office. The introduction of the rural free mail delivery through the country districts caused the abolishment of this office about 1902, after it had been removed into Hartland Township.

UNION TOWNSHIP

Union Township occupies the extreme southeastern corner of Worth County and comprises congressional township 98 north, range 19 west. It is bounded on the north by Barton Township, on the east by Mitchell County, on the south by Cerro Gordo County, and on the west by Lincoln Township. The township was organized by the election held October 13, 1863.

At the beginning, Union Township was very slow in being settled, but with the coming of the railroad in 1870, the rate of settlement increased. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which passes through the township from the northeast to the southwest, considerably aided the township in obtaining a start to success.

The first to make a claim for settlement in the county was J. M. Molesberry, who came in 1854 and entered upon the southwest quarter of section 32. He made a final settlement in 1856, when he returned with his family from Buffalo, Mich. Darius Gardner, of Connecticut, purchased section 21 and here settled with his wife. Mrs. Gardner spoke of their experiences as follows: "There was a constant stream of travel from Bristol, in Worth County, to Osage, Mitchell County, all winter on the crust that had formed on the deep snow. This crust was some two inches thick. At that time, as there was only one other house on the road between these two points, a distance of forty miles, travelers made it a point to stop over night with us. Our cabin was often full to overflowing. We often hung lights on the roof and at the windows to guide the luckless traveler

who was overtaken by night on these trackless and dreary prairies. As our nearest neighbors were four miles off, the travel made life endurable, which otherwise would have been a desolate and dreary existence."

Peter Crume located on section 31 in 1867 and remained until 1873, when he went to South Dakota, then to Pennsylvania. Charles Rose, of Lisbon, Conn., located on section 21, but after five years residence removed to Dakota, where he died. John A. Heiny, a Bohemian, settled here in September, 1857. Elmer Sumner and D. W. Chamberlin, of Maine, located here about 1860, and remained for a few years. Joseph Hunches came here from Chicago in 1857. Nathan Wise, another Bohemian, settled on the northeast quarter of section 30 in 1861 and erected a log house. Franklin Parker settled in the township in 1864, locating on the northwest quarter of section 18. Henry Smith, from New York, came to Mitchell County in 1865, and to section 30, Union Township, the following year, where he purchased land. In 1865 Augustus Byington, of Ohio, came from Cook County, Illinois, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 26. James W. Smith came to the township in 1865 and bought a farm from William C. Moore on section 18. Mathias Michalek, a Bohemian, came to the township about the same time and located on section 31. H. G. Smith, of New York, came here in 1866 and settled on section 30. Albert Cobeen arrived from Wisconsin in 1867 and chose a home on section 20. Sherman Cook, a native of Massachusetts, came in 1868 to the southeast quarter of section 22.

The first child born in Union Township was Leni Leota, daughter of Darius and Lucretia Gardner, on July 28, 1857.

The first death was that of the eighteen-months-old infant, Bion Molesberry, son of J. M. Molesberry.

The marriage of William P. Molesberry and Annie Heiny in February, 1863, was the first in the township.

TOWN OF GRAFTON

There is just one town in the Township of Union, that of Grafton. This town was platted in January, 1878, by Mr. White, surveyor for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. The plat was filed for record March 27, 1878. The original owners of the town site were J. G. Frink, Mosner and Allen. At the time of the survey there were only two houses on the town site, a small house belonging to Edward Mulverhill and a warehouse, the latter owned by the firm of Bassett & Hunting.

August Ueker constructed the first building after this and opened it in February, 1878, as a saloon. G. R. Brooks built the first store building during the same spring and J. G. Frink the first dwelling house, into which he moved in March. Gilchrist & Company erected another grain warehouse during this same year. The town was given the name of Grafton by the railroad company, which made it a station on the line in the spring of 1878. The postoffice here was established in 1878 and James K. Sherman appointed postmaster. He kept the office at his home, where he received mails twice each day. Sherman was also the first hotel keeper in the town. The first blacksmith was William Boland; he opened his shop for business in the spring of 1878, but remained just a short time and was succeeded by William Bierermann and Aug Zarleng. As stated



LOG CABIN, UNION TOWNSHIP

Built in 1837, by H. C. Boyd. Note old grain cradle on side of house.

before, George R. Brooks erected the first store building in the town in the spring of 1878. This structure was 20 by 32 feet and two stories high. He rented the building to J. K. Dows & Company, who opened for sale a general stock of merchandise on April 2, 1878. In May, 1882, Mr. Brooks purchased the stock and entered the business himself. Charles Suessinger opened the first harness shop in 1882.

From these small beginnings Grafton has grown to be one of the most attractive of the smaller towns of Worth County. With a modern bank, good streets, cement walks and well-built residences, the town has entered upon a period of pride and growth.

CHAPTER VII

MILITARY HISTORY

RESUME OF CIVIL WAR—BEGINNING OF SECESSION—FORT SUMTER—FALL OF FORT SUMTER—PROCLAMATION—SENTIMENT IN IOWA—RESPONSE IN WORTH COUNTY—MUSTER ROLL—ROLL OF HONOR—THE SPIRIT OF 1917—ROSTER OF ENLISTED MEN AND THOSE CONSCRIPTED—HONORABLE MENTION.

One of the greatest wars in history was the Civil war of 1861-5, between the Northern and Southern States, commonly known as the War of the Rebellion. In this war the South fought to dissolve and the North to preserve the Union of states. Almost from the very beginning of the American Republic, the slavery question became a bone of contention between the free states on one side and the slave states on the other. Slavery was introduced into America in 1619, when a Dutch trader sold a few negroes to the planters of the Jamestown Colony. The custom of owning negro slaves gradually spread to the other colonies, but by 1819 seven of the original thirteen states had made provisions for the emancipation of the slaves within their borders.

The first clause of section 9, article 1, of the Federal Constitution, provides that "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808."

The adoption of this clause was regarded as a victory for the slave-holding element, as under it Congress had no power to interfere with the foreign slave trade until 1808. But in that year an act was passed prohibiting any further traffic in or importation of negro slaves. In 1819 slavery existed in six of the original thirteen states, the other seven having abolished it, as already stated. In the meantime, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama had been admitted with constitutions permitting slavery, and Vermont, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois as free states, so that the country was evenly divided—eleven free and eleven slave states. Maine was admitted as a free state in 1820 and the advocates of slavery sought to have Missouri admitted as a slave state, to maintain the equilibrium in the United States Senate. After a long and somewhat acrimonious debate, that state was admitted under the act known as the Missouri Compromise, which provided for the admission of Missouri without any restrictions as to slavery, but expressly stipulated that in all the remaining portion of the Louisiana Purchase north of the line of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes, slavery should be prohibited forever.

During the next twenty-five years the slavery question remained comparatively quiet, owing to the admission of free and slave states in equal number.

Arkansas came into the Union in 1836 and Michigan in 1837; the slave state of Florida, admitted in 1845, was offset by the admission of Iowa as a free state in 1846. At the conclusion of the Mexican war in 1847 the United States came into possession of a large expanse of territory in the Southwest, to which the advocates of slavery laid claim, and again the question came up as a subject for legislation, resulting in the compromise act of 1850, commonly called the Omnibus Bill. The opponents of slavery took the view that the act was a violation of the provisions of the Missouri Compromise, because it sought to carry slavery north of the determined line. Four years later the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed, which added fresh fuel to the already raging flames. Its passage was one of the causes that led to the organization of the republican party, which opposed the extension of slavery to any new territory of the United States whatever.

BEGINNING OF SECESSION

In the political campaign of 1860 the issues were clearly defined and some of the slave states declared their intention to withdraw from the Union in the event of Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency. The people of the North regarded these declarations as so many idle threats, made merely for political effect. Through a division in the democratic party, Mr. Lincoln was elected, and on December 20, 1860, South Carolina carried her threat into effect, when a state convention passed an ordinance of secession, declaring the state's connection with the Union was severed and that all allegiance to the government of the United States was at an end. Mississippi followed with a similar ordinance on January 9, 1861; Florida seceded on January 10th; Georgia, January 19th; Louisiana, January 26th; and Texas, February 1st. All these states except Texas sent delegates to a convention at Montgomery, Alabama, February 4, 1861, when a tentative constitution was adopted; Jefferson Davis was elected provisional president and Alexander H. Stephens provisional vice president of the Confederate States of America. They were inaugurated on February 22, 1861, the anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Consequently, when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated on March 4, 1861, he found seven states in open rebellion and with an organized government in opposition to his administration. However, the president, his advisers and the people of the North generally, clung to the hope that a reconciliation could be effected and that the citizens of the seceded states could be induced to return to their allegiance. Vain hope!

FORT SUMTER

Relations between the North and South were still further strained early in the year 1861, when Major Robert Anderson, then in command of all the defenses of the Harbor of Charleston, S. C., secretly removed his garrison and supplies from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, because the latter could be more easily defended in case of an assault. The people of the South claimed that this move was a direct violation of an agreement with President Buchanan, and the feeling was intensified when it was discovered that Major Anderson, prior to his removal, had spiked all the guns in Fort Moultrie. On the other hand, the press of the North was practically unanimous in justifying Anderson's course and in demand-

ing that additional supplies and reinforcements be sent to him at Fort Sumter. The persistent hammering of the Northern press caused the War Department to despatch the steamer "Star of the West" with 250 men and a stock of ammunition, provisions, etc., to Fort Sumter, but on January 9, 1861, while passing Morris Island, the vessel was fired upon by a masked battery and forced to turn back. In the official records this incident is regarded as the beginning of the Civil war, though the popular awakening of the North did not come until some three months later.

FALL OF FORT SUMTER

Not long after President Lincoln was inaugurated, General Beauregard, who was in command of the Confederate forces at Charleston, made a demand upon Major Anderson for the evacuation of Fort Sumter. Anderson refused, but on April 11, 1861, seeing his stock of provisions in the fort running low and having no hope of obtaining a new supply, he informed General Beauregard that he would vacate the fort on the 15th "unless ordered to remain and the needed supplies are received." This reply was not satisfactory to the Confederate commander, who feared that the new administration might find some way of sending reinforcements and supplies to Sumter that would enable Anderson to hold the fort indefinitely. In that case Fort Sumter would be a constant menace to one of the Southern strongholds. After a conference with his officers, Beauregard decided upon an assault. Accordingly, at twenty minutes past 3 o'clock on the morning of April 12, 1861, he sent word to Anderson that fire would be opened upon the fort. At 4.30 A. M., Capt. George Janes fired the signal gun from Fort Johnson, the shell bursting almost directly over the fort. A few seconds later a solid shot from the battery on Cummings Point went crashing against the walls of the fort. The war had begun.

Anderson's little band responded promptly to the fire and the bombardments continued all day. Late in the afternoon fire broke out in one of the casements of the fort and the Confederates increased their fire, hoping to force the surrender of Anderson. That was on Friday. Anderson held out against desperate odds until Sunday, the 14th, when he was permitted to evacuate the fort with all the honors of war, even to saluting his flag with fifty guns before hauling it down.

When the news of Sumter's fall spread through the loyal states of the North, all hope of bringing about a peaceful settlement of the differences was abandoned. Party lines were obliterated. Political controversies of the past were forgotten in the insult to the flag. There was but one sentiment—the Union must and shall be preserved. On Monday, April 15, 1861, the day following Anderson's evacuation of the fort, President Lincoln issued the following

PROCLAMATION

"Whereas, the laws of the United States have been for some time past and are now opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law:

"Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the Laws, have thought fit to call forth and hereby do call forth the militia of the several states of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations and cause the laws to be fully executed.

"The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the state authorities through the War Department.

"I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, integrity and the existence of our national Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already too long endured.

"I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country.

"And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

"Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Congress. Senators and representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

"In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this fifteenth day of April, A. D., 1861, and of the Independence of the United States, the 85th.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President:

"W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

SENTIMENT IN IOWA

On the 16th, the day following the issuance of the president's proclamation, Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood of Iowa received the following telegram from the secretary of war:

"Calls made upon you by tonight's mail for one regiment of militia for immediate service."

It is said that when this message was delivered to the governor he expressed some doubts as to Iowa's ability to furnish an entire regiment. Notwithstanding his doubts on the subject, as soon as the call was received, he issued his proclamation asking for volunteers, to wit:

"Whereas, the President of the United States has made a requisition upon the executive of the State of Iowa for one regiment of militia, to aid the federal government in enforcing its laws and suppressing rebellion:

"Now, therefore, I, Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor of the State of Iowa, do issue this proclamation and hereby call upon the militia of the state immediately to form in the different counties volunteer companies with a view of entering the military service of the United States for the purpose aforesaid. The regiment at present required will consist of ten companies of at least seventy-eight men each, including one captain and two lieutenants, to be elected by each company.

"Under the present requisition only one regiment can be accepted, and the companies accepted must hold themselves in readiness for duty by the 20th of May next at the farthest. If a sufficient number of companies are tendered, their services may be required. If more companies are formed and reported than can be received under the present call, their services will be required in the event of another requisition upon the state.

"The Nation is in peril. A fearful attempt is being made to overthrow the Constitution and dismember the Union. The aid of every loyal citizen is invoked to sustain the general government. For the honor of our state let the requirements of the president be cheerfully and promptly met.

"SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD.

"Iowa City, April 17, 1861."

As the first telegram from the War Department called for one regiment of militia for immediate service and Governor Kirkwood stated in his proclamation that the companies "must hold themselves in readiness for duty by the 20th of May," a word of explanation as to this apparent discrepancy seems to be necessary. The explanation is found in the fact that late on the afternoon of April 16, 1861, the governor received a second telegram from the secretary of war, saying: "It will suffice if your quota be at its rendezvous by the 20th of May."

On the same day that Governor Kirkwood issued his call for volunteers he also issued a call for the State Legislature to meet in special session on May 16th. At the opening of the special session he said in his message: "In this emergency Iowa must not and does not occupy a doubtful position. For the Union as our fathers formed it and for government founded so wisely and so well the people of Iowa are ready to pledge every fighting man in the state and every dollar of her money and credit, and I have called you together in extraordinary session for the purpose of enabling them to make the pledge formal and effective."

He then explained how, when the volunteer call came from Washington, he had no funds under his control for such emergencies as organizing, equipping, subsisting and transporting troops, nor had the state any effective military law under which he could operate. He also explained how the chartered banks and wealthy loyal citizens of the state had come to his rescue by placing at his disposal all the funds he might need, and concluded this portion of his message by saying: "I determined, although without authority of law, to accept their offer, trusting that this body would legalize my acts."

And the governor did not trust in vain. The immediate and universal response to his call for volunteers had removed any doubt he might have entertained as to Iowa's ability to furnish a whole regiment. The General Assembly crystallized the patriotic sentiment of the people by legalizing everything the governor had done, by passing a law providing for the organization of the militia of the state

upon a war footing, appropriating a sum of money large enough to cover all probable expenses in connection therewith.

RESPONSE IN WORTH COUNTY

The United States Census of 1860 gives to Worth County a total population of 756 people. The vote at the presidential election records the fact that Lincoln received 109 votes and Douglas but 30, which exhibits the ratio of Northern and Southern sentiment in this county. Feeling existed here, without doubt, but any "butternut" displays were either effectively squashed by the Union sympathizers or eliminated by the owners in the general drive to support President Lincoln. At the beginning of the war there were no newspapers in the county, mail trains or telegraph communication with the outside world. The only means of communication was by the slow mail route and events happened weeks before the intelligence of them was borne to the settlers here.

The first official action of the board of supervisors of Worth County occurred at the October session of 1861, when, by unanimous vote, a resolution was passed giving to all who enlisted in the service of the Government the sum of \$20 as county bounty. The first men to apply for this bounty were Iver G. Dahl and Paul M. Paulson. Others were: Terre A. Lee, Theodore Knudson, Herbrand Olson, Tollef Anderson, Kittel Olson, John Q. Beadle, Benjamin K. Wadsworth and Hoel L. Hinman.

On August 15, 1862, a special meeting of the board was called and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, the governor of this state has issued a proclamation calling for 10,570 volunteers, the quota assigned this state under the call of the president, dated July 2, 1862, for 300,000 volunteers; and

"Whereas, the said governor has ordered that unless said call for 10,570 shall be filled by the 23d inst., a draft shall be made from the militia; therefore, in order to encourage enlistments from the county, be it

"Resolved, by the board of supervisors of this county, that this county will give to each volunteer, who shall enlist from this county, in the United States military service, under said call, the sum of fifty dollars (\$50), and to the wife of each volunteer, while in service, the sum of four dollars per month, and to the children of each volunteer under fourteen years of age, the sum of two dollars per month. And the clerk of the board be authorized and empowered to draw warrants upon the county fund, in favor of each volunteer, to the amount of this appropriation, upon satisfactory proofs that each applicant, under this resolution, has been duly enrolled as a volunteer from this county, and sworn into the service of the state. And that the clerk of this board be further authorized and empowered to draw warrants upon the county fund, monthly, in favor of the families of said volunteers, etc. * * *

When the board met at the regular session in September following, the above act was made to include all the volunteers from the county, whether the men had enlisted under this or previous calls. The board mentioned, among those especially entitled to aid, the mothers of P. Cope and Tollef Anderson.

At the first session of 1863 the board levied a special war tax of four mills on the dollar for a relief fund to aid the families of volunteers. A resolution

was also passed ordering that all who had acted as scouts in the late Indian troubles on the northern borders should receive the sum of \$2.67 per diem as compensation for such services.

On January 4, 1864, the board again met and discussed the question of granting larger county bounties. A proposition was made that the county pay to each volunteer from the county who enlisted under the call of that date the sum of \$150. The quota assigned to the county was then short about ten men, divided as follows: three from Northwood, three from Hartland, two from Bristol, and one each from Fertile and Silver Lake. This proposition was finally adopted. In September the board passed further resolutions, equalizing all the bounties paid by the county, making them all \$150, and later in the same year so extended it as to cover all drafted men.

In January, 1865, the board decided by vote to pay the sum of \$500 to any volunteer who enlisted from this county, in response to any call of the Government. Fortunately for the county's treasury, no more calls were made. In the latter part of the year, after Lee's surrender, the board assumed all the private bounties paid by the residents of the county and agreed to refund the same on presentation and proof of claim. In this manner, through the long years of strife and suffering, did the governing powers in Worth County stand behind the soldiers at the front. In addition to these measures of assistance, countless deeds of charity, of sacrifice and countless hours of labor, were performed and given by the men and women of the county. Men gave readily of their private funds and the women knitted and sewed continually for the purpose of making the soldier's life more comfortable. In this day of 1917 some such scenes are again being enacted by the sons and daughters of these loyal people. The parents of 1861 taught well the lesson of patriotism.

Considering the population of Worth County during the times of war, she was well represented in the armies of the Union. The first man to enlist from Worth County was Knudt W. Johnson, who served in Company B, Seventh Infantry. It was his misfortune to be captured by the Confederates and imprisoned in the hell-hole of Andersonville, which experience he survived. He made his home in Dakota after the war had closed.

Worth County first sent soldiers to the Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry (First Scandinavian) Regiment, Colonel Hegg commanding. All were Norwegians and had relatives back in Wisconsin, hence their desire to enlist there. Following is the roll of this number:

FIFTEENTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY

Company K—Pederson Axel, Tollef Anderson, Torger Aslakson, Kittel Olson, Paul M. Paulson, Gulbrand Helgeson, John Johnson, Theodore Knudson, Ole T. Berge, Johannes Severson, Fingal Christopherson, Iver G. Dahl, Chris Gulbrandson, Theodore K. Hundely, Nils Helgeson, Terre A. Lee, Soren Sorenson.

The Iowa regiments contained soldiers from Worth County in the number listed below:

SEVENTH IOWA INFANTRY

Company B—Henry H. Clark, Warren Caswell, Knudt Johnson, Anson M. Stewart.

FIFTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY

John Dahl, John Severson.

TWENTY-FIRST IOWA INFANTRY

Company A—Perry M. Johnson, captain; Isaac M. Bolton, lieutenant; William Matson, drum major; Augustus Beeber, William H. Pickell, Francis C. Paine, Francis Templeton, B. H. Herrington, Samuel B. Pickell, John Towne.

TWENTY-SIXTH IOWA INFANTRY

Company A—Asa Franklin, lieutenant.

THIRTY-SECOND IOWA INFANTRY

Company B—Chauncey S. Lane, lieutenant; Otis Greeley, J. Kendall, Jr., Benjamin Bloker, James P. Cravath, William E. Fisher, Halvor Ingebretson, Jabez Sumner, William N. Gallup, Ignatius Heiny, Albert L. Towne, corporal; Peter Crum, corporal; John Crosier, Orren F. Morris, B. F. Crum, Anthony Carr, G. W. Swanger, Peter Cope, Franklin Judd, James S. Sahd, Columbus Mason, Austin Oleson, Herbrand Oleson, Solomon Greeley, D. C. Bigelow, Lester Place, Alonzo Frink, corporal; Ole T. Buergo, Sylvester Levanway, James Randall, John Heiny, William Rhodes, E. S. Winans.

FOURTH CAVALRY

Company M—Villeroy Abbey.

SEVENTH CAVALRY

Company F—Arne Anderson, trumpeter.

Company G—John G. Enos, A. C. Abbey, Myron Perkins, William Platt, Sever M. Johnson, Edwin Stevens.

Company M—D. A. Wadsworth, corporal; Henry H. Platt, Chester Wright, Charles A. Platt, James Price.

THIRD IOWA BATTERY

G. Knudtson Hundebly.

FOURTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY

Perry J. Perkins, Ora Perkins, C. B. Swain.

TENTH KANSAS INFANTRY

Guy R. Butler.

TWELFTH U. S. REGULAR INFANTRY

Company C—John Q. Beadle, Frank C. Bigelow, Hoel Hinman, B. K. Wadsworth, Amos Hill.

FIFTH MINNESOTA INFANTRY

Nicholas Lowthian.

Worth County's soldiers did not come through the war unscathed. Of the ninety-five who enlisted from this county nineteen laid down their lives for the Union while in active service. These were:

Lieut. Chauncey S. Lane, died December 15, 1862, at New Madrid, Mo.

Peter Cope, died of tuberculosis December 12, 1864.

Columbus Mason, died January 20, 1863, at Fort Pillow, Tenn.

Sylvester Levanway, died of pneumonia March 9, 1864, at Vicksburg, Miss.

James Randall, died July 23, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.

Lester Place, wounded and captured at Pleasant Hill, La., and died in captivity at Tyler, Texas, October 23, 1864.

Jabez Sumner, killed by guerrillas on the Mississippi River, February 13, 1865.

John Crozier, died of wounds July 18, 1864, at Cairo, Ill.; wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.

Pederson Axel, taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, and died in prison in January, 1864.

Torger Aslakson, died in the general hospital at Nashville, Tenn., November 11, 1862.

Gullbrand Helgeson, died at Island No. 10, April 30, 1862.

Paul M. Paulson, died in prison at Richmond, Va., in March, 1864.

John Johnson, killed at New Hope Church, May 29, 1864.

Terre Lee, died while in service; place and date not known.

Ole T. Berge, died while in service; place and date not known.

Anthony Carr, died on the steamer "D. W. January," January 5, 1865.

John Heiny, died at Vicksburg, Miss., June 14, 1864.

G. W. Swanger, died at Mound City, Ill., June 22, 1864.

B. K. Wadsworth, reported killed, but time and place unknown.

The Thirty-second Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in which the majority of Worth County soldiers enlisted, was organized in the fall of 1862, with John Scott, of Nevada, as colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as lieutenant colonel; and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, October 5, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Tower Creek, Nashville and other battles. For some time the regiment was separated, and the detachments in different fields, but finally they were all united and the regiment served as a unit. It was mustered out at Clinton, Ia., August 24, 1865. Of 925 officers and men, fifty-nine were killed, 242 died, 174 were discharged, 142 wounded, ninety-eight captured and thirty-five transferred.

The Twenty-first Infantry of Iowa Volunteers was raised in August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill as colonel; C. W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, lieutenant colonel; S. F. Van Anda, of Delhi, major. The regiment was mustered into the service August 18th, 20th, 22d and 23d, except one company, which had been mustered

in in June. The Twenty-first was engaged at Hartsville, Mo., Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, Siege of Vicksburg, and battles of Mobile and Fort Blakely. For nearly a year the regiment served in Missouri, where it distinguished itself in the battle of Hartsville. Then it fought in Mississippi, in Louisiana, in Texas, in Arkansas, in Tennessee and Alabama. In the battle of Fort Gibson the regiment bore a prominent part. The regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865. Of its 980 officers and men, thirty-nine were killed, 192 died, 159 were discharged, 161 were wounded, two were missing, twenty-one were captured and fifty-six were transferred.

The Seventh Cavalry was organized and mustered into the service at Davenport on April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as lieutenant colonel; and H. H. Heath, G. M. O'Brien and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as majors. This regiment also served against the Indians in the West. The regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan., May 17, 1866, except Companies K, L and M, which were mustered out at Sioux City June 22, 1866. Of its 562 officers and men, forty-seven were killed, 101 died, 252 were discharged, eight were wounded and nine were transferred.

In connection with the story of Worth County's participation in the Civil war, it is fitting to say something of the Grand Army of the Republic, that organization which has done more than any other body to preserve the memories of the battlefield. The Grand Army of the Republic is an organization of soldiers, sailors and marines who fought on the side of the Union. It was founded by Dr. B. F. Stephenson and Rev. W. J. Rutledge, surgeon and chaplain respectively of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. As early as the spring of 1864 these two officers discussed the advisability of organizing some kind of an association of veterans to perpetrate the fraternity established in camp, on the march or on the firing line during the war. After the war they formulated their plans and called a meeting at Decatur, Ill., for April 6, 1866, and at that meeting the Grand Army was born.

Each state constitutes a department and local societies are called posts. The first post was organized at Decatur, Ill., on the date of the meeting above mentioned, and the first national encampment was held at Indianapolis, Ind., in November, 1866. The objects of the order are to collect and preserve historic relics and documents pertaining to the war; aid and assist disabled Union veterans, their widows and orphans; observe Memorial Day by suitable exercises and the decoration of the graves of fallen comrades; keep alive the cherished recollections of the camp and campaign and to teach the rising generation lessons of patriotism. The order reached its greatest strength in 1890, when it numbered 409,487 members. Each year since the number of those who answer the "last roll call" has increased, until in 1915 the death rate was about one thousand per month. The Grand Army is largely responsible for the establishment of Memorial Day (May 30th) as a legal holiday, and it has been influential in establishing soldiers' homes and institutions for the care of soldiers' orphans.

Randall Post, No. 142, Grand Army of the Republic, at Northwood, was organized on the 8th of March, 1883, by Mustering Officer Charles H. Fish, of Newton, Iowa. The post began with the following thirty-three members: George F. Watson, Charles Brebner, Isaac M. Bolton, William Young, D. C. Bigelow, Samuel Pickell, Theodore K. Hundebly, M. Z. Paul, T. R. W. Fleming, A. L.

Towne, M. S. Perkins, Iver Butler, A. J. Cole, William Mitchell, Evan Evan-son, W. G. Scott, Paul Paulson, E. K. McPherson, Herman Ellgen, Nels Helge-son, J. S. Pixley, T. B. Turbitt, Henry Escherick, John Bergson, Gilbert R. Shannon, J. A. McClintock, Ernest Slitzner, Theodore R. Crandall, O. F. Per-kins, N. C. Overholt and A. C. Blackmore. The first officers of the local post were: George F. Wattson, commander; I. M. Bolton, senior vice commander; William Young, junior vice commander; D. C. Bigelow, adjutant; Samuel Pickell, quartermaster; T. K. Hundebly, surgeon; M. Z. Paul, chaplain; T. R. W. Fleming, O. D.; Charles Brebner, O. G.; A. L. Towne, S. M.; and M. S. Perkins, quar-termaster sergeant.

THE SPIRIT OF 1917

At the time these words are written Worth County is again engaged in the stern, but inspiring, business of making war. Her citizens have responded with money, labor and effort; her women have responded with the gentle tasks for which they are fitted; and her sons have offered their services and lives to the cause of world democracy. When the history of Iowa's participation in the struggle against the Hun across the sea is penned, what stirring paragraphs shall be devoted to the deeds, sacrifices and heroism of her people!

The declaration of war with Germany on April 6, 1917, was answered in Northwood by a patriotic meeting held at the Slosson Opera House on the 23d of the same month. The meeting was distinctly a patriotic rally in all that the word implies and well proved the unanimity of feeling. Addresses were made by H. C. Finch, M. H. Kepler, H. T. Toye and Judge C. H. Kelley of the District Court. Mr. T. S. Hanson read the resolutions which had been adopted and which reflect the spirit of the county. This expression of loyalty follows:

"Whereas, the German Empire and its military autocracy did in the year 1914 foment and bring on a war with neighboring countries; and whereas, since that time the German Empire has made war upon neutral nations and has wantonly and maliciously wronged and murdered noncombatants and citizens of neutral countries and has violated all the rules of international law; and whereas, the said German Empire has for more than two years been making war upon the United States; and whereas, the Congress of the United States has declared a state of war existing between the German Empire and these United States;

"Therefore, be it resolved, by the citizens of Northwood, Iowa, and vicinity, that we endorse the act of Congress in declaring a state of war between Ger-many and the United States; that we believe that Congress should take such measures as will hasten our complete victory; and that all the resources and energies of the United States should be devoted to that purpose; that we believe the volunteer army system is inadequate; that we urge upon Congress that for the urgent needs of the present a measure should be passed providing for selective conscription, recognizing, as we do, that the important thing at this time is to provide efficient men in the army as quickly as possible, that the war may be brought to a favorable conclusion at an early date, we pledge our resources and our lives, if necessary, in support of Congress and the administration; that we have confidence in the loyalty of the overwhelming mass of our citizens in

this hour of grave national peril; that we believe that the offer to go into immediate service against the enemy should be accepted; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our member of Congress and to each of our senators."

W. H. Larsen, M. H. Kepler, T. S. Hanson, H. L. Olson, Iver Iverson and E. M. Sabin were appointed a committee to see that the resolutions were immediately telegraphed to Congressman Haugen at Washington, D. C.

Then, May 18th, President Wilson issued his proclamation which made the selective draft act a law. By this law, all men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one were obliged to register upon June 5th following, thereby making themselves eligible for selection and enlistment into the national army of the United States. There were 1,170 men in Worth County who came within the specified ages and who registered upon the date mentioned; 111 of these were in Northwood. Physical examinations were made of those called in the first increment and actual selection, hearing of exemption appeals and other routine matters were placed in the hands of a board consisting of Sheriff H. A. Gullickson, Auditor C. N. Urdahl and Dr. R. B. Yoder. Just how many of the men who shall be called and have been called will see actual service in France cannot be told now, but the future historian of Worth County may possibly have an abundance of material from which to compile the story of the county's share of this World war. Every man selected from Worth County and drawn into the service of the country is sent to the cantonment at Fort Dodge, Des Moines, and from there, when actual training is completed, to whatever place his services are needed, whether in France or along the borders of America.

At this writing the names of those who have enlisted in the service of the United States are:

Frank Kneeland, S. S. U. 69, Convois Autos, par B. C. M. Paris, France, Europe, American Expeditionary Forces.

Oliver M. Savre, Company B, Tenth Engineering (forestry), in care postmaster, New York, American Expeditionary Forces.

William Clifford Brown, Seventh Regiment, Coast Artillery, medical department, casualty detachment, American Expeditionary Forces, via New York.

The above three soldiers are in France. In Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., are the following:

Albin O. Anderson, Motor Truck Company No. 1, 109 Ammunition Train.

Enis Butler, Motor Truck Company No. 1, 109 Ammunition Train.

Jay Bolton, same address as above.

William J. Baldwin, same address as above.

Raymon Low, same address as above.

Selmer A. Anderson, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Machine Gun Battalion, Company D.

Arnoldus Krogh, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Machine Gun Battalion, Company D.

Dale Humphrey, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Machine Gun Battalion, Company D.

Leslie R. Whipple, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Machine Gun Battalion, Company D.

At various other points are:

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L. G. Haugen, United States School of Aeronautical Administration, Kelley Field No. 2, South Antonio, Texas.

Wayland Barnes, Base Hospital, Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas.

Raymond Aurdal, Company 6, R. O. T. C., Fort Snelling, Minn.

Herman Edmonds, Nineteenth Company, Fort Logan, Colo.

Warren W. Kenison, Headquarters Company, Fifty-fifth Infantry, Chickamauga, Park, Ga.

Leland Thompson, San Diego, Cal.

William Pike, Camp Ross, Company E, Great Lakes Training Station, Ill.

Carl Hanson, Battery A, Second Minnesota Field Artillery, Albert Lea, Minn.

Leonard Peterson, Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Infantry, Eighty-fourth Brigade, Forty-second Division, Hempstead, N. Y.

Herbert Peterson, same address as Leonard Peterson.

William Smith, Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Infantry, Eighty-fourth Brigade, Forty-second Division, Hempstead, N. Y.

Eddie Julson, Philippines.

Of the total number of young men subject to the draft in Worth County, forty-nine have been selected, the majority of them now undergoing intensive training at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa. The names of these leaders in the great national army are:

Northwood: Cecil Stone, John T. Nessel, Floyd Perry, Ben Grosland, Aaron C. Mowers, Arthur E. Ratcliff, Elmer Swensrud, Robert E. King, Odeon Olson, Arlington E. Smith, Melvin O. Trustem, Eugene C. Seater, Bertie Perry and Clarence J. Finch.

Manly: Clifford Stensbol, Leo V. Riley, Clarence R. Gault, Ralph L. Gutzler, Carl A. Vikum, Nick Barnios, Edward P. Keenan, James F. Bates, Glenn C. Babcock, Wilbur Nagel, Theodore J. Lindstrom, Theodoros I. Kogiotis, Elmer S. Swanson and James E. Wood.

Kensett: Henry E. Olson, Almer C. Lestrud, Arthur F. Doebl and Elling Orpen.

Hanlontown: Jens Jensen, Leslie H. Vest and Roy O. Palmerton.

Meltonville: Carl J. Olson Wogstad, Fred A. Logemann and Selmer Espelund.

Joice: Elmer A. Evenson, John M. Hovland, Homer Hovland, Wilhelm W. Otto and Leo B. Paulson.

Grafton: August O. Loots.

Emmons: Melvin B. Arneson and Oscar K. Sorbo.

Plymouth: Jacob Popp.

Lake Mills: Severt Reiso.

Plymouth: Clarence R. Macken.

Others in the county who have enlisted are: Ralph H. Schlueter, Archie Buhner and Earl M. Wilson, of Manly; D. D. Utterback (navy), of Grafton; Charles A. Peterson, Northwood; and John H. Petersburg, of Joice. Three of the Sondrol brothers, living near Emmons, have enlisted in the service. It is possible that the above list of Worth County soldiers is not complete; indeed, it is probable that some of the worthy names have been omitted. If so, it has been unavoidable. At this writing there is every expectation of the second increment of drafted men being called into the service. The next few years may

see all the 1,170 registered men in Worth County in active service, and hundreds more, but as stated before, the compilation of this record must wait until the history of the World war is written.

Worth County and Northwood have not only excelled in the patriotism shown by the citizens, but this patriotism has taken material and definite form on several occasions. The flotation of the first Liberty Loan Bond issue in 1917 brought a hearty response from the county, fully \$140,000 being subscribed at this time. However, it remained for the Second Liberty Loan, in October, 1917, to exhibit the true timbre of Worth County's patriotism. This time the sum of \$300,000 was subscribed. The unity of effort upon the part of volunteer workers in soliciting subscriptions, the mass meetings held in all the towns of the county and the individual effort displayed were inspiring examples of how the United States intends to conduct her share of the war. The Red Cross week in the summer brought forth a substantial amount from this county, and in almost every town there is a Red Cross Society which prepares medical supplies, hospital equipment and numerous other things associated with the work of this humane society. And last, but not least, the gentle efforts of the individual women—those kindly knitters and sewers, who so well emulate the example of their mothers in 1776 and 1861.

HONORABLE MENTION

The military history of Worth County would not be complete without mention of three Worth County brothers—Daniel Boughton, George P. White and Herbert A. White, all of whom have graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, also have ranked among the honor men (the first ten) in their respective classes, and have all adopted the cavalry branch of the service. Their record of merit, and the singularity of the case together, is a feature unparalleled in the history of United States military affairs.

The elder of the brothers, Daniel Boughton, graduated from West Point in 1881 and was the second high man in the class. He reached the rank of colonel before his death in 1914 and participated in all the important campaigns during his period of service. He was about sixty years of age at the time of his death.

The second of the brothers, George P. White, graduated as an honor man from West Point in 1891 and then entered the cavalry service. By reason of meritorious service, gained in the various campaigns, among them the Pershing expedition into Mexico after Villa, he has reached the rank of colonel.

The youngest brother, Herbert A. White, also graduated as an honor man from West Point in 1895. He was first attached to the Third United States Cavalry, then instructor of mathematics at West Point, a participant in the Philippine campaign and the Boxer rebellion in China, editor of the Cavalry Journal at Fort Leavenworth, law instructor, and is now judge advocate general in the Judge Advocate Corps at Washington, D. C. He was also stationed in the canal zone for three years. He has attained the rank of colonel.

CHAPTER VIII

THE CITY OF NORTHWOOD.

PIONEER TOWNS—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—MILLS—INCORPORATION—POSTOFFICE—
PUBLIC UTILITIES—HOTELS—LODGES—FIRST FIRE DEPARTMENT

In the early settlement of the West every state had its quota of land speculators, whose principal object seems to have been the laying out of towns, without the slightest regard to the geographical importance of the site or its possible future commercial advantages. The great aim of these speculators was to sell lots to new immigrants. An early Iowa writer (Hawkins Taylor, in the *Annals of Iowa*) says: "Everybody we met had a town plat, and every man that had a town had a map of the county marked to suit his town as the county seat." Many of these towns were advertised throughout the East in a manner that did not reflect much credit upon the veracity of the advertisers. The proprietors of some of the towns along the Des Moines River sent out circulars showing a picture of the town, with a row of three or four-story buildings along the river front, large side-wheel steamers lying at the landing, etc., when the truth of the matter was that only occasionally a steamer of very light draft was able to navigate the Des Moines, and the town consisted, perhaps, of half a dozen small cabins. A few of these towns, by some fortunate circumstance, such as the location of the county seat, the development of a water power or the building of a railroad, have grown into considerable commercial centers. Others have continued to exist, but have never grown beyond the importance of a neighborhood trading point, a small railroad station, or a postoffice for a moderate sized district. And some have disappeared from the map altogether.

Fortunately for Worth County, the mania for founding towns had about spent its force before the first settlements were made within its borders. The pioneers who settled and organized the county were more interested in the development of the natural resources than they were in speculation. A few towns were laid out for purely speculative purposes—such as Glenmary—but those of the present day, with few exceptions, are laid out upon railroad lines and have at least some excuse for existing. Many of them were founded after the railroads were built.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS

The first settlement within the limits of the City of Northwood was made in the spring of 1853 by Gulbrand O. Mellem. Mr. Mellem located his claim on the southeast quarter of section 32 and there built a log cabin. He entered this land, also the southeast quarter of section 29 on May 12, 1857. About this



Main Street



Old Grade and High School



Old Bridge, Dam and Flour Mill



Second Courthouse, Worth County

NORTHWOOD SCENES IN 1875

time he sold to Charles Wardall all of this land lying northeast of the Shell Rock River. The latter paid cash in part and gave a mortgage for the remainder. Perceiving that the site possessed strong features which go to make up the ideal townsite, he determined to survey and plat the same, but was deterred by the purchase money which he owed to Mellem. Without a clear title he could not legally file a plat for record.

About this time Lemuel Dwelle, in company with Joel Dayton, arrived in the county. He purchased a portion of Wardall's land and thus allowed the latter gentleman to pay his debt in full. Then Wardall, Dwelle and Dayton proceeded to survey the original townsite of Northwood, laying it off in blocks and lots during the month of July, 1857. This plat was filed for record September 21, 1858.

The houses in Northwood at the time of the platting were few and small. William Anderson owned a small "pole shanty"; S. D. Green had a small frame structure; and Wardall possessed a log cabin. Dr. D. D. Franklin bought the northwest quarter of section 33 the same summer and constructed a log cabin, and Samuel Egbert, who had entered the southwest quarter of section 28, resided there. In July S. H. Franklin built a frame store building, which was immediately rented to B. H. Beckett. The latter opened the first general store in Northwood in this building on September 9, 1857. His stock of goods was hauled here from McGregor, a distance of 130 miles. Beckett's store became the most important place in the new town. Here transpired whatever events of interest occurred. It was for many years the only store, and here was held the first election on the organization of the county.

B. H. Beckett came to Worth County in 1857. He was a native of Warren County, Indiana, and was the son of William F. and Experience (Call) Beckett, natives of Ohio. As the pioneer merchant of Northwood, B. H. Beckett underwent the experiences which fell to the lot of the early settler. His first stock of goods he hauled alone from McGregor, many times forced to carry it by hand across sloughs and impassable stretches of land. There were no bridges or highways at that time. The financial panic of 1857 caused a total loss of all the small funds which he had brought to the county, caused shrinkage in value of his stock, but by persistence and indefatigable effort he maintained his business until 1865, when he sold out. In 1869 he opened the first abstract office in the county, later combining a banking business with the real estate. Mr. Beckett died April 27, 1899.

The firm of Pike & Wattson purchased the Beckett store in 1865. In the meantime, in 1864, the firm of Nelson, Peterson & Klove had opened the second general store in the village, but in the same year Nelson died and the firm name was changed to Peterson & Klove. After eight months Klove sold out his interest to R. C. Pike, and a new firm organized under the title of Pike, Peterson & Company. This lasted but a short time, when Peterson sold out, and then Pike & Hunter existed until 1871, then was abandoned. In the meantime Klove had returned to Northwood and entered into a partnership with a new firm—Sime, Tofte & Klove.

Henry Peterson opened a store for the sale of general merchandise in 1866 and later took as his partner Sever O. Peterson, a brother, and still later Stephen Gullickson was added to the firm. After several years of successful business

the firm was dissolved and a new one formed under the name of Peterson, Gullickson & Sime. This was known as one of the most successful of the early business houses in Northwood and an immense trade for the time was carried on. Upon the dissolution of the old firm, Mr. Klove bought out the Gullickson & Sime interests and the firm became Peterson & Klove. In 1877 E. L. Johnson purchased the Peterson interests and the firm became Johnson & Klove, later E. L. Johnson & Company.

In the spring of 1878 the firm of Thompson & Lund started in the business of selling dry goods, groceries, etc. After a year Lund retired and L. T. Sime was admitted. J. B. Thompson and T. L. Ringham were later owners, under the firm name of J. B. Thompson & Company. Other firms in the early days were Beers & Murdock and O. T. Edwards. E. W. Babcock & Company opened a general merchandise store on June 11, 1878, and in 1880 sold out to E. T. True.

The first drug store was started by George F. Wattson in 1867, who shortly after was joined by his brother, C. C. Wattson. The store was operated under the title of Wattson Brothers Drug Store. Subsequent firms which owned this store were those of Wattson & Bentley, Wattson & Tofte, Spalding & Tofte, Spalding & Hundebly, Hundebly & Wolfsberg and Hundebly & Wilson. The second drug store in Northwood was started by E. W. Sprague in 1871. After several years this store came into the possession of a Mr. Shore, who shipped the stock to Fergus Falls, Minn. In March, 1879, just after the store was closed, McCargar & Bender opened up a new stock there for sale. J. F. Emery was the next proprietor. The firm of Gordon & Hanson, druggists, began business in December, 1881.

The first hardware dealer in Northwood was D. De Wolf, who opened a store in 1868. He remained but a short time, then sold out to C. A. Knapp. Mr. Knapp continued until 1876, when the owner took in Frank C. Hall as partner. Hall later ran the business along after Knapp had retired. John M. Henderson established a hardware business in the spring of 1874.

The agricultural implement business was initiated by T. K. Hundebly. Other early firms in this line were Eckert & Williams, Kenaston & Savre, L. L. Carter.

The grocery trade, as separate from the general store, was started in November, 1877, by C. F. Littlefield. E. W. Sprague began in the business in 1881. Sprague was previously in the drug business and also agent of the American Express Company, succeeding T. R. W. Fleming in the latter position. Fleming was the first agent for the American Express Company in Northwood.

The first blacksmith was William Hunt. In 1860 he built a shop on Main Street. Enos Smith, W. Goodrich, Alex Mcir and A. Gray later did business at the same place. D. S. Lawrence started blacksmithing here in 1874, then Benjamin Fletcher, Charles David, Hans Christian and Hans J. Hanson.

The first harnessmaker was Walter Stott. His first business was conducted at Phelps' Grove, but later moved into the village and worked with Matt Farmer. A. Heimke and J. M. Henderson were other harnessmakers.

The first shoemaker in Northwood was August H. Beeber, who located here in 1860.

The first butcher was Fred Rickard.

The first lumber yard was opened by James Gordon in the fall of 1870. Gordon & Eckert and Eckert & Williams later operated this yard. William



MAIN STREET, NORTHWOOD, IN 1918



MAIN STREET, NORTHWOOD, IN 1871, FROM A POINT NEAR FIRST NATIONAL BANK CORNER, LOOKING WEST

Small building in right center is B. H. Beckett's store. Men in foreground are, left to right: B. K. Walker, Duncan McKercher, R. C. Pike and Mr. Campbell.

Hunter established a lumber yard in 1871 and in 1875 admitted A. D. Robertson as partner.

Madison & Enger came to Northwood in April, 1880, and entered the trade of wagonmaking. The wagon and carriage works of F. Findeisen was established in 1876.

FIRST MILLS AND WAREHOUSES

In the year 1857 Charles Wardall constructed a dam and sawmill at Northwood, along the Shell Rock River. He operated this mill until 1860, when Lemuel and A. J. Dwelle bought him out and proceeded to erect a substantial gristmill, a feature strongly needed in this community, as the settlers had been compelled to haul their grain to Osage for grinding. The Dwelle mill had four run of stone and was considered one of the most modern in the state at that time. In 1875 the firm of Nye & Willing purchased the mill from L. and A. J. Dwelle.

In the summer of 1870 several warehouses were erected in Northwood. O. V. Eckert constructed one near the railroad tracks. An elevator was built a short time later by the firm of Eckert & Williams. This elevator was built by the patentee, O. D. Spalding, of Mitchell County, and was of circular type, forty feet in diameter and fifty-five feet in height. In the autumn of 1877 S. S. Cargill built an elevator and W. T. Spencer a warehouse.

INCORPORATION

Northwood was incorporated in 1875 and the first officers elected under the incorporation were: O. V. Eckert, mayor; E. W. Smith, recorder; Lemuel Dwelle, J. B. Thompson, E. L. Johnson, C. A. Knapp and H. Peterson, trustees. Following Mr. Eckert in the position of mayor have been the following:

W. S. Thomson, 1876-78; T. R. Crandall, 1878-79; George F. Wattson, 1879-80; S. O. Peterson, 1880-81; A. C. Walker, 1881-82; W. E. Pickering, 1882-83; A. J. Cole, 1883-84; O. V. Eckert, 1884-85; L. S. Butler, 1885-86; William Hunter, 1886-89; O. V. Eckert, 1889-90; Dow Simmonds, 1890-91; O. V. Eckert, 1891-93; W. H. Barnes, 1893-94; O. V. Eckert, 1894-96; Bert Hamilton, 1896-1900; Frank Forbes, 1900-02; Dow Simmonds, 1902-06; W. A. Willing, 1906-08; H. C. Finch, 1908-14; George E. Whitcomb, 1914-.

POSTOFFICE

The first settlers in Northwood were obliged to go to Osage for their mail. An application was sent to Washington, asking for the establishment of a post-office at Phelps' Grove, the same to be called Northwood. When the papers arrived from the national capital the citizens appropriated the name of Northwood for the town. This occurred in the autumn of 1857, and Dr. D. D. Franklin was commissioned the first postmaster. Succeeding Doctor Franklin the postmasters of the Northwood office have been: B. H. Beckett, J. U. Perry, R. C. Pike, C. C. Wattson, P. D. Swick, J. P. Egleston, A. J. Cole, George F. Wattson, Ellen Stott, J. B. Adams, John Mark, A. C. Walker, George Owens, Guy Toye, Walter Gillrup, Frank Scammon and C. W. Remore.

On July 7, 1873, a money order department was established at this office. The first order was issued to P. D. Swick, of Northwood, for the sum of \$1.35, in favor of the Wisconsin News Company, of Milwaukee.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

In 1898 George W. Owens and L. F. Madson established an electric light plant under the firm name of Owens & Madson. On July 1, 1901, Mr. Owens retired from the management, leaving Mr. Madson the sole owner of the plant. He continued to operate the plant successfully until August 1, 1906. At this juncture the plant was taken over by a stock company which had been formed and organized, but Madson was retained as manager. The company was then known as the Northwood Electric Light and Power Company and so remained until the early part of the year 1917, when the plant and all equipment was purchased by the Iowa Falls Electric Company, a corporation doing an extensive business throughout northern Iowa.

Sewerage has been a recent acquisition to the public improvements of Northwood. A complete sewerage system was laid in the Northwood streets in 1916 and will undoubtedly be succeeded within reasonable time by street pavements. The sewerage system cost \$32,000, only \$7,100 of which amount was provided for by the bond issue. Property owners were assessed for the remainder.

The municipally owned water plant was established in the year 1897 and bonds to the amount of \$8,000 issued to cover the cost of building. The bonds have just been redeemed in the year 1917. The supply of excellent water for the city is taken from one 100-foot well and is pumped to an iron tank of 55,000 gallons capacity. A wooden tank was at first used, but in 1915 it was replaced by the present one.

HOTELS

Not the least factor in determining the public spirit and character of a city is the hotels. Northwood received its first hotel in 1858, when Simon H. and Asa Franklin erected a frame hotel building. John Becker rented the place and so became the first public landlord of Northwood. He named the hostelry the City Hotel and quickly secured a profitable business, as many homeseekers were visiting Worth County. However, for some reason, Becker shortly sold to Jerome Beals, who, in turn, was followed by J. C. Hitchcock, William Weed, J. C. and John Colony. In December, 1874, the house passed into the hands of Harry Pepper and was then operated under the name of the Pepper House until October 12, 1876. On this date the building was totally destroyed by fire.

In May, 1875, George Gardner purchased the boarding-house of R. C. Pike, refitted it, and ran it as a hotel under the title of the Gardner House. A year's trial was sufficient to convince Gardner that his hotel could not succeed. Other early hotels were the Northwood House, which was started in October, 1875, and the Union House, once a tannery and then a saloon.

The Dwelle House, now the Park Hotel, was built in the summer of 1877 by L. and A. J. Dwelle and was first known as the American House. C. B. Ingalls first rented the house. The Pioneer spoke of the hotel as follows: "The new



MASONIC TEMPLE, NORTHWOOD

house, so long needed in Northwood, is open and in running order. It is large and commodious, the main building being 30 by 60 feet, three stories high, with a dining-room 32 by 22 feet in addition. Southeast of this dining-room is still another department, containing sitting-rooms, two bedrooms, kitchen and laundry. The house contains in all thirty-three sleeping rooms." A reception was held the night of the opening and the citizens requested that it be named the Dwelle House. The lot was a former site of Mr. Dwelle's residence. The hotel is now known as the Park Hotel, and since the time of its inception in 1877 has been the home of many landlords, the success of whom has been of variable degrees.

Northwood now is the home of one of the best and most popular hotels in this portion of Iowa, a modern, up-to-date and comfortable hostelry which has done much to boost the City of Northwood and to advertise the well-known hospitality of the community. The Winifred Hotel was built in 1912-13 and opened to the public on April 7th of the latter year. W. H. Larsen is the builder, owner and landlord of the Winifred Hotel and, with Mrs. Larsen, has given to the traveling public accommodations and fare unsurpassed. The hotel-building is of brick, with a basement and three stories, and has twenty guest rooms.

LODGES

Northern Light Lodge, No. 266, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation July 10, 1869, with T. J. Hunt, worshipful master; Thomas Wardall, senior warden; and H. V. Dwelle, junior warden. On the evening of October 2, 1869, the lodge was convened and regularly instituted. The following men were the charter members: M. V. Bentley, H. V. Dwelle, B. H. Beckett, Lemuel Dwelle, Theron Finch, T. J. Hunt, William H. Perkins, William H. Russell, C. C. Wattson, E. C. Finch, B. H. Fletcher, J. W. Ferry and Thomas Wardall.

Heredom Chapter, No. 135, Royal Arch Masons, at Northwood, was chartered October 12, 1911, and the first officers were: I. H. Darnell, high priest; C. W. Marcy, king; and C. H. Beckett, scribe. The charter members were: W. H. Larsen, G. E. Whitcomb, W. A. Westfall, E. H. Miller, H. A. Cleophas, H. B. Graeser, H. C. Finch, T. O. Lund, L. O. Brown, L. T. Dillon, W. D. Lamb, John Shobert and John L. Miller.

The first lodge building erected by the Masons is that now occupied by the First National Bank, which was constructed in 1883. The present handsome building, costing about \$17,000, was begun in the spring of 1917 and at this writing is nearing completion.

Worth Lodge, No. 378, I. O. O. F., was organized under dispensation February 14, 1878. Under this the work was continued until October of that year, when a charter was granted, and a permanent organization effected. The charter members were: W. T. Boughton, A. H. Gibson, Herman Borleske, C. S. Anderson, F. Findeisen, F. E. Kenaston and C. D. Mattock. The first officers were: W. T. Boughton, noble grand; F. E. Kenaston, vice grand; R. C. Pike, secretary; Fred Findeisen, treasurer.

Miller Lodge, No. 209, A. O. U. W., was instituted at Masonic Hall January 16, 1880, with the following charter members: Dr. N. L. Kean, T. J. Dennison, A. Gray, T. R. W. Fleming, L. T. Sime, Matt Farmer, George Boynton, F. E. Kenaston, Captain Wackman, M. Z. Paul, L. L. Carter, Dar Weed, S. O. Peter-

son, John Duncan, W. T. Hartley, W. S. Thomson, A. C. Abbey, S. A. Carter, L. S. Butler, Charles W. Clausen, C. B. Ingalls, G. H. Whitcomb, William H. Perkins, William B. Hildreth and Otto Antilman.

Northwood Lodge, No. 9, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized August 7, 1875, but has now passed out of existence. The temperance work of the Good Templars bore fruitful results.

FIRST FIRE DEPARTMENT

The present volunteer fire department of Northwood had its beginning in May, 1883, when the town trustees purchased a hook and ladder truck, engine and hose cart, with all the necessary hose and appurtenances thereto, at an expenditure of \$1,800. An engine house was built and a bell purchased for the same at an expense of \$375. The fire department itself was organized in June, 1883, with the following officers: George F. Wattson, fire marshal; A. W. Gilbert, assistant marshal; John Lukens, hook and ladder marshal; Captain Wackman, hose marshal.

CHAPTER IX

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

THE BEGINNING—FIRST SCHOOL LEGISLATION—FIRST SCHOOLS—NORMAL INSTITUTES—REPORT OF 1882—PRESENT CONDITION—SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION

The factors which have made rapid educational progress possible in Worth County are many. From the beginning of schools until the present year, new ideas have been incorporated into the public school system, until now Worth County may boast of one of the most efficient educational systems in the state. Before treating the details of the growth of schools here in this county it may be well to glance backward to the beginning of education in the state and territory, many years before Worth County became a civil division.

THE BEGINNING

Governor Robert Lucas, in his message to the first Legislature of Iowa Territory, which convened at Burlington, November 12, 1838, said in reference to schools:

"The twelfth section of the act of Congress establishing our territory declares 'that the citizens of Iowa shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Wisconsin and its inhabitants.' This extends to us all the rights, privileges and immunities specified in the ordinance of Congress on the 13th of July, 1787.

"The third article of this ordinance declares 'that religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and all means of education shall be forever encouraged.'

"Congress, to carry out this declaration, has granted one section of land in each township to the inhabitants of such township for the purpose of schools therein.

"There is no object to which I wish to call your attention more emphatically than the subject of establishing, at the commencement of our political existence, a well-digested system of common schools."

The assembly began the task of formulating and providing for an adequate system of public schools, and enacted a law providing for the formation of districts, the establishment of schools, and authorized the voters of each district, when lawfully assembled, to levy and collect the necessary taxes "either in cash or good, merchantable property at cash prices, upon the inhabitants of their respective districts, not exceeding one-half per centum, nor amounting to more than \$10 on any one person; to do all and everything necessary to the establishment and support of schools within the same."

The second legislative assembly, on January 16, 1840, enacted a much more comprehensive law to establish a system of common schools—a law containing many excellent features. Its provisions were, however, in advance of the public sentiment upon education, making ample provisions, as it did, for free public schools. It has been claimed by students of the subject that the people of Iowa were not quite ready for such a law.

In the United States census report for 1840, very few schools, either public or private, were reported. One academy in Scott County, with twenty-five scholars, and in the state sixty-three primary and common schools, with 1,500 scholars, being the whole number reported.

The first section of the act of 1839, for the establishment of common schools, provided "that there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties of this territory, which shall be open and free to every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-five years." The second section provided "that the county board shall from time to time form such districts in their respective counties, whenever a petition may be presented for that purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by a board of three trustees, whose duties were to examine and employ teachers, superintend the schools, and collect and disburse the taxes voted by the electors for school purposes.

Among earlier enactments of the territorial Legislature were those requiring that each district maintain at least three months of school each year, and that the expenses for the same were to be raised by taxes levied upon the property of said district. Among later enactments was that providing for a county school tax, to be levied to pay teachers, and that whatever additional sum should be required for this purpose should be assessed upon the parents of the scholars in proportion to the length of time sent. The rate bill system was thus adopted near the close of the territorial period.

When Iowa was admitted into the Union as a state, on December 28, 1846, it had a population of 100,000, a school population of 20,000 and had about four hundred organized school districts. From this time the number of districts increased, reaching 1,000 in 1849 and 1,200 in 1850. In 1857 the number of organized districts had increased to 3,265. Maturin D. Fisher, then superintendent of public instruction, in his report of November, 1857, urged the revision of the school law and a reduction in the number of school districts.

The Seventh General Assembly again took up the subject of revision of the school laws and on March 12, 1858, passed "An Act for the Public Instruction of Iowa," the first section of which provided that "each civil township in the several counties of the state is hereby declared a school district for all the purposes of this act, the boundaries of said township being the boundaries of said school district, and every township hereafter laid out and organized, a school district; and each district as at present organized shall become a subdistrict for the purpose hereinafter provided: Provided, that each incorporated city or town, including the territory annexed thereto for school purposes, and which contain not less than 1,000 inhabitants, shall be and is hereby created a school district." This law took effect March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of districts from about 3,500 to less than nine hundred.

In December, 1858, a law was enacted providing that any city or incorporated

town, including the territory annexed thereto for school purposes, might constitute a school district by vote of the majority of the electors residing in the territory of such contemplated district. In 1860 the provisions of this act were extended to unincorporated towns and villages containing not less than three hundred inhabitants.

By an act passed April 3, 1866, this privilege was further extended to any city or subdistrict containing not less than two hundred inhabitants, and comprising territory contiguous thereto. It soon became evident that by this amendment a serious innovation would be made in the district township system, by the formation of independent districts in the more thickly populated and wealthier portions of the townships. The amendment was repealed by the session of the following general assembly.

The township system met the approval of every state superintendent, while the subdistrict system was strenuously opposed. A. S. Kissell, in a report dated January 1, 1872, said: "In this system every township becomes a school district and all subdistrict boundaries are abandoned; and if this plan were carried into effect in this state it would allow no other school divisions than those of the independent and township districts.

"The most experienced educators of the country have advocated this system. Among these are such men as Horace Mann, United States Commissioner Barnard, ex-Governor Boutwell, Dr. Newton Bateman of Illinois, Doctor Gregory, late superintendent of Michigan, and the county and state superintendents of one-third of the states in the Union. The arguments advanced by many of these experienced school men are unanswerable. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have tested the system practically for several years: it is pronounced by these states as a success, and this successful experiment of three or four years should have greater weight with us in this young and growing commonwealth than any theoretical arguments that could be advanced."

Notwithstanding the efforts and arguments in favor of the township system, and the conviction, on the part of those who had made a special study of the subject, that it would prove disastrous in its results, the general assembly, which convened January 8, 1872, enacted a law providing for the formation of independent districts, from the subdistricts of a district township.

When the first attempt was made toward the organization of Worth County in 1857 the office of school fund commissioner was still in vogue, the law creating county superintendents of common schools not having yet passed the houses of the general assembly. At the first election, therefore, held October 13, 1857, Stanley D. Wadsworth was elected to the office of school fund commissioner. The office was not considered of much importance, as about the only duty was the handling of school funds. Mr. Wadsworth was never called upon to qualify for the position, as the office was abolished in 1858.

At the same time the office was abolished, that of county superintendent of schools was created. The first to fill this position was E. D. Hinman. The other occupants of this office are listed in Chapter V.

FIRST SCHOOLS

The first school in the Township of Barton was held on section 1, in a frame schoolhouse then erected on the land of L. O. Anderson. Clara Wardall taught

first in this primitive building, which was built by the citizens of the township, with the assistance of the Northwood school board. The building was later moved to section 11. It is not known when this school was first started, but presumably a short time after the first settlements were made in this civil division.

The first school in Bristol Township was taught during the summer and autumn of 1858, in a log house on section 8, within the town limits, by Miss Harriett Lycin. During the following summer a large two-story frame house was built in the village.

In Brookfield Township the first school was taught during the summer of 1862, by Ann Cox, in a small log building on Ole Amundson Fluto's place. There were about ten scholars in the class. This small building was erected on the northeast quarter of section 15. The year following the start of this school the building was torn down and a new one erected forty rods farther east on the same section. This structure was 16 by 24 feet and the lumber used was hauled here from Bristol.

Danville Township first possessed a school in the summer of 1869. The class was taught at the Trebilcock schoolhouse by Miss L. Roget. This was in district No. 1. In the summer of 1873 a school was taught in district No. 2 by Christiana Beyer; the class met in the granary of Jonathan Williams. Fourteen scholars attended Miss Beyer's class.

During the summer of 1860 a school was taught in Fertile Township by Phoebe Dennis, from Lime Creek, Cerro Gordo County, in a small building erected on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 36. The settlers here then were few and as a result the first class was limited to five pupils. The first school in which the Norwegian language was taught was opened in the summer of 1873, in a log house on the farm of Ole O. Brunsvoold. Betsy Resta, of Northwood, was the teacher of twelve scholars here.

In Hartland Township the first school in district No. 1 was taught by Mrs. Harriett E. Towne, wife of P. C. Towne, commencing June 23, 1859, and closing September 26th of the same year. The building was constructed of logs, 16 by 20 feet, with a sod roof, and was located on the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 8. The first school in district No. 2 was taught by Theresa Barber at the house of Michael Paulson on section 24, from June 27, 1859, until November 4, 1859. The first frame schoolhouse was erected on section 24 in 1860 and was afterward removed to section 23 and remodeled.

Before the organization of Kensett, the schools of the township were under the control of the Northwood district. The first one within the limits of the present township was located on section 10 and was started during the summer of 1871 by Julia Finch, now Mrs. C. H. Walker. The district No. 1 was organized in 1878 and the first teacher was Clara Wardall.

In Lincoln Township the first school was opened in 1871, with Alpheretta Overholt in charge.

Northwood (Grove) Township was the site of the first school in Worth County—that taught by Catherine Hostetler at the home of Tilly McWithy, of Phelps' Grove, in the northern part of the township. The first school in the Village of Northwood itself was opened by the same teacher in the summer of 1858. The following winter she continued the class in an upper room of the Beckett store building. The first public, or district school, was taught in the sum-



HIGH SCHOOL, NORTHWOOD .

mer of 1859, by Cyinda Burnapp. A room was supplied at the home of Charles Wardall. In 1860 a small frame school building was erected for housing the class. This building was used until the district was made independent, when a decision was made to construct a larger building. The first meeting of the independent school district board of Northwood was held on May 10, 1873. The meeting was organized by the appointment of H. J. Olney as chairman and H. V. Dwelle as secretary. Voting was conducted for some time and then the following officers were chosen: A. C. Walker, president; Thomas Wardall, treasurer; B. H. Beckett, D. Abbey and H. V. Dwelle, directors. A tax of \$600 was voted for the purpose of building a new schoolhouse, and the board of directors was given authority to sell the old school property, also to purchase a new site. A lot was bought from R. L. Kimball for \$400 and the contract for the building of the schoolhouse let to A. D. Barnum for \$4,500. Other expenses incident to the erection of the building made necessary the issue of bonds to the extent of \$4,500, to augment the small amount of cash on hand. The schoolhouse, a two-story brick veneer structure on block 59, was completed during the fall of the same year. In 1882 this building was doubled in size by the addition of two rooms, and served its purpose until February 12, 1915, when it was destroyed by fire. This necessitated a new building, and accordingly the present high school structure was built the same year at a cost of \$80,000. The primary school building adjacent to the high school was erected in 1902. The sale of the old courthouse by the city for school purposes is noted elsewhere.

The first school in Silver Lake Township was opened in the summer of 1861. Mary A. White was the teacher. The first schoolhouse built in the township was on section 14, there built in the spring of 1861.

NORMAL INSTITUTES

The first normal institute of Worth County met on March 19, 1877, and closed April 5th, after a session of three weeks. G. H. Whitcomb was then county superintendent and secured the services of Professor Bush as conductor, and Professors Valentine, Von Coeln and Butler as lecturers. Following is a list of those who attended this meeting: Bertha Bowman, Ida Hunt, Hattie Keen, Inez Albright, Addie James, Ursula Thomas, Rosa Stott, Lena Gardner, Emma Berkins, Alice Eggleston, Martha Young, Zella Williams, Mary Rickard, Ida Robinson, Ellen Stott, Mira Pike, Emma Perry, Alice Jones, J. Williams, Jr., Willis Hunter, James Brydon, E. G. Mellem, J. N. Bigelow, H. J. Beyer, J. M. Carter, W. H. Minor, Mervin Parker and C. E. Swanger. The normal institute was abolished in 1913. In its place has come the teachers' institute, held every year and so arranged as to provide for a minimum loss of time by the teachers.

REPORT OF 1882

For purposes of comparison, the following report statistics compiled in 1882 are given:

Number of district townships.....	12
Number of independent districts.....	3
Number of ungraded schools.....	69

Male teachers	29
Female teachers	87
Children in county between five and twenty-one.....	2,660
Enrollment	2,300
Average attendance	918
Number of schoolhouses—	
Brick	1
Frame	61
Log	1
Total value of schoolhouses.....	\$36,985

PRESENT CONDITION

Something of the present condition of the Worth County schools may be learned by noting the figures pertaining to the attendance and number of teachers now existing. The figures which follow are from the county superintendent's report for 1917:

INDEPENDENT CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

	—Teachers—		Enrollment	Schools
	Male	Female		
Grafton	1	2	74	1
Hanlontown	1	2	67	1
Kensett	1	4	128	1
Manly	2	8	299	1
Northwood	3	14	421	2
Fertile	3	4	173	1
Joice	1	5	131	5

SCHOOL TOWNSHIPS

Barton	0	7	135	7
Bristol	0	4	62	5
Brookfield	0	10	158	9
Danville	1	9	145	8
Deer Creek	0	8	131	7
Fertile	0	2	45	3
Grove	0	5	96	5
Hartland	0	7	142	7
Kensett	0	7	96	7
Lincoln	1	7	106	8
Silver Lake	0	7	118	6
Union	0	7	120	7

In the county, as a whole, there are 14 male teachers, 119 female teachers, 1,985 males and 1,847 females between the ages of five and twenty-one, an enrollment of 2,707, an average attendance of 1,992, 91 schools, with a total value of \$208,166.

SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION

Although Worth County has not taken up the question of school consolidation to a great extent, actual features of consolidation are existent in the county and it is a safe prediction that before many years have elapsed the system will be generally adopted. There are now three consolidated districts in the county—Fertile, Joice and Hanlontown. The Carpenter consolidated district in Mitchell County and the Plymouth district in Cerro Gordo County both extend a distance into Worth County.

Through the consolidated system of teaching every child of school age in the district, whether living in the town or in the country within a range of miles, is carried to school each morning in closed hacks which take a certain route. In the evening, after school hours, the pupils are returned to their homes. This is repeated each school day of the year. The pupil also has the advantage of a graded school education, which he did not have when he attended the rural school-house. He is given a variety of courses, many of them optional, and after completing the eighth grade is ready for the high school branches without extra preparation. The pupil also has the advantage of social life, also of modern equipment and well-regulated heating and ventilating systems, besides the opportunity to meet his city brothers upon an even plane and to gain the same benefits from the educational facilities provided by the district and county.

CHAPTER X

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN WORTH COUNTY—THE NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES—THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE BAPTIST CHURCH—OTHER CHURCHES.

The first religious service in Worth County was held by Rev. C. L. Clausen, of St. Ansgar, Mitchell County, who preached to the Norwegian settlers. After a number of missionary trips to the County of Worth, he assisted in the organization of the first Lutheran Church in the county. This was called the Shell Rock Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation. This organization was formed at the house of Ole Aslakson some time during the summer of 1859. The papers of organization were signed by the following: Ole Aslakson Lee, Aslak Olson Lee, Gunder Jorgenson Sanda, Tarja Aslakson Lee, Gulbrand Olson Mellem, Iver G. Dahl, John Olson, Michael Paulson, Christian Amundson, Ole Aslakson, Simon Rustad, Torges Haraldson, Ole O. Berg, Ole O. Hove, Erick Olson, John Syverson, Elling Ellingson, John D. Johnson, Abraham Christopherson, Ole A. Plaatte, Halvor Halverson, Hans Olson, Christopher Olson, Gus Kittleson, J. S. Lee and Gulbrand G. Dahl. The articles of incorporation bear the date of November 28, 1859, and were signed by the trustees: Simon Rustad, Ole A. Lee and Elling Ellingson. Services were at first held in private houses and in schoolhouses, but in the spring of 1873 a piece of land for building lot and cemetery was purchased, and a commodious church structure thereon erected. This house of worship is still used by the Shell Rock congregation. The building was remodeled in the '90s and additional land purchased for the cemetery. The pastors of the Shell Rock congregation have been: Revs. C. L. Clausen, 1859-65; T. A. Torgeson, 1865-69; B. Gjeldager, 1870-74; O. Nilson, 1874-92; L. O. Peterson, 1892-98; O. G. U. Siljan, 1896-1906; David Stoeve, 1907-14; and Hans Fosnes, June 6, 1915, to date.

The Trinity Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was formally organized on February 5, 1894, with a membership of about one hundred. The first trustees were O. Lucken, K. Gonvick and J. N. Nelson. Prior to this date the members were a part of the Shell Rock congregation, but services were sometimes held at the courthouse by the pastor, Rev. O. Nilson. In October, 1886, the members of the Shell Rock church living in Northwood organized as the Norwegian Lutheran Sunday School Society and immediately bought the church then known as the Presbyterian Church, which in the year 1892 was remodeled and repaired for use. Rev. L. O. Pederson served the congregation from its organization in 1894 until five months later, when Rev. N. C. Brun became pastor



NORWEGIAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, NORTHWOOD



REV. T. A. TORGESON



REV. O. T. LEE



BIBLE OF 1550, OWNED BY G. A. LEE

and stayed about two years. Then followed Revs. O. G. U. Siljan, C. A. Melby, David Stoeve and Hans Fosnes.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of Northwood was organized October 10, 1876. The original signers of the constitution were: E. E. Savre, J. B. Thompson, Ole Haraldson, H. J. Hanson, Hans Robertson and Fred Johnson. For a number of years, however, the people had held services under Rev. T. A. Torgeson, the veteran pastor of the Synod congregation in Worth County, who came here about 1865. In 1876 his large parish was divided and Round Prairie, Shell Rock and Elk Grove formed one parish, with Rev. J. Nordby as pastor; and Northwood and London congregations soon after organized and joined this same parish. Following Reverend Nordby came Revs. H. B. Hustvedt, H. J. Strand and O. T. Lee. Rev. O. T. Lee served the congregation from 1889 until 1917, when the two Norwegian churches were combined. This arrangement, whereby the two Lutheran churches in Northwood—the United Church and the Norwegian Synod—were merged into one, was consummated on September 11, 1917, and has been known as the Northwood Lutheran Church since that date. Rev. Hans Fosnes is the pastor of this church, as well as of the Shell Rock congregation, also the Deer Creek and London churches, which have amalgamated. The Synod Church is now used by the society, while the other church building formerly used by the Trinity Church was sold to the German Lutheran Society of Northwood, which was organized about four years ago. The Synod Lutheran Church was first used on Sunday, February 23, 1896, but was not dedicated until July 12th of the same year. Hans Quandahl was the builder.

The Elk Grove congregation was organized in 1876. The first church was constructed 2½ miles west of Kensett in 1888. This church was destroyed by lightning in 1911, but fortunately another church, dedicated August 29, 1908, had been previously constructed in Kensett. Rev. Thor Sigmund is the present pastor of the Kensett church, also of the Elk Creek and Hanlontown churches.

London congregation was organized in 1875 and celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1900. The congregation constructed a church in 1895, which was dedicated on September 25th of the same year. This congregation was served for many years by Rev. O. T. Lee.

The North Deer Creek congregation was originally a part of the Shell Rock congregation. In 1894 the Shell Rock members located in Deer Creek Township, Worth County, and in London Township, Freeborn County, Minnesota, withdrew and organized the present congregation. The following year the building of a church was started and on May 3, 1896, the same was dedicated. The church building has since been remodeled. Revs. N. C. Brun, O. G. U. Siljan, David Stoeve and Hans Fosnes have served this church society.

The Norwegian Lutheran settlers in the northern part of Worth and Winnebago counties had first to worship at St. Ansgar, in Mitchell County. For about five years they were compelled to journey to this distant point to attend service. The first meeting in Worth County attended by these people was held on July 20, 1858, at the house of Lars L. Loberg in Silver Lake Township by Rev. A. C. Preus, from Dane County, Wisconsin, then president of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, commonly called the Norwegian Synod. Rev. C. L. Clausen of St. Ansgar—in the summer of 1860—wrote four articles setting forth the fundamental principles for a church organization, and thus organized

the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Silver Lake. About forty families joined. The first year's services were few, most of them conducted by Rev. Clausen, and occasionally Revs. Preus and Koren.

In 1864, Shell Rock, Silver Lake and Lime Creek united in one charge and gave authority to the Synod Church to secure a pastor for them. This body called Rev. T. A. Torgeson, from Concordia College, St. Louis, Mo., and he was installed September 20, 1865. Shortly afterward differences arose in the church and a small part separated from the parent society, taking with them the pastor. Reverend Clausen aided the Silver Lake church again at this point. Rev. B. Gjeldaker was next called, and afterward Revs. L. Tosdal, N. E. Boe, A. L. Huus and O. C. Brenna. The Silver Lake church was built in 1874.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church at Fertile is in charge of Rev. R. O. Hjelmeland.

The First Baptist Church of Northwood was organized April 1, 1877, by Rev. Alva Bush, of Cedar Valley Seminary; Reverend Miner, of Charles City; Reverend Hoyt, of Albert Lea, Minn.; and others who formed the Council of Recognition which was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church May 26, 1877. The first members of the society were: H. V. Dwelle, Helen E. Dwelle, Lemuel Dwelle, Sarah P. Hunter, John Seater, Mary Seater, H. M. Dickinson, Porter Dickinson, H. J. McMasters, Ethelinda McMasters, James Marcy, Mary B. Marcy, Sarah Wardall, Mrs. P. A. Greenleaf, Mary Egleston, Fannie Lewis and Clara Wardall. At the time of organization, B. H. Beckett, Lemuel Dwelle, William Hunter, H. M. Dickinson and H. J. McMasters were elected trustees; H. M. Dickinson and James Marcy, deacons; H. V. Dwelle, clerk; and H. J. McMasters, treasurer.

For some years previous to this time preaching services had been held by Reverend Palmer and others. Services were held in the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal churches and in the old courthouse. In 1881-82 the first church edifice was constructed, during the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Daniels. The parsonage was erected about four years later. In 1915-16 the new Baptist Church, one of the most attractive and modern of the Worth County churches, was constructed on the original site. This building was dedicated in April, 1916. The pastors of the First Church have been: Revs. N. F. Hoyt, 1877-81; J. W. Daniels, 1881-82; N. H. Daily, 1885-87; G. H. Starring, 1887-89; Evangelist A. C. Blackman, 1889; J. G. Johnson, 1889-94; A. K. Lewis, 1894-97; J. F. Wood, 1897-98; H. H. Beach, 1899-1901; Robert Gray, 1901-03; E. M. Jeffers, 1903-05; Charles McHarness, 1905-10; I. H. Darnell, 1910-12; J. F. Eaker, 1912-14; O. E. Westerlund, 1915-17. Reverend Westerlund preached his farewell sermon Sunday, November 4, 1917, and at this writing a new pastor has not been secured.

The First Methodist Episcopal Society of Northwood was organized November 26, 1870. Before this time, in 1860, the people of the young town of Northwood asked for someone to conduct their services. Reverend Matteson, then preaching at Shell Rock, now Glenville, a point about eleven miles northwest, made a regular appointment to preach at Northwood once every four weeks, which he did for nearly two years. In 1861 Walter Stott, a local preacher, began to conduct services in Northwood at intervals. Reverend Garner then preached here every four weeks for two years. Revs. Gleason and Elliott then followed with the same itinerary. At its regular session in the fall of 1868 the Des Moines



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH,
NORTHWOOD

Formerly Norwegian Evangelical
Lutheran Trinity Church



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
NORTHWOOD



NEW BAPTIST CHURCH, NORTHWOOD

Conference instructed Reverend Groom, of the Forest City Circuit, to hold meetings in Northwood. In the early part of the winter of 1869, in company with Walter Stott, he held revival meetings here and secured enough members to form a class. This was the real beginning of the Northwood church. D. Wright, Walter Stott and William Perkins were elected the first stewards of the church society. The first meeting place was the schoolhouse, thereafter the courthouse, and finally the Presbyterian Church. On November 21, 1874, a committee was named to purchase a church site. O. V. Eckert and Walter Stott formed the committee and purchased the present ground, upon which a church building was erected and dedicated August 14, 1876. Bishop Bowman preached the dedicatory sermon. The pastors who have served the Northwood Methodist Episcopal Church have been: Reverends Webster, 1870-71; J. W. Gould, 1871-72; F. B. Gault, 1872-73; W. W. Robinson, 1873-74; J. O. Hazleton, 1874-75; T. E. Fleming, 1875-77; W. F. Barclay, 1877-78; T. M. Nichols, 1878-79; F. J. Norton, 1879-80; M. A. Goodell, 1880-82; B. A. Wright, 1882-83; W. A. Pottle, 1883-86; A. Torbet, 1886-87; W. Pearce, 1887-88; De Witt Clinton, 1888-91; Elias Skinner, 1891; J. K. Shiffer, 1891-93; J. B. Smith, 1893-94; A. D. Stevens, 1894-95; J. M. Wilkinson, 1895-97; A. A. Luce, 1897-99; Frank Cole, 1899-1902; J. B. Jones, 1902-03; A. B. Curran, 1903-06; W. Minor Lemen, 1906-07; C. K. Hudson, 1907-12; C. W. Rogers, 1912-13; John Dawson, 1913-15; Thomas Carson, 1915-.

The first religious services in Brookfield Township were held in the spring of 1857 at Glenmary by Walter Stott and in the cabin home of Edward Wright. The first to hold services of the Lutheran faith was Rev. T. A. Torgeson, who has been mentioned before. In the early part of 1882 the latter congregation constructed a church building on the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 27, where it still stands.

The first religious services in Danville Township were the funeral ceremonies of John Trebilcock, by Reverend Mason, a Congregationalist minister. The first regular preaching was at the schoolhouse known as Willow Creek Schoolhouse. Rev. C. W. Wiley, a Methodist Episcopal pastor, conducted this service in 1874. An organization was also effected at the same time. In 1874 Rev. George Coffee, an evangelist, came to the township and organized a society of eight persons: Robert Trebilcock and wife, Mrs. John Trebilcock, George Trebilcock and wife, Jesse Cooper and wife, and Amanda Trebilcock.

The first religious services of Fertile Township were held at the schoolhouse in district No. 8 during the summer of 1867. Rev. James Williams, then stationed at Clear Lake, Cerro Gordo County, preached the sermon. Regular fortnightly meetings were held and a Sunday school class formed. In the fall of 1871 the Norwegians first began the formation of a Lutheran Church in this township. The first services were held at the house of A. Halvorson on section 32 and were conducted by Rev. T. A. Torgeson.

The United Evangelical Association at Manly was first incorporated November 18, 1882, by J. J. Long, Lewis Snell, George Tribal, John Randall and James Hungerford. On August 20, 1895, incorporation papers were again filed by N. B. Niebel, H. K. Lyford, J. J. Long, G. L. Bosworth, J. F. Cerney, W. B. Hungerford, William Kinefelter, George K. Huber, D. D. Knowles, R. C. Meldrim, J. H. Lyford, Richard McKercher, S. E. Huber, Annette Huber, Marion

Nielsen, Bertha Meldrim, Carrie Blackmore, Jennie Niebel, Elizabeth K. Long, Emma S. Cerney and Clara A. Lyford, all prominent members of the church. The name of the church was given in the articles as the Bethel United Evangelical Church. This society constructed a new brick church building in the year 1913.

The St. Emanuels German Evangelical Lutheran Church at Grafton was first incorporated April 8, 1884, by E. Bielenberg, Friedrich Kruger and Aug. Zarling. Again, named as the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuels Church, it was incorporated December 3, 1904, by Rev. J. Lauddeck, Gottlieb Dallnegge, W. Braun, Wilhelm Diedrich, Albert Baumann, Jul. Brusewiz, Aug. Theel and Fred Hein.

The First Church of Christ at Fertile was incorporated September 15, 1894, by William Paschen, O. S. Mitchell and S. Humphrey. This is one of the strongest churches in the county.

The Sacred Heart Catholic Church, the German Lutheran and Baptist churches of Manly are other notable churches in Worth County.

Sacred Heart Catholic Church is the only one of this denomination in the county, although another existed in an early day near Bristol.

The Presbyterian Society at Northwood, now defunct, was at one time the leading church organization. This church was organized December 4, 1869, under Rev. G. H. Chatterton, a missionary, with the following membership: J. U. Perry and wife, Alexander Moir and wife, Mrs. Angeline Hall, Mrs. Dar Weed, S. P. Boyd and wife, and Mrs. Martha Atwood. In October, 1872, the church building was dedicated, but when the church was abandoned in later years this building was sold to the Lutherans. Duncan McKercher, L. S. Butler, R. C. Pike, H. T. Toye were other prominent members of this early church society.



UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH, MANLY



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, MANLY

CHAPTER XI

WORTH COUNTY JOURNALISM

ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS—FIRST PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES—FIRST WORTH COUNTY NEWSPAPER—THE SENTINEL—WORTH COUNTY EAGLE—KENSSETT MAIL—WORTH COUNTY INDEX—NORTHWOOD ANCHOR—HANLONTOWN NEWS—MANLY PAPERS—AN AMATEUR EDITION.

ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS

The publication known as the newspaper was preceded many centuries by the manuscript publications of Rome—written on wax tablets with the stylus—which records were posted in conspicuous places to inform the people of the events happening and the political trend of the times. These were known as *Acta Diurna*, but their issue was very irregular and without sequence and often entirely suspended in times of scarcity of news.

But little advancement was made from this early prototype of the press until 1622, the date of the birth of the first publication worthy of the name of newspaper. For years prior to this time the mental appetite of medieval and modern Europe had subsisted upon periodical manuscript literature. In England the written news-letter, supplied only at such fabulous prices that only the rich could afford it, was, for a long time, in vogue. The news pamphlet was the nearest approach to the newspaper that had obtained until 1622; when the first regular series of newspapers was born. In that year the *Weekly News from Italie and Germanie* made its salutatory to the London public. It was printed upon a mechanical contrivance, perfected by Nathaniel Butler, who might be termed the progenitor of the newspaper proper. This contrivance, spoken of by contemporary writers by that name only, is supposed to have been the forerunner of the present intricate presses. The first attempt at a newspaper was crude and weak, and no attention was paid to political events until 1641, when the parliamentary reports were inserted in the paper. Then the career of the newspaper as we know it may be said to have commenced. The first advertisement occupied a place in the columns in 1648; and was in verse form, setting forth the virtues of the fashionable tailor of Belgravia.

The first daily morning newspaper was the *London Courant*, published in 1709, and which consisted of only one page of two columns, each about five paragraphs long, being made up from translations from foreign journals, many of them a month old. The press now made rapid strides and had so gained in popularity and prestige that before 1760 over 7,000,000 papers were sold annually in England alone.

FIRST PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES

The first newspaper, as such, in the United States, was the Boston Public Occurrences in 1690. It was a small quarto sheet with one blank page, and was afterwards suppressed by the Massachusetts government. Then came the Boston News-Letter in 1704, first conducted by John Campbell, the postmaster. The Boston Gazette was established in 1719, then changed to the Massachusetts Gazette. This paper and the News-Letter were organs of the British rule until the evacuation of Boston. In 1721 James Franklin began the New England Courant, which suspended in 1727. Two years later, Benjamin Franklin, who had worked for James Franklin, established at Philadelphia the Pennsylvania Gazette, which he conducted as a weekly until 1765. Then it was merged with the North American. The Boston Evening Post ran from 1735 until 1775. The Massachusetts Spy began in 1770 and continued until 1848; the Philadelphia Advertiser was started in 1784; the New York Advertiser in 1785. The Evening Post of New York City was founded in 1801 and is still published.

FIRST WORTH COUNTY NEWSPAPER

The first newspaper in Worth County was the Northwood Pioneer, established by P. D. Swick, who issued the initial number on October 24, 1869, as a six-column folio. The paper was enlarged to seven columns during the following year and in 1873 it was changed to a six-column quarto. Swick came here from Dundee, Ill. He held the paper until March 19, 1874, when he sold out to A. T. McCarger. Mr. McCarger kept the paper until August 31, 1876, then sold the paper to W. C. Eaton. Under the latter the Pioneer suffered financially and on October 20, 1878, the office was closed, with the assistance of the sheriff. However, in December, 1879, Eaton endeavored to revive the Pioneer and managed to sustain life in the publication until April 29, 1880, when he sold out to the Messrs. Elliott, the owners of the Kensett Mail. It was consolidated with the latter paper and issued under the old heading of Pioneer until August 19th, then closed.

THE SENTINEL

On June 1, 1875, P. D. Swick, erstwhile editor of the Pioneer, in company with Dar Weed, started a paper called the Sentinel. Soon after the sheet was abandoned and the equipment shipped to Page County.

WORTH COUNTY EAGLE

This paper was established in 1877 by H. G. Rising, the first issue being published on September 20th, as a seven-column quarto. The owner operated this paper but a short time, selling out in February, 1878, to Sidney A. Foster. On July 1, 1883, Almond R. Miller took possession of a part interest in the paper and the firm was known as Foster & Miller. The Eagle continued to be published until October 23, 1884, when the Worth County Index bought the subscription list and the plant was shipped out of the county.

KENSETT MAIL

The next paper in the county was the Kensett Mail, started by the firm of Raymond & Elliott on January 1, 1879, at the village of Kensett. Shortly afterward James Elliott became the sole proprietor. The paper took a prominent part in the agitation to remove the county seat to Kensett at this time and when the object failed the sheet was moved to Northwood and consolidated with the Northwood Pioneer. Even as the Pioneer had failed, the new combination was doomed to a similar fate and on August 19, 1880, Mr. Elliott sold the whole business to the Worth County Eagle.

WORTH COUNTY INDEX

The oldest newspaper in Worth County at the present time is the Worth County Index, edited by Frank Scammon, a true veteran of Iowa journalism. This paper was established in the year 1881 by Mr. Scammon and O. D. Eno and the first number was issued December 22d of that year. The paper was a nine-column folio at the beginning, but has since been changed to a six-column quarto. The firm of Eno & Scammon conducted the paper until the autumn of 1884, then Walter Gillrup purchased O. D. Eno's interest and the firm became Scammon & Gillrup. This association was perpetuated until the fall of 1908. Then Frank Scammon bought out Gillrup and has since conducted the paper alone. The Index was first printed in the old courthouse, then in the Eno Building. In 1884 the newspaper was moved into its new home, the present one. The Index has always supported the republican party and has won a reputation in the county by its editorial quality and mechanical excellence. Mr. Scammon has edited the sheet for a period of thirty-six years, a record in itself, and has given to the paper an individuality and interest not always found in the weekly newspapers in the state.

THE NORTHWOOD ANCHOR

The Northwood Anchor was started as the Beacon by J. B. Adams in the fall of 1885. Mr. Adams was a democrat and postmaster at Northwood under the Cleveland administration. Perceiving the loss of his office he soon sold the paper, also his position as postmaster. Several owners then followed, none of them keeping the paper any length of time. Finally Thomas J. Wilcox purchased the small plant, changed the politics of the paper to republican and the name to the Anchor. For several years he operated the paper with success and about 1896 L. L. Thompson became the owner. Thompson published the Anchor with varying success until 1908 and then sold out to E. K. Pitman, the present publisher. In 1916 the latter sold an interest to L. S. Barnes and the firm is now known as the Pitman-Barnes Printing Company. The plant has been improved and modernized in the last decade, a linotype and other equipment having been added. The Anchor is republican in politics and is issued weekly. The character of the sheet, both editorial and mechanical, is of the highest order.

HANLONTOWN NEWS

Of the smaller papers of the county, the Hanlontown News and the Fertile News are published in conjunction by M. A. Aasgaard. The paper was established in the year 1902 and issued weekly. The paper serves well its purpose as a news medium and advertising carrier for the southwestern portion of the county. It is a six-column quarto.

MANLY PAPERS

Both the Manly Signal and the Kensett News are now published by H. H. Hallett, who has succeeded in making a creditable publication of each. The News was started in 1897 and the Signal is about three years old. The Manly Chief is a weekly publication, edited by Lafe Hill.

AN AMATEUR EDITION

In October, 1869, P. D. Swick, editor of the Pioneer, returned to his home in Dundee, Ill., to get married. Two young lawyers who had office room with him decided to take advantage of his absence and publish an issue of the Pioneer of their own composition and set-up. The result was enough to furnish a bit of humor to the citizens, if not a bona fide newspaper. The fact that the ink-roller lifted a few type every time it rolled over the form only added to the mechanical appearance. A specimen column follows:

PIONEER EXTRA OK. 1869

P. D. SWICK Editor and Proprietor of the PIONEER has been called away on "pressing business"—which means this time and place that the aforesaid gent has gone to ILL. to get married—

For details see telegrams
His honor or (SWICK) in order to prevent any ore from making pi of his fixtures bonnd-up the lever as one would a baby, packed away the type ason c would pork and placarded the whole "HANDS OFF..."

He also appointed all his friends as a committee of the whole to watch over the machine,—the committee are now doing their duty.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

DUFDEE ILL. Sunday 6 A. M.
S WICK is here.

12 M.

Has donned his store clothes!

3 P. M.

Is becoming impatient,—his boots are tight.

9-21½ P. M.

Pfirmsies to love, honor, and cherish so long as they both shall live.

LATER.

"Glorious o er all the ills of life victorious.

COMMERCIAL.

—GOLD—The supply is not equal to the demand. sales

light Potatoes and Turnips
are coming up. Apples and
other fruits coming down.

Printer pi by the pint or
half bushel i quantities to suit cus-
tomers. E ditors and Divels are a
drug in the market.

THE BOARD OF SUPER- VISORS.

Met on Monday last to can-
vass the votes cast at Election

When called to order all were
prese nt except member from Fert-
ile No returns being made from
that town the Board empowered
and sent for them Canvass made
resulting as follows

203

State Ticket Rep

Dem

Hartshorn 191

Rosecrans 17

Regular County Ticket Elected.

Swamd Land Contract Forty one
maj Stock Act 81 maj.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

Peterson is banking his house.

Lem Dwelle is driving team

C. C. Wattson is sick.

G. F. Wattson — Ass't Divel.

Knapp is blacking stoves.

J. U. Perry is digging potatoes.

Theven Finch Ass't Divel ½ day.

Uncle Abbey has gone to Austin—

Collin is Editor — at large.

Beckett is Editor for South Div.

Pike is Divel —l&rge etc.

Swick has gone to Dundee and
——done it.

Morhous is pegging away.

Dr. Gray is trying experinents
as to the sticking propeties of
shoo maker,s wax on a man's
coat tail. Selah.

CHAPTER XII

LEGAL AND MEDICAL PROFESSIONS

BEGINNING OF MEDICAL SCIENCE—HOME REMEDIES—THE PIONEER DOCTOR—EARLY PHYSICIANS IN WORTH COUNTY—THE BENCH AND BAR—TERRITORIAL COURTS—DISTRICT COURT—CIRCUIT COURT—THE BAR—EARLY LAWYERS—THE PRESENT BAR.

In an elementary form at least the practice of medicine is almost as old as the human race. When the first man was afflicted by some bodily ailment, he sought among the plants for one that would relieve his suffering. If a remedy was found the information was imparted to a neighbor and perhaps a supply of the plant was garnered for future use. Other plants were added as they were discovered and thus, step by step, a pharmacopoeia was built up and the practice of medicine developed into a science.

A Chinese tradition says that the practice of medicine was introduced in that country by the Emperor Hwang-ti in the year 2887 B. C. In India the practice of medicine is very ancient, the physicians coming from the upper caste, and demonology played a conspicuous part in their diagnoses and treatment of diseases. Among the ancient Egyptians there were specialists as early as 1600 B. C. The Hebrews originally held to the theory that disease was a punishment for sin, but after the two captivities they had their regular practicing physicians and surgeons. Aesculapius was the god of health in ancient Greece, and Galen, the Greek, taught medical classes in Rome soon after the beginning of the Christian Era. He was the first physician to lay special stress upon the study of anatomy as an essential part of the physician's professional education. Hippocrates, another Greek, who lived from 460 to 377 B. C., has been called the Father of Medicine. He required his pupils to take an oath in the name of "Apollo, the physician, Aesculapius, Hygeia, Panacea, and all the gods and goddesses; to reckon him who teaches me this art equally with my parents; to look upon his offspring as my brothers; to share with him my substance and to relieve his necessities if required; to pass my life and practice my art with purity and holiness; and whatsoever in connection with my professional practice—or not in connection with it—I may see or hear, that I will not divulge, holding that all such things should be kept secret."

There was a revival of the Hippocratic oath among the doctors of the Middle Ages, and in more modern times a few medical schools required a similar obligation of their alumni. Some of the principles laid down in the oath of Hippocrates form the basis of the professional code of ethics among the physicians of the present day.

It was not until the year 1315 A. D. that a systematic study of human anatomy by dissection was commenced by an Italian physician named Mondino. When the populace learned that Doctor Mondino was actually cutting up the dead body of a human being he was compelled to apply to the authorities for protection against the mob, and Hart says "that protection was granted somewhat reluctantly." Yet by a careful study of the intricate mechanism of the human body through the medium of dissection the science of surgery has been developed. This incident is only one of many the profession has had to encounter when science has come in conflict with the preconceived notions of the conservative multitude. When Doctor Harvey announced his discovery of the circulation of the blood, and declared the passage of the blood through the arteries and veins of the body to be the source of life and health, he was scoffed at by the ignorant. Some priests even went so far as to charge him with blasphemy, asserting that man was kept alive "by the grace of God." Voltaire, the famous French author, defined a physician as a "man who crams drugs of which he knows little into a body of which he knows less." That may possibly have been true of a certain class of French empirics at the time it was written, but since then the medical profession has made almost marvelous progress and through the intelligent and concerted action of the physicians themselves, the practice has been elevated to a higher plane.

Modern medical progress dates from the closing years of the Sixteenth Century. Soon after the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, was established, in 1582, a medical department was added. In 1765 Dr. John Morgan and Dr. William Shippen, of Philadelphia, opened a medical school that afterward became the medical department of the College of Philadelphia. That was the first medical school in what is now the United States. At the present time nearly every state university has its medical department, and there is not a large city in the land in which there are not one or more medical colleges. With this wonderful increase in the facilities for obtaining a medical education, it is not surprising that the profession has made great strides within the memory of persons yet living, or that the physician of the present day is, with rare exceptions, a man entitled to the honor and respect of the community, both for his professional ability and his standing as a citizen.

HOME REMEDIES

In the early settlements of the Middle West the pioneer followed the example of his primitive ancestor and was his own physician. Each family kept on hand a stock of roots, barks and herbs to "make medicine" and all common ailments were treated by the administration of home-made remedies. Old settlers of Worth County can doubtless recall the boneset tea, the burdock bitters, the decoctions of wild cherry bark, or the poultices and plasters that were prepared. There were two potent reasons for the use of home-made medicines. First, the physician was frequently miles away, and second, very few of the early settlers had much money and therefore could not afford to employ a physician except when it became absolutely necessary.

THE PIONEER DOCTOR

No addition to the population of a frontier settlement was more welcome than the physician. Yet the life of the pioneer doctor was no sinecure. Money was a rare article and his fees, if he collected any at all, were many times paid in such produce as the pioneer farmers could spare and the doctors could use. The old-time doctor was not always a graduate of a medical college. In a majority of cases his professional education had been obtained by "reading for a year or two with some older physician and assisting his preceptor in practice." In the professional and technical knowledge of his profession the pioneer doctor was limited; his stock of drugs, medicines, surgical instruments and appliances was equally limited. A generous supply of calomel, some jalap, aloes, Dover's powder, castor oil and a few other substances constituted his principal stock in trade. Sulphate of quinine was rare and was too expensive to be used indiscriminately, so in cases of malaria the doctors relied upon heroic doses of Peruvian bark. In cases of fever the orthodox treatment was to relieve the patient of a quantity of blood, believing thereby that the tenement of the demon disease would be destroyed. Permit a pioneer woman to state her views: "Of the pests we endured there were three in particular—the 'shakes,' the Indians and the doctors." Duncan, in his "Reminiscences of the Medical Profession," says that "the first requisite was a generous supply of English calomel. To this were added jalap, aloes, Dover's Powder, castor oil and Peruvian bark. If a cruel cathartic, followed by blood-letting and a fly-blister, did not improve the condition of the patient, the doctor would look wise and trust to the sick man's rugged constitution to pull him through."

The old-fashioned doctor must be commended, even if his methods were crude. In the face of biting winds, chilling rains, in the darkest hours of the night, crossing sloughs and pushing his way across the trackless prairie, the doctor made his visits. His method of locomotion was almost entirely by horseback, with a lantern to light the way. His pill-bags, consisting of two leather boxes joined by a strap, were slung over the saddle. But even as his art would be considered primeval and practically useless today, just so much did his labors and sacrifices pave the way for all the splendid wonders of the profession now; without him they could not have been created.

EARLY PHYSICIANS IN WORTH COUNTY

The first physician in Worth County was Dr. James Keeler. He came to the county in July, 1856, and located at Bristol. He liked the country here and in September brought his family. Doctor Keeler was a native of Connecticut and began reading medicine at seventeen years of age. Prior to his coming to Worth County he had lived at Cedar Falls and in Bremer County, Iowa. He was the first county judge in Worth and was also county superintendent of schools for three terms.

Dr. D. D. Franklin was the first doctor in the eastern part of the county near Northwood. He was a cabinet maker in his early days, but after his marriage he studied medicine and became a very successful practitioner. He came to Worth County in 1857. For a time he was postmaster at Northwood. In 1861 he grew dissatisfied and returned to his home at Fredonia, N. Y.

Dr. T. J. Hunt was the first homeopathic physician to come to Worth County. He located at Northwood in 1862. He left Northwood for Marysville, Mo., in May, 1878, leaving his practice to his erstwhile partner, Doctor More. Dr. E. Young came to Northwood in 1900 and succeeded to More's practice, but in 1915 he removed to Dubuque, selling his practice to Doctor Yoder, who had just come in.

Doctor Loop also located in Northwood in 1866 or 1867. He had been an army surgeon. After eighteen months he retired from the field. Dr. N. L. Kean came to Northwood in June, 1871, and began practicing. On July 20, 1892, Dr. L. G. Hewitt came to Northwood and purchased the practice of Doctor Kean, who then left the city.

Dr. J. C. Michener next came to Northwood during the summer of 1871. Doctor McNenamy located in Northwood in May, 1875, coming from Winneshiek County, Iowa. A year later he removed to Austin, Minn. Dr. D. S. More, mentioned above, located at Northwood in the spring of 1876 and practiced until 1900, when he sold out to Doctor Young. Doctor More was at one time in partnership with Dr. T. J. Hunt for about two years. Doctor Nelson located here in 1876. He left, however, in six months. Dr. W. T. Boughton came to Northwood to engage in his profession in November, 1877. He was a graduate of a medical college in Tennessee. He remained until 1880. Dr. Christian Sether located here in 1878, but stayed only two years. Dr. C. H. Maxwell practiced for a short time in Northwood, then moved to Colorado in 1883. Dr. N. E. Nelson moved to Northwood in February, 1883, but stayed only a brief time.

Dr. C. A. Hurd, graduate of the Iowa State University medical department, began the practice of his profession in Northwood in 1889 and is still active in the medical field of Worth County. Dr. E. H. Dwell studied at the State University medical school and the medical department of Northwestern University of Chicago, graduating from the latter school in the summer of 1899. After acting as house surgeon in the Mercy Hospital, Chicago, he came to Northwood in December, 1900, and opened an office. From 1900 until 1902 he practiced in partnership with Doctor Hurd. Dr. C. W. Sanders first came to the town of Manly and began medical work, but in recent years located at Northwood.

Dr. W. W. Meyer was a young doctor who came to Kensett in the summer of 1877. He died the same year while visiting relatives at Hampton, Ia. Dr. N. T. Wetmore located at Kensett in 1879. Dr. J. R. Jones was an early and prominent practitioner at Fertile. Dr. H. B. Graeser for many years practiced successfully at Kensett, but recently moved to California. H. H. Ireland purchased Graeser's practice, but left the town in 1917. Although the town of Joice has no regular physician at the present time, quite a number of doctors have made that their home. Dr. E. N. Osnes practiced there until 1917, then removed to another field. Drs. J. K. Guthrie, H. E. Nelson, C. J. Sharp and L. J. Hauge were others who practiced medicine in Joice. In Hanlontown there have been Drs. George B. Cross, E. J. Soles, A. W. Hanson and C. F. Osborne. Fertile has had Dr. A. J. Peterson and N. W. Phillips. Drs. E. A. Hofer, E. B. Bradley and S. M. Mann have resided in Grafton. Dr. Hofer left in 1916. Other doctors who have practiced in Northwood were: G. G. Belsheim, T. M. Stixrud, J. H. Kern and J. H. Darcy.

The first medical society in Worth County was organized January 23, 1900.

This was disbanded and a new society organized December 1, 1903, in affiliation with the state society and the American Medical Association. The present members of the county society are: C. W. Sanders, C. A. Hurd, L. G. Hewitt, R. B. Yoder and E. H. Dwelle, Northwood; S. S. and G. S. Westley, C. W. Powell, Manly; N. O. Dalaiger, Fertile; and A. H. Chilson, Grafton.

THE BENCH AND BAR

Civil law made its appearance as soon as men began to realize that they were dependent upon each other, and that some system of rules was necessary for the protection of person and property—rules that would promote the general interest without trampling upon the rights of the individual. The legislator and lawyer therefore made their first appearance with the very dawn of civilization. Of the history of law little can be said within a work of this scope; many and compendious volumes have been written upon the subject without exhausting it. Law itself, however, had its beginning in tribal customs, the shaping of the individual's course of action for the benefit and safety of the community. In that most archaic of countries—China, there were definitely propounded laws before Justinian wrote. American law, as understood at present, is largely based upon the Roman and English statutes, with lesser statutes compatible with the needs of each state, county and city. "To establish justice" was written into the Federal Constitution by the founders of the American Republic as one of the primary and paramount purposes of government. To establish courts through which the safety of person and the rights of property shall alike be safely guarded. The founders of the republic also showed their wisdom in separating the functions of government into three departments—the legislative, the executive and the judicial—the first to enact, the second to enforce and the third to interpret the nation's laws. States have copied this system and in every state there is a Legislature to pass laws, a supreme and subordinate courts to interpret them and a governor as the chief executive officer to see that they are fairly and impartially enforced.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

When the Territory of Iowa was organized in 1838, Charles Mason, who lived in Burlington, Ia., was appointed chief justice; Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, associate justices. Upon these three men devolved the duty of holding court at such places as their presence might be required, anywhere in the entire territory. It would be an arduous task for three judges to attempt to hold court and settle all the disputes in Iowa now, but in 1838 there were only a few settlements along the eastern border. All three of these judges continued on the bench until Iowa was admitted into the Union in 1846. Judge Mason was the first chief justice of the state Supreme Court until he resigned in June, 1847, when he was succeeded by Judge Williams.

DISTRICT COURT

The first term of the District Court in Worth County was held at the Town of Bristol, then the county seat, September 27, 1859. There were present then

the following: John Porter, judge; B. K. Walker, clerk of the court; and L. B. Turnure, sheriff. John Porter was then judge of the Eleventh Judicial District. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1828, and passed his boyhood there, working on a farm or in a mill during the summer months and attending the public schools in the winter seasons. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching in the common schools and followed this vocation for about three years. He then entered the law office of Todd, Hoffman & Hutchins, of Warren, O., where he studied for several years and in 1854 was admitted to the bar. The same year he located at Plymouth, Ind., and practiced there for two years, when he came to Iowa, first locating at Mason City, but later removing to Eldora. In 1858 he was elected judge of the Eleventh Judicial District and remained on the bench until 1866, when he resigned to engage in the practice of his profession.

At the first term of court in Worth County there was very little business, consisting solely of the naturalization of several foreign residents. The first case upon the docket of the court bears the date of May 31, 1860, when the court met in regular session, and is entitled: "The State of Iowa vs. Nathan Swain, assault and battery." The case was dismissed. There were eight cases brought before the court at this term.

In 1864 the Twelfth Judicial District was created, consisting of the counties of Bremer, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Hancock, Mitchell, Winnebago and Worth. William B. Fairfield was elected the first judge of this district and began his duties on January 1, 1865.

Judge Fairfield was a native of New York, where he was educated, studied law and was admitted to the bar. At the time of his election to the bench he was practicing law at Charles City, the county seat of Floyd County. He is remembered by old attorneys as a man of commanding appearance, well educated, thoroughly versed in the law, but one who liked "to take things easy." He lacked much of that reserve which so often distinguishes judges. In 1870 he resigned his position on the bench and engaged in the banking business at Charles City, in which he continued until his death some years later.

George W. Ruddick, of Bremer County, succeeded Judge Fairfield. He was born in Sullivan County, New York, May 13, 1835. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native county, but at the age of fourteen years he entered an academy at Chester, Ohio, where he studied for one year. He then read law with A. C. Niven, of Monticello, Ohio, and in April, 1856, graduated at the Albany Law School. Upon receiving his diploma from that institution he was admitted to practice in the courts of New York, but decided to try his fortunes in the West. In July, 1856, he located at Waverly, Iowa, and quickly established himself in practice. The Circuit Court was established by the Legislature of 1868 and in the fall of that year Mr. Ruddick was elected one of the circuit judges. When Judge Fairfield resigned in 1870 Judge Ruddick was appointed to the vacancy by Governor Merrill and continued to serve as district judge until 1892.

Porter W. Burr, of Floyd County, succeeded Judge Ruddick and began his official term in January, 1893. He was a good lawyer before going upon the bench and made a capable judge, but he declined a second term, preferring to engage in private practice. In 1897 he was succeeded by Jefferson F. Clyde, of

Mitchell County. That Judge Clyde was a good judge is evidenced by the fact that he was re-elected in 1900, 1904 and 1908, serving four full terms of four years each. His successor, Millard F. Edwards, of Butler County, was elected in November, 1912.

As there have been two judges in the Twelfth Judicial District since 1886, a word of explanation as to how this was brought about may not be amiss. The Constitution of 1857, Article V, Section 1, provides that: "The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Court and such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the General Assembly may, from time to time, establish." Under this authority the Legislature of 1868 created a tribunal known as the

CIRCUIT COURT

The act establishing the Circuit Court provided that the State of Iowa should be divided into two districts, or rather, circuits. Harvey N. Brockway, of Hancock County, and George W. Ruddick, of Bremer County, were the circuit judges whose jurisdiction extended over the Twelfth Judicial District. In 1870 Judge Ruddick was appointed district judge, as already stated, and Robert G. Reiniger, of Floyd County, succeeded him upon the circuit bench. When Judge Brockway's term expired in 1872 no successor was elected, the circuit after that time having but one judge. In 1884 John B. Cleland was elected to succeed Judge Reiniger. His home was at Osage, Mitchell County, where he had been engaged for several years in the practice of law before his elevation to the bench. He served until the circuit court was abolished by an act of the Legislature.

At the general election of November 4, 1884, the people of the state ratified the following Constitutional amendment relating to the judicial department of the state: "At any regular session of the General Assembly, the state may be divided into the necessary judicial districts for District Court purposes, or the said districts may be reorganized and the number of districts and the judges of said courts increased or diminished; but no reorganization of the districts or diminution of the judges shall have the effect of removing a judge from office."

Pursuant to the authority conferred by this amendment, the Legislature passed the act abolishing the Circuit Court, which act was approved by Governor Larrabee on April 10, 1886. That act also divided the state into eighteen judicial districts and provided for two judges in the Twelfth District, which included Worth County. Judge Cleland, who was then circuit judge, was appointed as the second judge in the Twelfth District and served until the general election of 1888, when John C. Sherwin was elected as his successor. Judge Sherwin was a resident of Mason City, Cerro Gordo County, and was a man of exceptional ability. He served as district judge until November 7, 1899, when he was elected one of the judges of the Iowa Supreme Court and was succeeded as district judge by Clifford P. Smith, of Cerro Gordo County. Judge Smith was in turn succeeded in 1908 by Joseph J. Clark, of Mason City, who was re-elected in 1912 and again in 1916.

A third judge was added to the Twelfth District by the act of 1898. Charles H. Kelley, of Charles City, Floyd County, was elected to the office, which he has held continuously by re-election since that time. At the beginning of the year 1918 the judges of the District Court for this district were: Charles H. Kelley, Millard F. Edwards and Joseph J. Clark.

THE BAR

The law is a jealous profession. It demands of the judge on the bench and the attorney at the bar alike a knowledge of the law, a respect for the rights of the litigants, and a conscientious effort to interpret rightly the laws of the land. Within recent years the courts have come in for some severe criticisms because of what seems to have been needless delays, and a great deal has been said in the public press about "judicial reform." The lawyer has been made the butt of ridicule by some of the great novelists, but it should be borne in mind that many of the really great men in our national history were lawyers. John Marshall, one of the early chief justices of the United States Supreme Court, was a man whose memory is revered by the American people and his opinions are still quoted with confidence by members of his profession. Thomas Jefferson, Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe, who negotiated the Louisiana Purchase and gave to their country an empire in extent, were lawyers. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton, Salmon P. Chase, Thomas M. Cooley, Stephen A. Douglas and a host of other eminent Americans wrote their names on the pages of history through their knowledge of the laws. Their loyalty, patriotism and love of justice cannot be questioned. And last, but not least, stands the name of Abraham Lincoln, self-educated and self-reliant, whose consummate tact and statesmanship saved the Union from disruption.

While Worth County has never produced a lawyer whose fame has startled the nation, the members of the local bar have always been equal to the task of handling the litigation that has come before the District Court. In the early history of the county there were not many cases in the courts and the early lawyers frequently engaged in some other line of business in connection with their professional practice. A majority of them were politicians and were occasionally called upon to serve the public in some office, the salary of which helped them to tide over the bare spaces in their legal practice.

The first prosecuting attorney in the county was Amos Bentley, though it is doubtful if he ever was a member of the legal profession. J. U. Perry, probably the first lawyer in the county, was admitted to the bar June 6, 1862.

L. S. Butler commenced business in Worth County in September, 1869, starting in partnership with Edwin Collin, under the firm name of Collin & Butler. After a few months the firm was dissolved and each of the former partners continued a private practice. In October, 1872, Mr. Butler took into partnership William P. Clark, a brother-in-law. The firm of Butler & Clark existed until 1874, when E. W. Smith purchased the interest of Mr. Clark and the firm was changed to Butler & Smith, which arrangement continued until June, 1875, when W. E. Pickering was admitted to the partnership. In July, 1877, Smith & Pickering retired from the firm and L. S. Butler was joined by his brother, D. M. Butler. The latter retired from the firm in August, 1879, and in October L. S. Butler took in partnership A. I. Smith. In March, 1881, Smith left the firm.

John D. Watson, an attorney, also located at Northwood during the year 1872. He did not stay long, but removed to Delaware County. About the same time C. J. Leslie opened a law office in Northwood, but lack of business soon caused him to move away. A. Elliott, a graduate of the Iowa State University, located at Northwood during the fall of 1875. His law business was not of great quan-

tity and for a time he conducted a livery stable with Doctor McNenamy. This also proved a business failure, so Elliott left for other fields. In 1876 P. O. Noben started in practice in Northwood, but after several months experience left the county. O. D. Eno, one of the first proprietors of the Worth County Index, also practiced law to some extent during the early days. W. T. Hartley, Edwin Collin and William Young were other prominent lawyers of the day. W. E. Lamb, for many years a prominent attorney at Northwood, moved to Chicago in 1901, where he is now a member of the firm of Cassaday, Butler, Lamb & Foster. Rush Butler of this firm is the son of L. S. Butler, mentioned before.

The docket of the year 1917 gives the names of the following lawyers now practicing in Worth County: M. H. Kepler, Frank Forbes, Leroy Bosworth, E. M. Sabin, Edwin Collin, C. O. Gunderson and C. F. Gittins.

The pioneer of the legal profession in the county is Edwin Collin, who now resides in Northwood, but practices in a limited way. He is a native of New York, a graduate of Cornell College in 1864, and first a civil engineer by profession. On account of ill health he went to Europe when a young man and during his stay there accepted a position with the American Consulate at Genoa, Italy, later being appointed vice consul at St. Gall, Switzerland, where he stayed two years. He returned to the United States in 1868 and entered the law department of the Iowa State University, graduating in 1869. He immediately came to Northwood and began the active practice of his new profession. His first partnership was with L. S. Butler, which lasted a few months, and then he practiced alone until 1881. He then joined with C. A. M. Spencer and this firm did business for two years. In 1888 Mr. Collin went into partnership with Frank Forbes and this lasted for fifteen years, since which time Mr. Collin practiced alone.

Frank Forbes, a native of Massachusetts, first settled with his parents in Mitchell County, and at the age of seventeen took up the work of teaching. While engaged in this work he began the study of law in the office of Brown & Wright at Osage. In 1883 he was admitted to the bar and opened an office in St. Ansgar, where he practiced for three years. In 1888 he came to Northwood and became a member of the firm of Collin & Forbes. After the dissolution of this firm he practiced alone and is still engaged in this work.

Edwin M. Sabin, born in Nova Scotia, came to Wisconsin with his parents when a youth. In 1894 he graduated from the Hayward High School and later passed a competitive examination for West Point, but declined the appointment. For a time he taught in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, schools, and then went to Washington, D. C., to work in the census bureau, also in the bureau of pensions. In 1903 he graduated from the Columbian Law School and in November, 1904, came to Northwood, here entering into partnership with A. L. Thompson.

A. L. Thompson is a native of Worth County. He attended the public schools of Northwood, the Iowa Business College at Des Moines, and for a time was deputy treasurer of the county. Afterward he took a position in the government service at Washington and while there attended the Columbian Law School, graduating in 1903. In the summer of 1904 he returned to Northwood and opened a law office. Mr. Thompson is now practicing in the State of Wisconsin.

M. H. Kepler, an Iowan by birth, graduated from Western College at Toledo, Ia., and in 1894 began the study of law at the Iowa State University. In 1896 he graduated and then opened a law office at Toledo, Ia., remaining for two years.

In the spring of 1898 he came to Northwood and in 1903 joined with W. A. Westfall in the practice of law.

W. A. Willing first studied law in New York and completed his course in the Iowa State University in 1897. In the following year he was admitted to the bar and during the same summer purchased an interest in the law firm of Lamb & Gilmore. The firm became known as Butler, Lamb & Willing. One year later Mr. Butler retired and the firm was conducted as Lamb & Willing until 1901, when Lamb sold his interest to Mr. Willing, who then practiced alone. In 1908 he gave up the law work and became field manager for the Iowa Equitable Insurance Company.

CHAPTER XIII

WORTH COUNTY BANKS

ORIGIN OF MODERN BANKING—IOWA BANKING LAWS—WORTH COUNTY BANKS—
WORTH COUNTY STATE BANK—FIRST NATIONAL BANK—KENSETT BANK—
FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK, MANLY—FARMERS SAVINGS BANK, MANLY
—FARMERS EXCHANGE BANK AND FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK, GRAFTON—
CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK, HANLONTOWN—FERTILE BANK—FARMERS SAVINGS
BANK, JOICE—SECURITY BANK, MELTONVILLE—FARMERS SAVINGS BANK,
HANLONTOWN.

ORIGIN OF MODERN BANKING

Modern banking systems date back to the Bank of Venice, which was founded in 1587, though private individuals in Venice had been receiving deposits of money for nearly two centuries before the establishment of the bank by authority of the Venetian Government. In 1619 the Bank of Amsterdam, which was modeled to a great extent after the Bank of Venice, was opened for business. After a short time it introduced the innovation of accepting bullion for deposit and issuing receipts therefor, the receipts circulating as so much currency. This was the origin of the financial theory that a paper currency must be redeemable in specie or bullion. When the Bank of England was founded in 1694 it adopted the custom of the Bank of Amsterdam, and a little later the system was extended in the authority granted to the bank to issue notes.

Toward the close of the Revolutionary war the continental paper currency issued by the American colonies became so depreciated in value that some financial legislation was necessary. Consequently, on the last day of the year 1781 the Continental Congress passed an act granting a charter to the Bank of North America, which was given the right to issue notes under a plan similar to that of the Bank of England. The states of New York and Massachusetts granted charters to state banks in 1784, but with the adoption of the Federal Constitution, both the state banks and the Bank of North America surrendered their charters and, on February 25, 1794, Congress incorporated the Bank of the United States. In July, 1832, President Andrew Jackson vetoed the bill renewing the bank's charter, and a little later the public funds in the bank were withdrawn by executive order. The bank continued in business, however, until the expiration of the time for which it was chartered, when it wound up its affairs and passed out of existence.

With the closing up of the Bank of the United States, the several states began the policy of issuing charters to state banks, under authority conferred by acts

of Congress. The next decade witnessed a rapid development of the country's natural resources, with the consequent demand for a larger volume of currency, and in the early '40s was inaugurated the era of what is known in American history as "wild-cat banks." Under this system individuals could establish a bank and "issue notes against their assets." They were not subject to government supervision or inspection and unscrupulous persons took advantage of the system by issuing notes far in excess of their assets. It is estimated that at one time there were more than six hundred of these irresponsible banks scattered throughout the country. The panic of 1857 drove many of the wild-cat banks out of existence, but the business continued until after the beginning of the Civil war in 1861. So many people had suffered loss through worthless bank notes that a prejudice was created in their minds against any banking system.

But the requirements of modern civilization demanded a currency of some character as a quick and convenient medium of effecting exchanges. Added to this demand were the conditions growing out of the Civil war, which made an extension of the national credit imperative. In February, 1863, Congress passed the first act for the establishment of national banks, with authority to issue notes based upon Government bonds as security for their redemption. The act proved to be defective in a number of important particulars, and on June 3, 1864, President Lincoln approved another national banking act, which, with subsequent amendments, constitutes the authority under which nearly eight thousand national banks were operating in the United States in 1915. The national banks are the only ones in this country that have power to issue notes, all other banks being merely institutions of discount and deposit.

IOWA BANKING LAWS

The prejudice against wild-cat banks already referred to was so great in Iowa at the time the state was admitted to the Union in 1846 that the first state constitution contained a provision that no bank should ever be established by state authority. The present constitution, which became effective in 1857, is more liberal in this respect than its predecessor, though it contains stringent provisions regarding the creation and regulation of banking institutions. Section 5, article 8, provides that:

"No act of the General Assembly, authorizing or creating corporations with banking powers, shall take effect, or in any manner be in force, until the same shall have been submitted, separately, to the people, at a general or special election, as provided by law, to be held not less than three months after the passage of the act, and shall have a majority of all the electors voting for or against it at such elections."

Sections 6, 7 and 8 of the same article prescribe the manner in which state banks may be established and what features may be incorporated in a general banking law. Section 9 reads as follows:

"Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable for its creditors, over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains such stockholder."

Each state has its own laws for the creation, regulation and control of banks

established under state authority, but the banks of Iowa and Worth County are operated under the constitutional provisions above mentioned and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof. In addition to this, every Iowa state bank is subject to examination by the auditor of state, under whom there is a chief bank examiner and five assistants, whose duty it is to investigate the conditions and methods of any bank whenever ordered by the auditor to make such examination. The result of this system is that there have been very few disastrous failures of state banks in Iowa.

WORTH COUNTY BANKS

The first bank to be established in Worth County was that of a banking firm known as the Easton, Pike & Company. In 1869 J. Henry Easton, of the First National Bank of Decorah, Iowa, with R. C. Pike and William Hunter, formed an organization under the above firm title. This firm was succeeded by B. H. Beckett in 1870. In February, 1874, Mr. Beckett was bought out by R. C. Pike and M. V. Bentley and the two carried on a general banking business as Pike & Bentley. The death of Mr. Bentley shortly afterward closed the partnership and Theodore R. Crandell took his place in the firm. This arrangement continued for about three years and then the firm style was changed to T. R. Crandell & Company. Finally, in the spring of 1881, Mr. Crandell became the sole proprietor. In 1888 he sold the bank to William F. Andrews of New Providence, Hardin County, Iowa. The institution was then conducted under the name of William F. Andrews & Company, with W. F. Andrews as president; W. V. Andrews, vice president; and Henry T. Toye, cashier. On November 1, 1891, the bank was organized as the Worth County State Bank, with the following officers: B. H. Beckett, president; William F. Andrews, vice president; Henry T. Toye, cashier. A few years later Mr. Beckett moved to Chicago and then A. J. Dwelle became the president, which position he held until his death December 6, 1902. Lemuel Dwelle succeeded his brother as president of the bank, but after two years' service turned over the presidency to Henry T. Toye, the incumbent at this writing. Until 1891 the bank was of private character, but upon the reorganization as a state bank in that year, the capital stock was placed at \$60,000. In 1906 this was increased to \$75,000, and again, in 1917, to \$125,000. At the beginning of the year 1917 the officers of the institution were: H. T. Toye, president; E. H. Dwelle, vice president; T. S. Hanson, cashier; and C. H. Dwelle, assistant cashier. In November of the same year a change in officials was made and now the organization is operated by the following: H. T. Toye, president; T. S. Hanson, vice president; A. O. Rye, cashier; and C. H. Dwelle, assistant cashier. Mr. Rye was formerly cashier of the Citizens Savings Bank of Hanlontown.

The First National Bank of Northwood was started as the Bank of Northwood in 1886 by R. P. Johnson and O. V. Eckert. Four years later, in 1890, G. N. Haugen and Dow Simmonds purchased the bank and reorganized it as the Northwood Banking Company, under which name it was successfully managed for a period of sixteen years. In the fall of 1906 the bank was again reorganized as the First National Bank. The first officers were: G. N. Haugen, president; O. V. Eckert, vice president; N. E. Haugen, cashier; J. O. E. Johnson and T. O. Groe, assistant cashiers. The officers are the same at present, with

the exception of the office of cashier, which is filled by Iver Iverson. The capital stock of the institution is \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$14,000; and deposits about three hundred thousand dollars. In connection with this bank there is the Northwood Savings Bank, organized in 1906, and officered by T. O. Lund, president; J. O. E. Johnson, vice president; and Iver Iverson, cashier.

The Kensett Bank was established in 1888 by G. N. Haugen and Knut Cleophas, and has conducted its business continually since that time. The officers of this institution are: G. N. Haugen, president; C. Cleophas, vice president; Ed Cleophas, cashier; and C. C. Cleophas, assistant cashier. The capital stock is \$25,000.

The Farmers & Merchants Savings Bank of Manly was started in the year 1890. The officers in 1917 are: C. H. McNider, of Mason City, president; F. Wise, vice president; and W. M. Leise, cashier. The bank has a capital stock of \$15,000; surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$10,000; and average deposits of \$200,000. The Farmers Savings Bank of Manly was organized in 1910 and is now officered by H. H. Schulte, president; H. A. Dancilff, vice president; J. F. Shulte, cashier; and A. E. Weieneth, assistant cashier.

In 1905 the Farmers Exchange Bank was organized at Grafton. W. J. Christians is the manager of this institution, which has a capital stock of \$25,000. In 1915 the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Grafton made its appearance, carrying a capital of \$12,000. C. H. Miller is the president of the latter bank; O. H. Koch is the vice president, also H. A. Walk; and J. H. Brogmus is the cashier.

One of the most prosperous of the smaller banks of the county is the Citizens Savings Bank of Hanlontown, which was organized in 1900. C. H. McNider is the president and Frank Lang the vice president; at the beginning of the year 1917 A. O. Rye was the cashier and C. S. Rye assistant cashier. The Rye brothers were first associated with the bank in 1905, but in November, 1917, A. O. Rye accepted the position of cashier of the Worth County State Bank of Northwood and his position in the Hanlontown bank was assumed by his brother, Clarence S. The bank has a capital stock of \$25,000 and deposits approximately two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The Fertile Bank began business as early as 1891 and has been maintained as one of the more prosperous of the smaller institutions ever since. The bank has a \$4,000 capital stock and carries deposits averaging \$115,000. I. R. Kirk is the president; J. R. Jones, vice president; and J. F. Rhodes, cashier.

The Farmers Savings Bank of Joice opened its doors for the first time in the year 1900. C. H. McNider is the president; W. E. Brice, vice president; K. S. Paulson, cashier; and L. B. Paulson, assistant cashier. The capital stock is \$20,000; surplus \$3,000; and deposits about two hundred thousand dollars.

The Security Bank of Meltonville started in 1907 and is now officered by H. T. Toye, president; J. H. Huber, vice president; and H. A. Larson, cashier. Over fifty thousand dollars in deposits is carried by this bank.

The most recent bank in Worth County is the Farmers Savings Bank of Hanlontown, which was organized in October, 1917, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The officers are: A. M. Schanke, president; John Hendrickson, vice president; and C. H. Thompson, cashier.

